

MEDICAL VOCABULARY

A
MEDICAL VOCABULARY

BEING

AN EXPLANATION

OF

All Terms and Phrases used in the Various Departments
of Medical Science and Practice

GIVING THEIR

DERIVATION, MEANING, APPLICATION, AND PRONUNCIATION

INTENDED SPECIALLY AS

A BOOK OF REFERENCE FOR THE STUDENT

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PREFACE TO THE FIFTH EDITION.

ALONG with numerous introductions of relative interest, the following pages comprise the results of a critically-examined reproduction of MAYNE'S VOCABULARY ; preceding issue thereof having become exhausted. To the Profession collectively, the present expanded reprint is submitted, in confident expectation that the objects thereby aimed at will become apparent, on reference to any of its alphabetical divisions : namely, to afford, with precision of detail, the real significance, and the classical derivation of all titular headings, and verbal combinations, that have been admitted to currency within the domain of Legitimate Medicine ; whilst at the same time specially discountenancing the importation of grotesque, generally unmeaning names, which seem coined to suit fashionable ideas, or for empirical traffic. It awakens no small gratification, to deem the present instance, and each former requisition for a fresh appearance of the Vocabulary, as if tacit recognitions in favour of promises hitherto performed ; and as renewed encouragements to the task of continuous elaboration, necessary towards upholding the reputation of the volume, as an auxiliary to the acquirement of Professional Science. In this view, holding in due regard the interests of all parties concerned, it seems not out of place, incidentally to volunteer a passing remark, relative to the important subject of initial, or preliminary schooling, proper to have been attained by all ranks of intending students of medicine. In every such case, a competent familiarity with the structure of the Greek and Latin languages, ought to be deemed indispensable. To think otherwise, is a mistake, the indelible consequences of which can never be disguised ; and very rarely can be compensated. On the other hand, these mighty languages having severally brought down to us the fundamental principles of science and art ; and sage lessons, for guiding the human intellect how to grasp the loftiest conceptions of thought, and the sublimities of moral reasoning—their acquirement becomes

truly inestimable. Moreover, from the influences which they are capable of imparting to the studious mind, they in greater or less measure are determinative of that phase of culture, which ought to distinguish the professional character.

In conclusion, it is trusted that excuse may be kindly vouchsafed, for the liberty of here addressing, by way of anecdote, a word or two respecting the earliest history of the Vocabulary:—

It ventured its first essay in public, about forty years since. It did so, under what might well be considered peculiar circumstances; notably, from having had no model whatever of the kind, either to imitate or to envy. In truth, at the era referred to, although professors and teachers might, doubtless, then, as now, be capable enough for such tutorial purpose, they rarely, if ever, favoured their pupils with derivative explications of the numerous terms encountered during daily prelections. This being the case, the author hereof acquired a habit of carefully jotting down and composing, for his own use, what might be considered the nucleus of a pocket-remembrancer; which, at length, and through advice, he consented to get printed. It is unnecessary to add more than the true and particular account just narrated, as supplying a brief yet sufficient memoir, regarding the simple causes and procedure which had led to the *début* of the work; its subsequently extended, and perfected compilations; and to the established position which it rapidly attained, and still maintains, as MAYNE'S MEDICAL VOCABULARY.

J. M

ARRANGEMENT.

EACH name, term, or phrase, is set down with marks for its proper utterance—the long, short, and acute accents; if a Latin word, simple or compound, its declension is given; next (in parenthesis) its derivation, and the reason therefor, where the connection may not be very apparent; then its character, and general and particular meaning, with the corresponding word or term in Latin or English; lastly, its synonyms, and a reference to such, or to a term, etc., in some way allied to, or connected with it.

The full explanation is placed at the word or term most in general use, whether Latin or English; those corresponding bearing reference to it merely.

THE FOLLOWING ABBREVIATIONS ARE USED.

I. BRANCHES OF SCIENCE.

<i>Anat.</i>	for In Anatomy.	<i>Med. Jur.</i>	for In Medical Jurisprudence.
<i>Anim. Pathol.</i>	Animal Pathology.	<i>Micros.</i>	Microscopy.
<i>Astron.</i>	Astronomy.	<i>Mineral.</i>	Mineralogy.
<i>Bot.</i>	Botany.	<i>Mor. Philos.</i>	Moral Philosophy.
<i>Chem.</i>	Chemistry.	<i>Nat. Hist.</i>	Natural History.
<i>Comp. Anat.</i>	Comparative Anatomy.	<i>Nat. Philos.</i>	Natural Philosophy.
<i>Conchol.</i>	Conchology.	<i>Nosol.</i>	Nosology.
<i>Crystall.</i>	Crystallography.	<i>Obstet.</i>	Obstetrics.
<i>Entomol.</i>	Entomology.	<i>Ornithol.</i>	Ornithology.
<i>Geod.</i>	Geodesy.	<i>Pathol.</i>	Pathology.
<i>Geog.</i>	Geography.	<i>Pathol. Anat.</i>	Pathological Anatomy.
<i>Geol.</i>	Geology.	<i>Pharm.</i>	Pharmacy.
<i>Geom.</i>	Geometry.	<i>Physiol.</i>	Physiology.
<i>Ichthyol.</i>	Ichthyology.	<i>Surg.</i>	Surgery.
<i>M. Med.</i>	} Materia Medica.	<i>Surg. Pathol.</i>	Surgical Pathology.
<i>Mat. Med.</i>		<i>Zool.</i>	Zoology.
<i>Med.</i>	Medicine.		

II. NAMES, CHARACTERS, EPITHETS.

<i>Act.</i>	for Active (Voice).	<i>Intens.</i>	for Intensive.	<i>Pl.</i>	for Plural.
<i>Adj.</i>	Adjective.	<i>Juss.</i>	Jussive.	<i>Priv.</i>	Privative of.
<i>Adv.</i>	Adverb.		tem.	<i>Pron.</i>	Pronoun.
<i>(B.P.)</i>	British Pharma-	<i>Linn.</i>	Linnæan system.	<i>Sing.</i>	Singular.
	coposia.			<i>Superl.</i>	Superlative (de-
<i>Cl.</i>	Class.	<i>Linn. Frag.</i>	for Linnæus' Fragments of		gree).
<i>Comp.</i>	Comparative (de-	<i>Nat. Meth.</i>	a Natural Method.	<i>c.g.</i>	Common gender.
	gree).			<i>d.g.</i>	Doubtful gender.
<i>Cont.</i>	Contraction of.	<i>N.A.</i>	for North America.	<i>i.e.</i>	id est; that is.
<i>Corr.</i>	Corruption of.	<i>Neg.</i>	Negative of.	<i>m.</i>	Masculine.
<i>Dim.</i>	Diminutive of.	<i>Ord.</i>	Order.	<i>f.</i>	Feminine.
<i>Incrpt.</i>	Incrative.	<i>Part.</i>	Participle.	<i>n.</i>	Neuter.
<i>Indecl.</i>	Indeclinable.	<i>Patron.</i>	Patronymic.	<i>nom.</i>	Nominative.

III. LANGUAGES.

Arab. for Arabic.	Germ. for German.	Malab. for Malabar.
Att. „ Attic or Athenian.	Heb. „ Hebrew.	Pers. „ Persian.
Belg. „ Belgic.	Ind. „ Indian.	Port. „ Portuguese.
Braz. „ Brazilian.	Ion. „ Ionian.	Russ. „ Russian.
Ceylon „ Cingalese.	Ir. „ Irish.	Sanac. „ Sanscrit.
Chald. „ Chaldee.	Ital. „ Italian.	Sax. „ Saxon.
Dan. „ Danish.	Jap. „ Japanese.	Scot. „ Scotch.
Dut. „ Dutch.	Jav. „ Javanese.	Span. „ Spanish.
Ethiop. „ Ethiopic.	L. „ Latin.	Syr. „ Syrian.
Fr. „ French.	Mal. „ Malayan.	Teut. „ Teutonic.

MAYNE'S MEDICAL VOCABULARY.

A

A. (Gr. *a*, without.) Used as a syllabic prefix to certain scientific terms; so as to *reverse* the signification which they, by themselves, would express, as:—*tonic*, possessing tone, *a-tonic*, devoid of tone; *petalous*, having petals, *a-petalous*, without petals; *morphismus*, state of sleepiness, *a-morphismus*, sleeplessness, etc. The form of this letter is supposed to have been taken from its *outline* (when inverted thus, ▽), having some resemblance to that of an ox's head—the Hebrew analogue of A being Aleph, *an ox*.

AA. *Med.* These letters are written in prescribing; to signify that *equal quantities* are to be employed of any *two or more* medicines, included in a *recipe*—when so indicated. The Greek *ara* (of each) is abbreviated as above.

AAA. *Chem.* For the word *Amalgam* (by leaving out the consonants).

Añc. Anglo-Saxon for *aven*, or *arista*.

Aat'. *Med.* In the papyri found at Memphis, this name seems to refer to some formidable periodical pestilence, which M. Chabas identifies with the *plague*; asserting that it manifests itself in Egypt precisely like the latter disease, by following the retreat of the inundation.

Abac'tus Ven'ter. *M. Jur., Obstet.* Abortion induced by art. Literally an expelled (emptied) belly.

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Ab'acus, i, m. (Ἀβαξ, ἄβακος, a mathematical table on which lines and figures were drawn.) *Med.* Old name for a table used for preparations.

Ab'alienāt'ion. (*Ab*, from; *aliēno*, to estrange.) *Pathol.* Old term for failing, or depravation of the mental or physical faculties. *Abālū-nātio, ōnis, f.*

Ab'articulat'ion. (*Ab*, ineret.; *articulatio*.) *Anat.* Articulation, admitting of free motion. *Abarticulatio, ōnis, f.* See *Diarthrosis*.

Abat'toir. (Fr.) A slaughter-house.

Ab'axial. (*Ab*; *axis*, an axle; or *arilla*, the armpit.) *Bot.* The position of the *embryo*, as being beyond the *axis* of the seed; *abaxile*.

Ab'breviat'ion. (*Abbreviare*, to shorten.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied to initial and medial letters, when familiarly employed as contractions of words. (These will be found in their alphabetical order.) The use of *abbreviating*, should be kept within limits; and on no account applied to the names of *active* medicines, in any formula; serious and often fatal accidents having resulted through mistaken readings of certain words when thus contracted. Moreover, the habit of giving the *entire* name of each drug composing a *recipe*, is good exercise for the student, and tests his grammatical knowledge of Latin. *Abbrēviatio, ōnis, f.*

Ab'bréviat'us, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Bot.* The cup shorter than the tube of the flower; abbreviated.

Ab'ditæ Caus'æ. (*Abdo*; *causa*, *æ*, *f.*, that which induces or causes a result.) The secret, or remote causes of a disease.

Ab'dōmen, *tnis*, *n*. (*Abdo*, to hide.) *Anat.*, *Comp. Anat.* The largest cavity in the body of animals. See *Ab'vus*, *Imus Venter*, *Venter*.

Ab'dom'inal. *Anat.* Belonging to the abdomen: ventral. *Abdōminālis*, *is*, *e*.

Ab'dom'inal Aor'ta. *Anat.* That portion of the aorta situated below the diaphragm.

Ab'dom'inal Aponeuros'is. *Anat.* The conjoined tendons of the oblique and transverse muscles on the anterior portion of the abdomen.

Abdom'inal Gan'glio. *Anat.* The semilunar ganglia, from their form of distribution.

Abdom'inal Ring. *Anat.* The name (though a misnomer as to appearance) of the inguinal opening on each side of the abdomen; external and superior to the *pubes*. *Anulus abdominis*.

Abdom'inalis, *is*, *e*. (*Abdōmen*.) *Ichthyol.* Pertaining to the abdomen; ventral. Applied to an *Ord.* (pl. m.) having the ventral fins under the abdomen, and behind the pectorals: abdominal.

Abdominos'copy. (*Abdōmen*; *σκοπέω*, to observe.) *Med.* Art of examining the abdomen by percussion, inspection, measurement, or manipulation. *Abdōminoscōpia*, *æ*, *f*.

Abduc'ent. (*Ab*, from; *dūco*, to lead.) *Anat.* Applied to muscles which separate, or draw from, the mesial line; also to the sixth pair of nerves. *Abducens*, *tis*, *part*.

Abduction. (Same.) *Anat.* Action by which one part is separated from another, or from the mesial line. *Abductio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Abduc'tor, *ōris*, *m*. (Same.) *Anat.* A muscle which performs or assists in performing abduction. (See *Anatomical works*.)

Abelmos'chus, *i*, *m*. (Arab.) *Bot.* Musk seed; specific name of the *Hibiscus Abelmoschus*.

(*A*, priv.;

ia, desire.) *Pathol.* Paralysis of the solar plexus, cutting off communication between the nervous system and abdominal viscera.

Aber'rat'ion. (*Aberro*, to wander from.) *Pathol.* A disordered state of the intellect. *Nat. Philos.* Certain conditions of the rays of light, as, when refracted by a lens or reflected by a mirror; if they do not converge into a focus. *Aberratio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Abēvac'uat'ion. (*Ab*, dign.; *evacuō*, to empty.) *Med.* Partial or incomplete evacuation, natural or artificial. *Abēvacuatio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Ab'ies, *ētis*, *f*. (*Abeo*, to go from; from its great height.) *M. Med.* Specific name of the *Pinus Abies*, or fir-tree.

Ab'ies Excel'sa. *M. Med.* One of the plants from which *Thus* or frankincense is obtained.

Ab'ies Lār'ix. *M. Med.* The tree which affords Venice turpentine.

Abiēt'icus, *a*, *um*. (*Abies*.) *Bot. Pharm.* Belonging to the fir-tree: abietic.

Abietin'. (*Abies*.) *Chem.* A resinous substance, also called resin *Gamma* (or third in order), obtained from Strasburg turpentine. *Abiētina*, *æ*, *f*.

a, *um*. Same as *Abieticus*: abietine.

Abiēt'is Rēs'in'a. *M. Med., Pharm.* The resin of the fir-tree; *Thus* or common frankincense; spontaneously exuded by the *Pinus Abies*.

Abiēt'is, *is*, or *æ*, *m*. (*Abies*.) *Geol.* A genus of fossil coniferous plants in the Wealden and Greensand formations; an abietite.

Abios'is. (*A*, priv.; *bios*, life.) Death: state of lifelessness.

Abirritat'ion. (*Ab*, dim.; *irrito*, to irritate.) *Pathol.* Diminished condition of the vital phenomena in the various tissues; and slightly distinct from *Asthenia*. *Abirritatio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Ab lactat'ion. (*Ab*, priv.; *lacto*, to give suck.) *Med.* The weaning of a child. *Bot.* Mode of grafting by inarching. *Ab lactatio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Ablat'ion. (*Auf'ero*, to take away.) *Surg.* The removing of

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any part by excision or amputation. *Ablatio, ōnis, f.*

Ablep'sia, *æ, f.* (A, priv.; βλέπω, to see.) *Pathol.* Want of sight; ablepsia.

Ab'luent. (*Abluo*, to wash away.) *Chem., Pharm.* That which carries off impurities. *Abluens, tis, part.* See *Abstergent*.

Ablution. (Same.) *Chem.* Separation of extraneous matters by washing. *Med.* Anciently, internal washing, by profuse libations of milk-whey. *Ablutio, ōnis, f.*

Ablutus, *a, um.* (Same.) Washed; cleared from extraneous matters.

Abnorm'al. (*Ab*, neg.; *norma*, a rule.) *Med.* Contrary to natural condition; unnatural. *Abnormis, is, e.*

Abōmās'um, *i, n.* (*Ab*, from; *omāsum*, the paunch.) *Zool.* The fourth stomach of the *Ruminantia*.

Abōrig'enis, *is, e.* (*Ab*, from; *origo*, the beginning.) *Bot., Zool.* Native or original, of a country: aboriginal.

Abōrior, *m.* (*Abōrior*, to miscarry.) *Obstet.* A miscarriage, in the early months. See *Abortus*, *Abortion*.

Aborticidum, *ii, n.* (*Abortus*; *cædo*, to kill.) *Obstet. Surg.* The destroying of the *fœtus* in *utero*: aborticide. See *Fœticidium*.

Abortiens, *tis, part.* (Same.) Miscarrying. *Bot.* Applied synonymously with *Sterilis*: abortient.

Abor'tion. (Same.) *Obstet.* Morbid expulsion of a *fœtus* before the seventh month of pregnancy; a miscarriage. *Abortio, ōnis, f.* See *Abactus* *Venter*, *Aborsus*, *Abortus*.

Abor'tion, Crim'inal. *M. Jur.* *Fœticide*.

Abor'tive. (Same.) *Bot., Physiol.* Causing abortion. *Surg. Pathol.* Applied to treatment adopted for preventing further development of disease. *Abortivus, a, um.*

Abor'tus, *ūs, m.* (Same.) *Obstet.* Same as *Aborsus*. See *Abortion*.

Ab'racadābra. This word written, with several repetitions (variously arranged, but particularly in triangular form) on parchment, was, by the Assyrians, hung round the neck, as a *charm*

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against *ague*, and *flux*; as recommended by Terenus *Tamonicus*.

Ab'rā'chia, *æ, f.* (A, priv.; ἀραχίω, the arm.) *Physiol.* A variety of *Agnesia*: imperfect development, consisting in the absence of arms.

Abram'-Man. A term current some two or three centuries ago; applied to any one really or pretending to be, bodily or mentally afflicted—especially the latter. There was, then, an "Abram"-ward in *Bedlam*; the inmates of which were permitted to wander out, fantastically decked with coloured paper-ribbons, caps, etc., to beg alms. They had wit enough to practise pilfering.

Abranchiāt'us, *a, um.* (A, priv.; *branchiæ*, respiratory organs.) Without lungs. *Zool.* An Order (pl. n.) of the *Annulata*, having no special organ of respiration: *abbranchiate*. See *Abranchius*.

Abran'chius, *a, um.* (A, priv.; ἀράχια, the gills.) *Zool.* Having no gills: applied to an Order (pl. n.) of the *Annelidæ*. See *Abranchiatus*.

Abras'ion. (*Abrādo*, to scrape off.) *Pathol.* The partial tearing off or fretting of the skin. *Abrasio, ōnis, f.*

Abrot'anum. See *Abrotonum*.

Ab'rōt'ōnum, *i, n.* (Ἀβρὸς, delicate; *τόνος*, a continuation.) *Bot.* Specific name of *Artemisia Abrotonum*. See *Chamaecedrus*.

Ab'rōt'ōnum Mas. *Bot.* Another name for *Artemisia Abrotonum*.

Abrup'te - Pinnā'tus, *a, um.* (*Abrupte*, without preface; *pinnātus*.) *Bot.* Abruptly pinnate; applied to a pinnate leaf, terminating suddenly without an odd leaflet, or a cirrus.

Abrup'tus, *a, um.* (*Abrumpor*, to be broken off.) *Bot.* Leaves and roots that seem broken off at their extremity: abrupt.

Abs'cess. (*Abscēdo*, to depart.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour or swelling containing pus. *Abscessus, ūs, m.* See *Apostema*.

Abscis'sio, *ōnis, f.* (*Abscindo*, to cut away.) *Surg.* Applied to a fracture, when part of the bone has to be removed; or the cutting off of any soft part, as of a nerve, the prepuce, etc.: an *abscission*.

Abseons'io, ōnis, f. (*Abcondo*, to hide.) *Anat.* Formerly used the same as *Sinus*: an absconsion.

Absin'thate. (*Absinthicum* acidum; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of absinthic acid with a base. *Absin'thas, ātis, f.*

Absin'thic. (*Absinthium*; terminal -ic. *Chem.* Belonging to *Absinthium*; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Absinthicus, a, um.*

Absinthin'. *Chem.* The bitter principle discovered in *Absinthium*. *Absinthina, a, f.*

Absin'thium, ii, n. (*Ἀψινθιον*.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for *Artemisia Absinthium*; and for its tops and leaves.

Absin'thium Commūn'e. *M. Med.* Another name for the *Artemisia Absinthium*.

Absin'thium Mār'it'imum. *Bot.* Another name for the foregoing.

Absin'thium Pon'ticum. } *Bot.*

Absin'thium Rōmān'um. }

Other names for *Artemisia Pontica*.

Absin'thium San'tōn'icūm. *M. Med.* Another name for *Artemisia*

Absin'thium Vul'gāre. *M. Med.* Another name for *Artemisia Absinthium*.

Ab'solute Al'cohol. *Chem.* Alcohol as free from water as can be obtained.

Absorb'ent. (*Absorbeo*, to suck up.) *Anat., Bot., Physiol.* Having the property of sucking or imbibing; applied to lacteal and lymphatic vessels; and to the origins of vessels on the roots of plants. *Pharm.* Medicines which neutralise acidity in the stomach and bowels; as magnesia, chalk, etc. *Absorbens, tis, part.*

(Same.) *Bot., Physiol.* The sucking up of substances applied to the mouth of absorbent vessels. *Absorptio, ōnis, f.*

Abstem'ious. (*Abs*, from; *tēmētum*, wine.) Strictly abstaining from wine; but applied also to moderation in diet. *Abstemiū, a, um.*

Abster'gent. (*Abstergeo*, to cleanse.) *Med. Pharm.* Cleansing; ablutent; abstersive; medicines which cleanse from foulness or sordes. *Abster'gens, entis, part.*

Ab'stinance. (*Abstineo*, to ab-

stain.) *Med.* The refraining from, or sparing use of, food, liquors, etc. *Abstinentia, a, f.*

Ab'straction. (*Abstrāho*, to draw away.) *Chem.* The separating of a fluid from a salt, etc. *Surg.* Applied to venesection, or drawing of blood. *Abstractio, ōnis, f.*

Ab'vacuat'ion. See *Abevacuatio*.

Acac'ia, a, f. (*Ἀκάζω*, to sharpen to a point.) Name (B. P.) for gum arabic, or *Gummi-acaciæ*; the concrete juice of *Acacia vera*, and various species of *Acacia*. Also, a Linn. genus, Cl. *Polygamia*; Ord. *Monœcia*. Juss. *Leguminosæ*, or *Fabacæ*.

Acac'ia Al'tēra Tri'fol'iāta. *Bot.* The *Spartium spinosum*.

Acāc'ia Arāb'ica. *Bot.* The *Acacia vera*.

Acāc'ia Cāt'echu. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the plant which affords catechu.

Acac'ie Gum'mi. *M. Med.* Name (B. P.) of gum-arabic, obtained from *Acacia vera*, and other species of *Acacia*.

Acac'ia In'dica. *Bot.* The *Tamarindus Indica*.

Acac'ia Vēr'a. *M. Med.* The Egyptian thorn, or gum-arabic tree; called *Acacia Arabica*. Also, the expressed juice of the urripe pods of the *Acacia veravel*.

Acac'ia Ver'avel. *Bot.* A species affording the juice called *Acacia vera*.

Acac'ia Zeylōn'ica. *Bot.* Name for *Hematoxylon Campechianum*.

Acāl'ēp'hē, es, f. (*Ἀκαλῆφη*.) *Bot.* The nettle. See *Urtica*.

Acāl'ēp'hus, a, um. (Same.) Belonging to a nettle. *Zoöl.* A Cl. (pl. n.) of the *Radiata*, from the stinging pain felt on touching them. The *Medusæ*.

Acāl'ychn'us, a, um. } (A, priv.;
Acāl'yels, is, e. } *cālyx*.)

Bot. Having no calyx: acalycine.

Acam'psia, a, f. (*Ἀψ priv.; κάμπτω*, to bend.) *Surg.* Indeflexible state of a joint. See *Anchylosis*.

Acan'tha, a, f. (*Ἀκὴ*, a point.) *Anat.* Applied formerly to the spine of the back; or rather the *vertebræ*; by the arrangementth of the series of which, the former is

constituted. A thorn, spine, or prickle.

Acan'thæ'cus, *a, um*. Bot. Applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.) of plants like the *Acanthus*. Prickly: acanthaceous.

Acan'thius, *a, um*. (Ἀκανθα, a thorn.) Bot. Belonging to a thorn; thorny; prickly: acanthine.

Acan'thium, *ii, n*. (Same.) Bot. The trivial name of the *Onopordium Acanthium*.

Acan'thion, *a, um*. (Ἀκανθα; κεφαλή, the head.) A spiny head. Zool. Applied to a family (pl. n.) of the *Entozoa parenchymata*: acanthocephalous.

Acanthōd'ēs, adj. (Ἀκανθα; terminal -ώδης.) Same as *Spinosus*: acanthous.

Acan'thold'ēs, adj. (Ἀκανθα; terminal -ιδēs.) Resembling a spine: acanthoid.

Acan'thor'us, *a, um*. (ἄνω, to bear.) Bot. Beset with spines or coarse hairs: acanthophorous. See *Spinigerus*.

Acan'thōpōd'ius, *a, um*. (Ἀκανθα; πούς, a foot.) Bot. Having spinous petioles: acanthopodious.

Acan'thoptēryg'ius, *a, um*. (Ἀκανθα; πτερύγιον, a little wing.) Ichthyol. Having spiny fins; applied to an Order (pl. m.) so provided: acanthopterygious.

Acan'thūlus, *i, m*. (Ἀκανθα.) Surg. An instrument for extracting thorns, or *spicula* of wood, bone, etc., from wounds.

Acan'thus, *i, m*. (Ἀκανθα.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Didynamia*; Ord. *Angiospermia*. Juss. *Acanthaceæ*. Bear's breech.

Acan'thus Mol'lis. Bot. Systematic name of bear's breech.

Acar'dia, *æ, f*. (A, priv.; καρδιά, the heart.) Physiol. The condition of a monster-fœtus, born without a heart, or, rather, deficient as to the whole thorax.

Acar'oidēs, adj. (*Acarus*; terminal -ιδēs.) Resembling the *A. acaroid*.

Acar'pus, *a, um*. (A, priv.; ὅς, fruit.) Bot. Having no fruit. Med. Applied to a division of skin diseases, in which neither tubercles, vesicles, nor pustules are present: acarporus; acarpæ.

A'carus, *i, m*. (A, neg.; κείνω, to cut, from its small size.) Entomol. A genus which infests the skin. See *Cyrones*.

Ac'arus Autumnal'is. Entomol. The harvest bug; the wheal-worm.

Ac'arus Dōmest'icus. Entomol. The domestic tick.

Ac'arus Ele'ius. Entomol. The dog-tick.

Ac'arus Scab'ile. Entom., Pathol. The itch animalcule: the itch-tick.

Ac'arus Sir'on. Entom. The mite.

A'catalep'sy. (A, priv.; καταλαμβάνω, to apprehend.) Med. Uncertainty in diagnosis or prognosis. *Acātālep'sia*, *æ, f*.

A'cūtāp'ōsis, *is, f*. (A, priv.; καταπινω, to swallow.) Med. Difficulty in swallowing. See *Dysphagia*.

A'caul'is, *is, e*. (A, priv.; caulis, a stem.) Bot. Having no stem: acauline.

Ac'celērāt'or, *oris, m*. (*Accēlēro*, to hasten.) Applied to a muscle of the penis (*A. urinae*) whose action propels the urine; also named *Ejaculator seminis*, from a similar office as to the semen.

Ac'cess'ion. (*Accēdo*, to be added to.) Pathol. The beginning or onset of diseases; or of fits, paroxysms or exacerbations in fevers, etc. *Access'io*, *ōnis, f*.

Ac'cessōrius, *a, um*. (Same.) Anat. Applied to muscular appendages that assist the action of larger muscles; also, to two nerves of the neck: accessory.

Ac'cident'. (*Accido*, to happen.) Med. A word used by the French synonymously with *symptom*; and so employed by the Greek: *Accidens*, *tis, part*. See *Accidentia*.

Ac'eiden'tal. (Same.) Med. Applied by French, and some English writers, to textures resulting from morbid action. *Accidentālis*, *is, e*.

Ac'eiden'tia, *æ, f*. (Same.) An occurrence happening, unexpectedly: an accident.

Ac'climat'ed. Fr. *Acclimaté*, accustomed to climate.) Med. Becoming accustomed to a climate. *Acclimātus*, *a, um*.

Ac'climat'isat'ion. Med. The state of being acclimated. *Acclīmātiōtio*, *ōnis, f*.

Accliv'is, is, e. (*Ad*, to; *clivus*, the side of a hill.) *Anat.* Applied to a muscle of the abdomen, from the oblique ascent of its fibres; the *Obliquus internus musculus*.

Ac'couchement. *Fr.* *Accoucher*, to deliver.) *Obstet.* The act of being delivered; delivery.

Ac'coucheur'. (Same.) *Obstet.* A man-midwife; an obstetrician.

Ac'cret'ion. (*Ad*, to; *cresco*, to increase.) *Physiol.* The process by which nutrient particles are added to the various tissues. *Surg.* The adhering together of parts naturally separate, as the fingers, etc. *Accrétio, ōnis, f.*

Ac'cubat'ion. (*Accumbo*, to lie down.) *Med., Obstet.* The state of lying down; also, that of child-bed. *Accubatio, ōnis, f.*

Ac'ceph'ia, a, f. (*A*, priv.; *κεφαλή*, the head.) *Physiol.* A variety of *Agnesia*, consisting in want of the head.

Ac'ep'hlobrac'hia, a, f. (Same; *βραχίων*, the arm.) *Physiol.* A variety of *Agnesia*, consisting in the absence of head and arms.

Ac'ep'hlobrac'hilus, ii, m. *Physiol.* A monster-fœtus, with neither head nor arms.

Ac'ep'hlocar'dia, a, f. (Same; *καρδία*, the heart.) *Physiol.* A variety of *Agnesia*, consisting in the absence of head and heart.

Ac'ep'hlocar'dius, ii, m. (Same as foregoing.)

Ac'ep'hlochir'us, i, m. (Same; *χείρ*, the hand.) *Physiol.* A monster-fœtus, without head and hands.

Ac'ep'hlocyst'us, i, m. (Same; *κύστις*, a bladder.) *Zoöl.* The headless hydatid; like a mere bladder: an ac'ep'hlocyst.

Ac'ep'hlo, tri, m. (Same; *ἔντερος*, the belly.) *Physiol.* A monster-fœtus, without head, chest, or upper part of the belly.

Ac'ep'hlo, a, f. (Same.) *Physiol.* A variety of *Agnesia*, consisting in want of head, chest, and belly.

Ac'ep'hlo, a, f. (Same; *ἄκρη*, the foot.) *Physiol.* A variety of *Agnesia*, consisting in the absence of head and feet.

Ac'ep'hlopód'us, i, m. (Same.)

Ac'ep'hlo, a, f. (Same; *ἄκρη*, the spine.) *Physiol.* A variety of *Agnesia*, consisting in want of head and spinal column.

Ac'ep'hlobrac'hilus, ii, m. (Same.) *Physiol.* A monster-fœtus, without head and spinal column.

Ac'ep'hlostóm'ia, a, f. (Same; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Physiol.* A variety of *Agnesia*, consisting in the want of a head; but with an aperture somewhat like a mouth.

Ac'ep'hlostómus, i, m. (Same.) *Physiol.* See foregoing.

Ac'ep'hlothorac'hia, a, f. (Same; *θώραξ*, the chest.) *Physiol.* A variety of *Agnesia*, consisting in the want of head and chest.

Ac'ep'hlothor'us, i, m. (Same.) *Physiol.* See foregoing.

Ac'ep'hilus, a, um. (*A*, priv.; *κεφαλή*, the head.) *Obstet., Physiol.* Without a head: acephalous. *Zoöl.* Applied to a *Cl.* (pl. n.) of *Mollusca*; having no appearance of a head.

Ac'er, éris. *Sour.* The maple-tree.

Ac'er, a, um. *Bot.* Same as *Acerineus*. See foregoing.

Ac'erate. *Acéricum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of aceric acid with a base. *Acéras, átis, f.* See *Acer*.

Ac'er'bity. Sourness, with harshness. *Acerbitas, átis, f.* See *Acer*.

Ac'er'eus. (*A*, priv.; *κερκος*, a tail.) *Pathol.* An animal monster, having no tail.

Ac'er'ic. (*Acer*; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* An acid obtained from the juices of *Acer campestre* and *Acer pseudo-platanus*. *Acéricus, a, um.* See *Acer*.

Ac'ineus, a, um. (*Acer*.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement like the *Acer*; applied to a *Juss. Ord.* (pl. f.): acorineous.

Ac'erosé. (*Acus, éris*, n. chaff; terminal -orus.) Chaffy; like chaff. *Acérösus, a, um.*

Ac'erv'ulus, i, m. (Dim. *Acervus*, a heap.) *Anat.* The collection of minute sand-like particles found in the pineal gland: an acervule.

Aces'cent. (*Acresco*, to grow sour.) *Chem.* Becoming sour. *Acescens, tis, part.*

Acētāb'ulum, *i. n.* (As if *Acētāferum*, from *acetum*, vinegar; *fero*, to bear, i.e. to contain, etc.) The ancient *oxybaphion*, or saucer for vinegar. *Anat.* The round cavity outside the *Os innominatum*, which receives the head of the *Os femoris*, is named *Acētābulum*; from its fancied resemblance, in shape, to the foresaid vinegar dish. See *Cotyloid cavity*.

(*Acētum*.) Salads made of roots or herbs with oil, salt, and vinegar. Pl. of *Acētārium*, *ii. n.*

Acētār'ium **Scorbātūm**. *Pharm.* A kind of salad for scorbutic patients.

Acetate. (*Acēticum acidum*; terminal-*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of acetic acid with a base. *Acētus, ātis, f.*

Acet'ic. (*Acētum*; terminal-*ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to, or resembling the sourness of, vinegar; applied to the acid product of acetous fermentation; acetous. *Acēticus, a, um.*

Acet'ificat'ion. (*Acētum*; *fācio*, to make.) *Chem.* The process of making vinegar. *Acet'ificatio, ōnis, f.*

Acetit'e. (*Acētum*; terminal-*ite*.) *Chem.* The salt of *acetous acid*; in distinction from that of *acetic acid*, when these were erroneously supposed to be different. *Acētis, itis, f.*

Acetom'eter. (*Acētum*; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Chem.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar. *Acetōmetrum, i, n.*

Acetone. *Chem.* An impurity found associated with pyro-acetic spirit, or naphtha.

Acētōsa, *æ, f.* (*Aceo*, to be sour.) *M. Med.* Specific name of *Rumex acetosa*.

Acētōsel'la, *æ, f.* (*Acētōsa*.) *M. Med.* Name for *Oxalis Acetosella*.

Acet'ous. (*Acētum*; terminal-*ous*.) *Chem.* Pertaining to vinegar; acetic. *Acētōsus, a, um.*

Acēt'um, *i, n.* (*Aceo*, to be sour.) *M. Med.* (B. P.) Acetic or acetous acid, in a very diluted state; common Vinegar. *Acidum Aceticum Glaciale*, is a new preparation of acetic acid.

Acet'y'l. (*Acētum*; *ύλη*, material of any sort.) A new organic radical differing from *Ethyl*, by containing two equivalents less of *Hydrogen*.

Acheil'ia. (*A*, priv.; *χείλος*, the lip.) A congenital deficiency—want of lips, or of one lip.

A'cheir. (*A*, priv.; *χείρ*, the hand.) *Physiol.* See *Achirus*.

A'chēn'ium, *ii, n.* (*Ἀχην*, poor.) *Bot.* A dry, one-seeded pericarp, not adhering to the integument of the seed.

Ach'il'lis Ten'do. (*Achilles*, invulnerable except at his heel.) *Anat.* The strong tendon of the *gastrocnemii*, or *gastrocnemius* and *solæus* muscles. Also called *Chorda magna*.

A'chlr'us, *a, um*. (*A*, priv.; *χείρ*, the hand.) Having no hands: achirous. See *Acheir*.

A'chlām'y'd'eus, *a, um*. (*A*, priv.; *χλαμύς*, a short cloak.) *Bot.* Without calyx or corolla: achlamydeous.

Ac'hne, *es, f.* (*Ἀχνη*) *Surg.* A shred of lint. Name sometimes given by oculists to slender flakes of mucus when seen in front of the eye.

Ac'hōlus, *a, um*. (*A*, priv.; *χολή*, bile.) *Pathol.* Without bile: acholous.

Ac'hōr, *ōris, m.* (*Ἀχὼρ*, sordes of the head.) *Pathol.* A pustule of size between the *phlyzaciūm* and *psydriaciūm*, containing a straw-coloured fluid, and forming scaly eruptions about the head of young children; a species of scald-head.

Ac'hromat'ic. (*A*, priv.; colour.) *Nat. Philos.* That does not admit the colours of the solar spectrum. The crystalline lens has this property. *Ach'rōmāt'icous, a, um.*

Ac'h'rōm'atism. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* A discovery in optics by which the aberrations of sphericity and refrangibility are obviated. *Ach'rōmāt'ismus, i, m.*

Ac'h'rōmatōp'sia, *æ, f.* (Same; *ὄψις*, vision.) *Pathol.* A faulty term for inability to distinguish colours, really meaning incapability of seeing them at all: achromatopsy.

Ac'hylōs'is, *is* or *eos, f.* (*A*, priv.; *χυλός*, juice.) *Pathol.* Deficient chylification.

Ac'hymōs'is, *is* or *eos, f.* (*A*, priv.; *χυμός*, chyme.) *Pathol.* Deficient chymification.

Ac'ia, *a*, *f*. (*Acūs*, a needle.) *Surg.* Supposed to mean the thread in a needle with which a suture is made to join the lips of a wound; also the seam or suture itself. See *Rhamma*.

a, *f*. (Dim. *Acūs*, a needle.) *Bot.* A little spike: an *a'cicule*.

Acic'ular. (*Acicūla*.) *Bot.* Like a spike; spicular. *Aciculāris*, *is*, *e*.

Acic'ulāt'us, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Having *aciculæ*: aciculated.

Ac'id. (*Aceo*, to be sour.) *Chem.* Sharp to the taste; having sourness. Many bodies, though not sour, agree in the other distinctive properties of acids, as turning vegetable dyes to red, combining with alkalis, metallic oxides, etc. *Acidus*, *a*, *um*. See *Acidum*.

Acidif'erus, *a*, *um*. (*Acidus*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Bearing acid: acidiferous.

Acid'ifab'le. (*Acidus*; *fiō*, to become.) *Chem.* Capable of becoming acid. *Acidifābilis*, *is*, *e*.

Acid'ificat'ion. (*Acidus*; *fācio*, to make.) *Chem.* The act or process of forming, or impregnating with acid. *Acidificatio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Acid'ifying. (Same.) *Chem.* Making acid; converting into acid. *Acidificus*, *a*, *um*.

Acid'ifying Prin'ciple. *Chem.* That which forms an acid.

Acidim'etry. (*Acidus*; *μετρέω*, to measure.) *Chem.* The process by which the amount of uncombined or free acid is determined. *Acidimētria*, *a*, *f*.

Acid'ity. (*Acidus*.) *Chem.* The quality of sourness. *Aciditas*, *ātis*. See *Acor*.

Acid'ulated. (*Acidulus*, dim. *acidus*.) Slightly blended with acid. *Acidulātus*, *a*, *um*.

Acid'ulous. (Same.) *Chem.* Very slightly acid; subacid. *Acidulus*, *a*, *um*.

Acid'um. (*Aceo*, to be sour.) An acid; used for the neuter of *Acidus*. See *Acid*.

Acid'um Acet'icum Glaciāl'e. (Same.) *Chem.* Glacial acetic acid. At a temperature of 55°, its crystalline form is induced. See *Glacialis*.

ēi, *f*. (*ἄκῆ*, a sharp

point.) *Chem.*, *Mineral*. A name for iron or steel.

Acin'acifor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Acināces*, a scimitar; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Like a scimitar: acinaciform.

Acinēs'ia, *a*, *f*. (*A*, priv.; *κίνησις*, motion.) *Pathol.* Loss of motive power in the whole or part of the body.

Acin'ifor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Acinus*; *forma*, resemblance.) Having appearance of a grape; grape-like: aciniform.

i, *a*, *um*. (*Acinus*; terminal *-ōsus*.) Having or full of *acini*: acinous. See *Acinus*.

Ac'inus, *i*, *m*. (*ἄκινος*, the stone of grapes; a grape.) *Anat.* In the pl, the same granulations composing the substance of the liver and other glandular bodies. *Bot.* The small berries which form the fruit of the bramble, rasp, etc. Also, a species of thyme, sometimes spelt *Acinos*.

Ac'me, *es*, *f*. (*Ἀκμή*, the height, summit; a point.) *Pathol.* The highest degree, or height of a disease; the crisis.

Ac'ne, *es*, *f*. (Undoubtedly the same as the foregoing. *Ἀκμή* [not *Ἀκνή*], vigour, energy, high health, prime of life. *Pathol.* A papular eruption, generally confined to the face, neck, shoulders, or breast; those affected being usually in the state and at the period of life indicated by the above derivation; also called *Rosy-drop*. *Herpes pustulosus*.

Ac'ne Rōsā'ea. *Pathol.* The conspicuous eruption, of a bright rosy hue, on the nose and contiguous parts of the face, in drunkards. See *Bacchia*.

Ac'el'ius, *a*, *um*. (*A*, priv.; *κοιλία*, the belly.) *Pathol.* Having no belly; wasted to such a degree as to present this appearance: acelious.

Acology. (*ἄκος*, a remedy; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med.* The doctrine of remedies. *Acōlogia*, *a*, *f*.

Acon'd'y'us, *a*, *um*. (*A*, priv.; joint.) *Bot.* Without joints: acondylos.

Ac'ōn'ite. *M. Med.* Common name for *Aconitum Napellus*.

Aconit'i Fol'ia. *M. Med.* (*B. P.*) *Aconitum Napellus*.

Acōnīt'ia, *α*, f. (*Aconitum*.) *Chem.*, *M. Med.* The poisonous principle of *Aconitum Napellus*: aconitin (B. P.).

Acōnīt'um, *i*, n. (Corr. 'Ακόντιον, & dart.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for *Aconitum Napellus*; the *Aconiti folia* and *radix*; the *A. Napelli radix*; monk's-hood, or wolf's-bane.

Acōnīt'um Napel'lus. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the plant aconite; monk's-hood, or wolf's-bane.

Ac'or, *ōris*, m. (*Acer*, sharp.) *Pathol.* Acidity, as in the stomach, from indigestion.

Ac'ormus, *a*, um. (*A*, priv.; *kómos*, the trunk of a tree.) *Bot.* Having no stem: acormous.

Ac'orum, *i*, n. } (*Άκορον*.) Phar-

Ac'orus, *i*, m. } macopœial name for *Acorus calamus*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Hexandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Ariodeæ*. See *Diacorum*.

Ac'orus Cal'amus. *M. Med.* Systematic name of sweet-scented flag.

Ac'orus Asiāt'icus. } *M. Med.*
Ac'orus Vērus. } Other names for *A. calamus*.

Acōtýlēd'on, *ōnis*, f. (*A*, priv.; *κοτυληδών*, *ōnos*, a seed-lobe.) *Bot.* A plant having no seed-lobe or cotyledon. Applied to a division (pl.) of the Juss. system. See *Cotyledon*.

Acōtýlēdōn'eus, *a*, um. } (Same.)

Acōtýlēdōnus, *a*, um. } *Bot.*
See *Acotyledon*.

Acoum'eter. (*Άκούω*, to hear; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Instrument for estimating extent of hearing. *Acoumētrum*, *i*, n.

Acous'ma, *ātis*. (*Άκούω*.) *Pathol.* A species of depraved hearing, in which sounds are imagined, as if heard.

Acous'tic. (*Άκουστής*, a hearer.) *Physiol.* Pertaining to sound, or the sense of hearing. *Pharm.* Anciently applied to remedies (*acoustica medicamenta*) for deafness. *Acous'ticus*, *a*, um.

Acous'tic Duc't. *Anat.* The *Meatus auditorius*.

Acous'tic Ner've. *Anat.* The auditory nerve, or *Portio mollis* of the seventh pair.

Acous'tica. (*Άκούω*, to hear.) *Nat.*

Philos. The doctrine of the theory and principles of sound. *Acous'tica*, *α*, f.

Acra'palos. } (*A*, priv.;
Acra'palus, *a*, um. } *κραπάλη*,
drunken or gluttonous excess.) Applied to means for correcting the effect of excess in eating or drinking.

Acra'n'ia, *α*, f. (*A*, priv.; *κρανίον*, the cranium.) *Physiol.* A species of defective development, consisting in partial or total absence of the cranium.

Ac'rimony. (*Acris*, acrid.) *Chem.* Sharp acrid, corrosive quality; biting to the tongue. *Acrimōnia*, *α*, f. See *Acor*.

Ac'ris'ia, *α*, f. (*A*, priv.; *κρίσις*, a judgment.) *Pathol.* State of disease, in which either there is no crisis; and whence no judgment or opinion can be formed; or a bad crisis.

Acritud'e. (*Acer*, sharp.) A painful condition: as if from existence of some biting quality; concentrated heat, through chemical action, or otherwise.

Ac'ritus, *a*, um. (*A*, priv.; *κριτός*, judged.) *Pathol.* Having no regular crisis: acritical.

Ac'rōbys'tia, *α*, f. (*Άκρος*, extreme; *βύω*, to cover.) *Anat.* The prepuce.

Acrōd'ont. (*Άκρος*; *ὀδούς*, a tooth.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied to scaly *Saurii* having teeth ankylosed to the summit of the alveolar ridge. *Acrōdon*, *ontis*, m.

Acrōdŷn'ia, *α*, f. (*Άκρος*; *ὀδύνη*, pain.) *Pathol.* Acute rheumatism of the extreme parts; head, hands, feet: acrodyny.

Ac'rōgen'. *Bot.* An *acrogenous* plant, an unnecessary mutilation of the adjective into a noun.

Acrog'enous. (*Άκρος*, highest; *γεννάω*, to generate.) *Bot.* Growing from their tops; applied to plants (pl. f.) whose growth progresses from their external points, and whose increase is in length mainly. *Acrōgēnus*, *a*, um.

Acrōmān'ia, *α*, f. (*Άκρος*, extreme; *μανία*, madness.) *Pathol.* Confirmed or incurable madness.

Acrōmīāl'is, *is*, e. *Anat.* Pertaining to the acromion: acromial.

Acrom'ion. ('Ακρον, the top; ὤμος, the shoulder.) *Anat.* The projecting process of the *Scapula*. *Acromium*, *ii*, *n*.

Acromphal'ion.

Acromphal'ium, *ii*, *n*.

Acrom'phalon.

Acrom'phalum, *i*, *n*. } λός, the navel.)

Anat., *Obstet.* The centre of the navel, to which the cord is attached in the foetus.

Acrōn'ychnus, *a*, *um*. ('Ακρος; νύχνη, a nail.) *Anat.*, *Comp. Anat.* Having nails, claws, talons or hoofs: acronychous.

Acrōnyc'tus, *a*, *um*.

night.) *Astron.* Applied to the appearing of the stars at sunset, and the disappearing at sunrise; also to a star or planet when opposite the sun: acronychous.

Acrospir'a, *a*, *f*. ('Ακρος, extreme; σπείρα, a spiral object.) *Bot.* The *plumula* of barley, developed by germination: an acrospire.

Acrōt'icus, *a*, *um*. ('Ακρος.) *Pathol.* Belonging to the external surface; applied to an *Ord.* (pl. n.), *Cl. Eccritica*, in Good's classification: acrotic.

Acrōtis'mus, *i*, *m*. (Α, priv.; κρότος, the pulse.) *Med.* A defect of the pulse: acrotism.

Actinifor'mis, *is*, *e*. ('Ακτις, a ray; forma, likeness.) Same as *Antinoides*.

Actinis'mus, *i*, *m*. ('Ακτις; terminal -ισμός.) *Nat. Philos.* That theory which treats of the radiation of heat or light: actinism.

a, *um*.

, fruit.) *Bot.* Having trophosphperms radiated like the rays of fruit: actinocarpous.

Actinōcērāt'us, *a*, *um* } ('Ακτις;

Actinōc'erus, *a*, *um*. } κέρας, a horn.) Having parts like radiated horns: actinocerate; actinoceros.

Actinōd'ēs, *adj.* ('Ακτις; terminal -ώδης.) Having or full of rays: actinous.

adj. ('Ακτις; terminal -ιδēs.) Resembling a ray: actinoid.

Actin'olite. ('Ακτις; λίθος, a stone.) *Mineral*. A species composed of radiated crystals. *Actinolithus*, *i*, *m*.

Actinōm'ētrum, *i*, *n*. ('Ακτις;

, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for indicating the sun's power: an actinometer.

Actinoz'ōon.

Actinoz'ōum, *i*, *n*. } ('Ακτις; ζῷον, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Applied to certain *Acephala gastrica* having appendages, and often the *area* of the surface radiated.

Action. (*Ago*, to do.) *Physiol.* Exercise of an active power depending on vital force; a faculty or function of the body. *Actio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Active. (Same.) *Pharm.*, *Surg.* Acting with energy; applied to medical treatment of the sick, when the reverse of *routine practice* is observed. Applicable in the same sense, to medicines, and to surgical remedies. *Activus*, *a*, *um*.

Actual Caut'ery. *Surg.* Red-hot iron, or fire, used as a cautery; because having immediate effect, in distinction from caustic substances, termed potential cauterics; also called *Ignis actualis*.

Aculeāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*Aculeus*, a prickle.) *Bot.*, *Physiol.* Having prickles: aculeated.

Acule'us, *i*, *m*. (*Acus*, a needle.) *Bot.* A prickle from the bark or epidermis of any part of a plant, and which may be peeled off with the bark.

Acūmīnāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*Acūmen*, a point.) *Bot.* Pointed, tapered: acuminated.

Acupres'sion. (*Acus*; *premo*, to press.) *Surg.* Sir J. Y. Simpson's plan of securing against hæmorrhage in wounds or operations, by inserting a needle through the skin, down and underneath the divided vessel, and returning its point to the cutaneous surface; the ends being left out to a sufficient extent. *Acupressio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Acupunc'ture. (*Acus*; *pungo*, to prick.) *Surg.* Small punctures made with a needle. A remedial process, long practised in Persia, and China; and now in Britain. *Acūpunctūra*, *a*, *f*.

Ac'us Can'nūlāt'a. *Surg.* A trochar: a cannulated needle.

Ac'us Interpunctōria. *Surg.* A couching needle.

Ac'us Ophthal'mica. *Surg.* A couching or ophthalmic needle.

Ac'us Triquet'ra. *Surg.* A trochar : a three-cornered needle.

Acūtangūlār'is, is, e. } (*Acūtus, Acūtangūlāt'us, a, um.*) sharp ; angūlus, a corner.) *Bot.* Having sharp angles : acutangular ; acutangulate.

Acut'e. (*Acuo, to point.*) *Bot.* Ending in a point. *Pathol.* Violent symptoms, attended with danger ; and terminating, possibly, within a few days. *Acūtus, a, um.*

Acūtēnāc'ūlum, i, n. (*Acus, a needle ; tēnācūlum, a handle.*) *Surg.* A handle for a needle ; also called *Porte-aiguille*.

Acy'ānoblep'sia, æ, f. (*A, priv. ; κύανος, blue ; βλέπω, to look upon.*) *Pathol.* Defect of vision, by which blue colour cannot be distinguished : acyanoblepsy.

Acyēs'is, is, f. *A, priv. ; κύησις, pregnancy.*) *Physiol.* Sterility in women.

Addēliq'ūlum. *Med.* To fainting ; a direction for venesection.

Ad Pondus Om'nium. *Med.* To the weight of the whole : used in prescriptions to indicate the proportion of some ingredient.

-Ad'æ. *Nat. Hist.* A terminal, similar to *-idæ*.

Adēmōn'ia, æ, f. (*A, priv. ; δαίμων, fortune.*) *Med.* Mental uneasiness or anxiety.

Adam's Apple. *Anat.* See *Pomum Adami*.

Ad amant. (*Ἀδάμας ; A, priv. ; δαμάω, to break.*) The hardest iron or steel ; the diamond.

Adaman'tine. (*Adamās.*) *Mineral.* Having the hardness or brightness of the diamond. *Adāman'tinus, a, um.*

Ad'āmas, antis, f. (*A, neg. ; δαμάω, to subdue.*) *Mineral.* The diamond, or adamant.

Addēphāg'ia, æ, f. (*Ἀδὴν, or Ἀδδην, abundantly ; φαγεῖν, to eat.*) *Pathol.* Voracious, unnatural appetite, or *Bulimia*.

Ad'dijson's Dis'case. *Pathol.* The *Melasma supra-renalē*, first described by him.

Addit'āmen'tum, i, n. (*Addo, to adjoin.*) *Anat.* A small suture, sometimes found added to the lambdoid and squamous sutures : an *addit'ament*, or addition.

Ad'dūc'ens, tis, part. (*Adduco, to bring to.*) *Anat.* Bringing together : adductent.

Adduc'tion. (*Samē.*) *Anat.* Movement by which one part, as a limb or finger, is brought to another, or to the mesial line. *Adduc'tio, ōnis, f.*

Adduc'tor, ōris, m. (*Same.*) *Anat.* Applied to muscles that perform adduction. See *Antithenar*.

Ademon'ia. (*Ἀδήμος, exile.*) Depression of mind, nostalgia ; home-sickness.

Ad'ēn, enis, m. (*Ἀδὴν, a gland.*) *Anat.* A gland. *Pathol.* A bubo.

Adēnal'gia, æ, f. (*Ἀδὴν ; ἄλγος, pain.*) *Pathol.* Pain in a gland : adenalgia.

Adēnemphrax'is, is, f. (*Ἀδὴν ; ἐμφράσσω, to obstruct.*) *Pathol.* Glandular obstruction.

Adēn'iform. (*Ἀδὴν ; forma, resemblance.*) *Anat.* Formed like a gland ; glandiform. *Adēn'iform'is, is, e.* See *Adenoid*.

Adēnīt'is, idis, f. (*Ἀδὴν ; terminal -itis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a gland : bubo.

Ad'ēno-. (*Ἀδὴν.*) A prefix denoting relation to glands.

Adēnōdŷn'ia, æ, f. (*Ἀδὴν ; ὀδύνη, pain.*) *Pathol.* Pain in a gland. See *Adenalgia*.

Adenography. (*Ἀδὴν ; γράφω, to write.*) A treatise or dissertation on the glandular system. *Adēno-graphia, æ, f.*

Adēnoid'. (*Ἀδὴν ; terminal -ιδῆς.*) Resembling a gland. *Adēnōidēs, adj.*

Adenology. (*Ἀδὴν ; λόγος, a discourse.*) Doctrine of the glandular system. *Adēnōlōgia, æ, f.*

Adēn'ōmēnin'geus, a, um. (*Ἀδὴν ; μήνιγξ, a membrane.*) *Pathol.* Applied to mucous or pituitous fever (*Febris adenomeningeæ*), because the membranes and follicular glands of the intestines were held to be the chief seat of the complaint.

Adēnocōs'is, is, f. (*Ἀδὴν ; ὀγκόω, to make bulky.*) *Pathol.* Swelling of a gland.

Adēnōnēuros'us, a, um. (*Ἀδὴν ; νεῦρον, a nerve ; terminal -ώδης.*) *Pathol.* Applied to the plague (*Febris adenoneurosa*), because situated in the nerves and lymphatic glands

of the axilla and groin : adenoneurous.

Adēnōp'hāryngit'is, *idis*, *f.* (Ἀδην; φάρυγξ, the pharynx; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx.

Adēnōp'hthal'mia, *æ*, *f.* (Ἀδην; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the Meibomian glands : adenophthalmia.

Adēnōs'clērōs'is, *is*, *f.* (Ἀδην; σκληρώω, to harden.) *Pathol.* A hard indolent swelling of a gland, not of a scirrhous character.

Adēnōs'us, *a*, *um.* (Ἀδην; terminal -ώδης.) *Anat.* Having many glands : glandulous : adenose.

Adēnōtōm'ia, *æ*, *f.* (Ἀδην; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the glands : adenotomy.

Adephag'ia. See *Addephagia*.

Adep's Ben'zōāt'us. (Arab. Benzozah.) Pharmacopœcial name (B. P.) of benzoated lard.

Ad'eps Ovīl'ius. *M. Med.* Fat of the sheep ; mutton suet.

Ad'eps Præparāt'us. (B. P.) Prepared lard. See following.

Ad'eps Sull'ius. *M. Med.* Hog's lard ; *Unguia porcina* ; *Sain.* See *Lardum*.

Adhes'ion. (*Adhereo*, to stick to.) *Chem.* Property by which certain bodies attract others ; and their particles adhere to each other. *Surg.* One of the terminations of inflammation. *Adhæsio, ōnis*, *f.*

Adhes'ive. (Same.) Having the property of adhesion. *Adhæsivus*, *a*, *um.* See *Glutinous*, *Viscous*.

Adhes'ive Inflammat'ion. *Surg.* The process by which incised wounds, when brought into exact contact, unite without suppuration, constituting union by the first intention.

Adhes'ive Plaster. *Pharm.* Common name for *Emplastrum lithargyri cum resinâ*. *Emplastrum adhæsivum*.

Adiaphōrēs'is, *is*, *f.* (A, priv. ; διαφωρῶ, to digest.) *Med.* Deficient cutaneous perspiration. See *Adiapneustia*.

Adiaphōrus, *a*, *um.* (A, priv. ; διαφωρῶ, to differ.) *Chem., Pharm.* Formerly applied to the medicines which did neither good nor harm ; also to neutral salts : adiaphorous.

Adiapneus'tia, *æ*, *f.* (A, priv. ; διαπνέω, to perspire.) *Pathol.* Absence, obstruction, or diminution of perspiration.

Ad'ipocer'c. (*Adeps*, fat ; *cēra*, wax.) *Chem.* A peculiar substance somewhat like fat, or spermaceti ; formed by spontaneous conversion of animal matter, in certain conditions ; grave-wax. *Adīpōcēra*, *æ*, *f.*

Ad'ipose. (*Adeps* ; terminal -ōsus.) *Anat.* Of the nature of fat ; fatty. *Adīpōsus*, *a*, *um.*

Ad'ipose Ar'teries. *Anat.* Branches of the diaphragmatic, capsular, and renal arteries ; they supply the fat round the kidneys.

Ad'ipose Mem'brane. } *Anat.*

Ad'ipose Tis'sue. } Cellular membrane with fat collected in its cells. See *Panniculus Adiposus*.

Adīpōs'is, *is*, *f.* (*Adeps*.) *Physiol.* The growth of fatness or obesity.

Adīp'sia, *æ*, *f.* (A, priv. ; δίψα, thirst.) Absence of thirst ; a genus of *Ord. Dysorexia* ; *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Adīp'sos. } (Same.) *Med.*

Adīp'sus, *a*, *um.* } Allaying thirst ; applied to medicines and fruits which so act : adip'sous.

Ad'jūvans, *tis*, *part.* (*Adjūvo*, to assist.) *Med.* Assisting other remedies : adjuvant.

Admix'ture. (*Admisceo*, to blend together.) *Pharm.* A blending of one substance with another. *Admīstūra*, *æ*, *f.*

Adnāt'us, *a*, *um.* (*Adnascor*, to grow to.) *Bot.* Connected or grown together : adnate.

Adōlescen'tia, *æ*, *f.* (*Adōlesco*, to grow.) *Physiol.* The period between puberty and full development : adoles'cence, from 14 to 25 in males, 12 to 21 in females.

Adol'ia. A plant of Hindostan. It contains an oil which the natives employ to accelerate parturition.

Adop'ter. (*Adopto*, to choose one for a son.) *Chem.* A vessel placed between a retort and a receiver. *Adoptātor, ōris*, *m.*

Adosculat'ion. (*Ad*, towards ; oscūlor, to kiss.) *Physiol., Zool.* The external contact of the genital organs of the opposite sexes in impregnation, in birds and fishes,

instead of insertion of that of the male. *Adoscülätio*, *önis*, f.

Adragant'hin. (Supposed 'Adraps, thick; contr. *trágacantha*.) *M. Med.* A mucilage constituent of gum tragacanth; also named *Cerasin* and *Prumin*. *Adráganthina*, *æ*, f.

Ad'ult. (As if *ad altum*, to a lusty or high condition.) *Bot., Physiol.* Applied to animals arrived at maturity; sometimes applied to plants. *Adultus*, *a*, *um*, part.

Adulterat'ion. (*Adultéro*, to counterfeit.) *Chem., Pharm.* The corrupting of pure ingredients with foreign substances. *Adulterätio*, *önis*, f.

Adus'tion. (*Adüro*, to scorch or roast.) *Med.* A synonyme of cauterisation. See *Actual Cautery*. *Adus'tio*, *önis*, f. See *Ambustio*.

Adventit'ious. (*Advénio*, to come to.) *Med.* That which is accidental or acquired, in opposition to what is natural or hereditary. *Adventitiüs*, *a*, *um*.

Adversifóli'us, *a*, *um*. (*Adversus*, against; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves opposite or against each other: *adversifoliated*.

Adýnäm'ia, *æ*, f. (*A*, priv.; *δύναμις*, power.) *Pathol.* Loss or natural deficiency of vital power: *adynamy*.

Adynam'ic. *Pathol.* Pertaining to *Adynamia*. *Adynámicus*, *a*, *um*.

Æde'it'is, *idis*, f. (*Αἰδοία*, the parts of generation; terminal-*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *pu-denda*.

Æde'odýn'ia, *æ*, f. (*Αἰδοία*; *δδύνη*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the genital organs, from whatever cause: *edeodyny*.

Æde'ogräp'hia, *æ*, f. (*Αἰδοία*; *γράφω*, to write.) *Med.* Description of parts of generation: *edeography*.

Æde'ölög'ia, *æ*, f. (*Αἰδοία*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med.* A treatise on the parts of generation, their structure and functions: *edeology*.

Æde'öp'sia, *æ*, f. } (*Αἰδοία*;
Æde'oscöp'ia, *æ*, f. } *ὄψις*,
vision; *σκοπέω*, to see.) *Med.* Examination or inspection of the *pu-denda*.

Ææ'öpsöp'hia, *æ*, f. } (*Αἰδοία*;
Ædopsöp'hia, *æ*, f. } *ψοφέω*,

to make a noise.) *Pathol.* Sound caused by escape of wind from the womb *per vaginam*, or from the bladder *per urethram*, in females: *edeopsophy*; *edopsophy*.

Ædeötöm'ia, *æ*, f. (*Αἰδοία*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Anat.* The anatomy or dissection of the parts of generation: *edeotomy*.

Ægä'röp'il'us, *i*, n. (*Αἰγῆρος*, the wild goat; *πίλος*, a pile or heap of hair.) A concretion found in the stomach of goats, deer, cows, etc., composed of hair collected on the tongue of the animal in licking itself, and swallowed.

Ægilop's, *öpis*, m. (*Αἰξ*, a goat; *ὤψ*, the eye.) *Surg. Pathol.* A sinuous ulcer under the inner angle of the eye, from its resemblance to the *larmier* or infra-orbital glandular sac of goats; now considered only a stage of the *fistula lachry-malis*.

Ægön'ia, *æ*, f. (Cont. *Ægöphönia*, egophony.) *Med.* Minor degree of egophony, or a resonance of voice intermediate between well-marked bronchophony and egophony: *egony*.

Ægöphön'ia, *æ*, f. (*Αἰξ*; *φωνή*, the voice.) *Med.* In auscultation, a strong resonance of the voice, sharp, somewhat argentine, jerking and tremulous, like that of the kid: *egophony*. See *foregoing*.

Æör'a, *æ*, f. (*Αἰσρέω*, to raise into the air.) *Med.* A species of gestation; *swinging*.

Æquilib'rüm, *ü*, m. (*Æquus*, equal; *libro*, to weigh.) *Nat. Philos.* State of rest which occurs when forces applied to the same body are equally opposed. *Med.* The harmonious action of the organs of the body: *equipoise*.

Æquival'vis, *is*, *e*. (*Æquus*, equal; *valvæ*, folding doors.) *Bot.* Having equal valves; applied to a dehiscient pericarp, so formed: *equivalved*.

Æ'ër, *ëris*, m. (*Ἄηρ*, the atmosphere.) *Nat. Philos.* The natural or atmospheric air.

Æ'ër Fix'us. *Chem.* Fixed air, or carbonic acid gas.

Æ'ërat ed. (*Æër*.) *Chem.* Applied to liquids impregnated with carbonic acid gas. *Æërätus*, *a*, *um*.

Ærhmæmatox'ia, *æ*, f. (Æῥῃ; αἷμα, blood.) Fatal admission of air into the circulation.

Ærial Acid. *Chem.* Carbonic acid gas.

Ærial Plants. *Bot.* Certain plants which can live by absorption from the atmosphere, without requiring their roots to be fixed to any place, as the *Flos æris*. See *Ærophytum*.

Ærifer, *a*, *um*. (Æῥ; φέρο, to carry.) Air-bearing: æri'ferous. *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Applied to the windpipe, bronchi, etc.

Ærification. (Æῥ; fáciō, to make.) *Chem.* Converting of a body into gas. *Ærificatio, ōnis*, f.

Æriform. (Æῥ; formā.) *Chem.* Having the form of air or gas: gaseous. *Æriformis, is*, e.

Ær'odynām'ic. (Æῥ; δύναμις, power.) *Nat. Philos.* Pertaining to the force of the air. *Ærōdýnāmicus, a*, *um*.

Ær'odynām'ics. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine of air, and its properties while in motion. *Ærōdýnamica, æ*, f.

Ærográph'ia, *æ*, f. (Æῥ; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Philos.* A description of the air: ærography.

Ærōlith'es, *is*, or *æ*, m. (Æῥ; λίθος, a stone.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to stones which are believed to fall from the heavens: ærolites or æroliths; also termed *Meteorolites*. See *Brontoliths*.

Ærol'ogy. (Æῥ; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* A treatise or consideration of the properties of air. *Ærōlōgia, æ*, f.

Ærom'eter. (Æῥ; μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem.* An instrument for ascertaining the mean bulk of gases. *Ærōmetrum, i*, n.

Ærom'etry. (Æῥ; μετρέω, to measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Science of ascertaining the physical properties of atmospheric air. *Ærōmētria, æ*, f.

Ærōphób'ia, *æ*, f. (Æῥ; φόβος, fear.) *Pathol.* Dread of currents of air; because in hydrophobia and some other diseases it induces a paroxysm: ærophoby.

Ærōp'hŷtum, *i*, n. (Æῥ; φυτόν, a plant.) *Bot.* A plant that lives in air, without being rooted in the

earth: an ærophyte. See *Aerial Plants*.

Ærostat'ic. (Æῥ; στατική, the science of weights.) *Nat. Philos.* Pertaining to the science of the weight of air, or *Ærostatics*. *Ærostaticus, a*, *um*.

Ærostat'ics (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine of air, its specific gravity and properties in a state of rest. *Ærostatica, æ*, f.

Ærostat'ion. (Æῥ; sto, to stand.) *Nat. Philos.* The raising and supporting of heavy bodies by the buoyancy of heated air, or light gases, received into a spherical bag called a balloon. *Ærostatio, ōnis*, f.

Ærōs'us, *a*, *um*. (Æῥ; copper; terminal -ōsus.) *Chem.* Of the nature of copper; coppery: erose.

Ærūg'inōs'us, *a*, *um*. (Æῥ; ergo; terminal -ōsus.) *Chem.* Pertaining to copper-rust, or verdigris: eruginous. *Nat. Philos.* Applied to a bluish green colour like verdigris, or the leaves of some pine-trees.

Ærūg'o, *inis*, f. (Contr. *Æris rubigo*, rust of copper.) *Chem.* The rust of a metal, especially copper. *Mat. Med.* Pharmacopœial name of the impure diacetate of copper; the *Acetas cupri*, or verdigris. See *Viride æris*.

Æstāt'es. (Nom. pl. of *Æstas*, summer.) Heat-spots; freckles; sun-burnings. See *Ephelis*.

Æsthēs'is, *eos*, f. (Æσθάνομαι, to feel.) *Physiol.* Feeling or sensibility; also sense or sensation.

Æsthēt'ica, *æ*, f. (Same.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of the understanding; also of sensation or sensibility: esthetics.

Æsthēt'icus, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Physiol.* Pertaining to the understanding, or mental perception; applied to an Order (pl. n.), *Cl. Neurotica*. Dr. Good's arrangement: esthetic. See *Æsthetica*.

Æstivāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (Æστίω, to retire for the summer season.) *Bot.* State in which the different parts of the flower are folded in the bud: prefloration: estivation.

Æstivār'ium, *ii*, n. (Æstas, the summer.) *Med.* A stove for applying dry heat to all parts of the body at once; also a vapour bath and estuary.

Æstus, ūs, m. (As if *Ustus*, from *uro*, to burn.) *Pathol., Physiol.* Heat, as well in intense degree, as that which is the effect of inflammatory disease. See *Ardor, Calor*.

Æstus Volāt'icus. *Pathol.* The sudden flushing of the face; also *Strophulus volaticus*, or wild-fire rash of children.

Ætas Crēp'ita. *Physiol.* Decrepit age, reckoned by the ancients from the 60th year, and ending in death.

Ætas Viril'is. *Physiol.* Manhood, from the 35th to the 50th year.

Æther, ēris, m. (Αἰθήρ, air.) *Chem., M. Med., Pharm.* A volatile liquor obtained from alcohol and a concentrated acid: ether. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for ether prepared from alcohol, by the aid of sulphuric acid: *Æther sulphuricus*.

Æther Acet'icus. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for ether obtained by mixture of dry carbonate of soda, rectified spirit, and sulphuric acid, adding to the product, half its weight of chloride of calcium. *Acetic Ether*.

Æther Nitrōs'us. *M. Med.* Name for ether obtained by distilling equal weights of alcohol and concentrated nitric acid: nitrous ether.

Æther Pur'us. Ether free from alcohol and water (B. P.).

Æther Rectificāt'us. *M. Med.* Sulphuric ether freed from the small portion of alcohol and sulphurous acid which it contains, by the process of rectification: rectified ether.

Æther Sulphūr'icus. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name of ether obtained from a mixture of rectified spirit and sulphuric acid: sulphuric ether: also called *Æther vitriolicus*; *Naphtha vitrioli*.

Æther Vitriol'icus. *M. Med.* Another name for *Æther Sulphuricus*.

Æthiōp's, ōpis, m. (Αἰθίοψ, a native of Ethiopia.) *Chem.* A name anciently given to several black powders, because of their colour: ethiops.

Ætiōlōg'ia, æ, f. (Αἰτία, cause; λόγος, a discourse.) *Pathol.* Doctrine of the causes of disease: etiology. See *Causa*.

Ætīt'es, æ, m. (Ἄετς, an eagle.) *Mineral.* A clay-ironstone, hollow, and containing another substance within it, of variable composition: the eagle-stone.

Æt'oclon. } *Bot., M. Med.* Names
Æt'illon. } for the *Daphne Meze-*
reum, or window-wail.

Affect'ion. (*Afficio*, to disturb.) *Pathol.* Nearly synonymous with the term disease. *Affectio, ōnis, f.*

Afferens, tis, part. (*Affero*, to bring to.) *Anat.* Applied to the lymphatic vessels, or *Vasa afferentia*: afferent.

Affin'ity. (*Affinis*, neighbouring.) *Chem.* Nearly synonymous with attraction. *Affinitas, ātis, f.*

Affin'ity of Aggregat'ion. *Chem.* That force by which two substances tend to combine and form an aggregate, without their properties being changed: attraction; cohesion.

Affin'ity, Chem'ical. *Chem.* That property by which different species of matter unite with each other.

Affinity of Compos'ion. *Chem.* A force by which different substances unite and form matter possessed of new properties.

Affin'ity, Com'pound. *Chem.* The uniting of several bodies, by mutual affinity, into one homogeneous body.

Affin'ity, Dispos'ing. *Chem.* The tendency of bodies to combine, on being presented with a third substance, possessed of a strong attraction to the compound they form.

Affin'ity, Diver'gent. *Chem.* Arranging the particles of a compound in a new form, producing decomposition.

Affin'ity, Double. See *Attraction, Double Elective*.

Affin'ity, In'termed'iate. *Chem.* Law by which two different substances, showing no compound affinity, combine, by the aid of a third, into a homogeneous whole.

Affin'ity, Quies'cent. *Chem.* Maintaining the elements of a compound in their present state.

Affin'ity, Sim'ple. See *Attraction, Simple Elective*.

Affin'ity, Vit'al. *Physiol.* That

power which forms the solids and fluids from the common circulating fluids.

Affat'us, ūs, m. (*Afflo*, to blow upon.) *Pathol.* Applied to a species of erysipelas, as if caused by an unwholesome blast.

Affus'ion. (*Affundo*, to pour upon.) *Chem.* The pouring of water on a substance to cleanse it. *Med.* The pouring on a patient, in certain fevers, of a liberal quantity of cold water: the cold affusion. *Affusio, ōnis, f.*

After-Birth. *Obstet.* Common term for the placenta, cord, and membranes, or *secundines*.

After-pains. *Obstet.* Pains, more or less severe, after expulsion of the after-birth, from the contractile efforts of the uterus.

Agalactāt'io, ōnis, f. (A, priv.,

Agalact'ia, æ, f. } or intens.,
γάλα, milk.) *Med.* Deficiency of milk after child-birth; also, an excess of milk.

Agām'icus, a, um. A, priv.; γάμος, marriage.) *Bot.* Applied to a Cl. the sexual organs of which cannot be detected: cryptogamic.

Agar'icum, i, n. (*Agárum*, a promontory of Sarmatia; where it was first discovered.) The agaric, a species of mushroom.

Agar'icus Campes'tris. *Bot.* According to Linn., the distinctive name of the edible mushroom of this country.

Agar'icus Chirurgōr'um. *M. Med.* Surgeons' agaric: the *Boletus igniarius*.

Agāv'e Amēricān'a. *Bot.* The American aloe.

Agēnēs'ia, æ, f. (A, neg.; γένεσις, generation.) *Anat.* Applied to anomalies of organization, consisting in absence or imperfect development of parts. *Physiol.* Impotence, or sterility.

Ag'ent. (*Ago*, to act, or do.) *Chem.* A substance capable of producing chemical action, whose presence determines combination or decomposition. *Agens, tis, m.*

Agērās'ia, æ, f. A, neg.; γῆρας, old age.) *Physiol.* Non-appearance of the effects or infirmities of old age: a green old age.

Agēust'ia, æ, f. (A, priv.;

γῆσις, tasting.) Loss of taste: a genus, Ord. *Dysæsthesiæ*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Ag'glōmērāt'us, a, um. (*Agglōmēro*, to form into a heap.) *Anat.* Applied to glands. *Bot.* Likewise to *stamina* of plants, when collected in a globular form; also to *amenta*, or catkins, similarly disposed: agglomerated. See *Aggregatus*.

Ag'glut'inant. (*Agglūtino*, to glue together.) *Pharm., Surg.* Applied to external applications of a gluey nature, which favour the healing of parts by keeping them together. *Agglut'nans, tis, part.*

Agglutinat'ion. (Same.) *Surg.* A glueing or joining together; also the action of an agglutinant substance. *Agglut'natio, ōnis, f.* See *Collesis*.

Agglutinat'ion, Im'med'iate. *Surg.* Union by the first intention.

Agglutinat'ion, Med'iate. *Surg.* The interposing of some substance between the lips of a wound; or the flaps, after amputation; as agaric, charpie, or lint, on which cerate is first spread.

Ag'grēgāt'us, a, um. (*Aggrēgo*, to gather together.) *Bot.* In reference to flowers composed of smaller flowers; collected into clusters. *Chem.* Applied to several substances of the same kind producing one; its chemical properties not differing from theirs. *Zoöl.* Applied to a family (pl. n.) of the *Mollusca*, *Acephala nuda*, which are united in a common mass. See *Agglomeratus*.

Agitat'ion. (*Agito*, to trouble.) *Chem.* The act of putting into motion by quickly repeated action, any quantity of loose matter, whether dry, or in solution. *Physiol.* Mental emotion from the violence of some passion. *Agitatio, ōnis, f.*

Aglobūl'ia, æ, f. (A, priv.; globūlus, a globule.) *Pathol.* Decrease of diminution in the quantity of blood-globules.

Aglutit'ion. A, neg.; glūtio, to swallow.) *Pathol.* Inability to swallow. *Aglutitio, ōnis, f.* See *Dysphagia*.

Agnīna Tun'ica. *Obstet.* The lamb's coat: the *Ammion*.

Agnō'a, æ, f. (ἄγνοεῖν, to be

ignorant.) *Pathol.* The state of a patient who does not recognise persons or things.

Agomp'hlasis, *is, f.* (A, priv.; *gomp'hlasis*, the insertion of the teeth in their sockets.) *Pathol.* Looseness of the teeth.

Agôn'ia, *æ, f.* (Ἀγῶνος, barren.) *Physiol.* Sterility or barrenness.

Agres'tis, *is, e.* (Ager, a field.) Pertaining to a field; the trivial name of many plants.

Ag'ria, *æ, f.* (Ἀγρία, the holly.) *Bot.* Another name for the *Aquifolium*, or holly.

Ag'ria, *æ, f.* (Ἀγριος, wild.) *Pathol.* A pustular eruption, with redness and erosion: from its intractability.

Agriam'pēlos, *i, m.* (Ἀγριος, wild; ἄμπελος, the vine.) *Bot.* Another name for the *Bryonia alba*, or wild vine.

Agri'olāt'io, *ōnis, f.* (Ager, a field; *cōlo*, to exercise.) Husbandry: agriculture. See *Agricoltura*.

Agri'cultūr'a, *æ, f.* (Ager; *cultūra*, husbandry or tilling.) *Med.* An occupation highly important as a means of preserving good health: agriculture. See *Agricoltura*.

Agriōrig'ānum, *i, n.* (Ἀγριος, wild; ὀρίγανον, marjoram.) *Bot.*, *M. Med.* The *Origanum vulgare*, wild marjoram.

Agriōthym'ia, *æ, f.* (Ἀγριος, wild; *θυμός*, disposition.) *Pathol.* Furious insanity: agriothymy.

Agrip'pa, *æ, f.* (As if *Ægrippa*, from *ægrè partus*, born with difficulty.) *Obstet.* Applied to cases where the feet present, or which are made *footling*, by turning.

Agrostog'raphy. (Ἀγρωστis, grass; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* A treatise on grasses. *Agrostogrāphia*, *æ, f.*

Agryp'nia, *æ, f.* (A, priv.; *ὑπνος*, sleep.) *Pathol.* Sleeplessness; watchfulness.

Agryp'no-cōma, *ātis, n.* (Ἀγρυπνος, sleepless; κῶμα, lethargy.) *Pathol.* • A lethargic state; with low muttering delirium; aptly expressed otherwise by the term *Coma-vigil*.

Ag'ue. (Fr. *Aigu*, acute.) *Pathol.* Common name for *intermittent fever*.

Ague-Cake. *Pathol.* Enlargement of the spleen, the effect of protracted ague. *Plácenta Febrilis*.

Ague-Drop. *Pharm.* A solution of arseniate of potash; Fowler's tasteless ague-drop, for which the *Liquor arsenicalis* is substituted.

Ague-Tree. *Bot.* Common name for *sassafras*, from its febrifuge virtues.

Ahriz'us, *α, um.* (A, priv.; ῥίζα, a root.) *Bot.* Name of certain *Acotyledones*; because reproduced by *sporula*, without radicles, striking root from any part of their surface: *ahrizous*.

Air. (Ἄηρ, from *ἀω*, to breathe.) *Nat. Philos.* The natural air, or atmosphere: atmospheric air. *Aer*, *ēris, m.*

Air-Bag. *Bot.* See *Folliculus*. *Ichthyol.* See *Vesica Natatoria*.

Air, Fixed. See *Aēr Fixus*.

Air, Inflam'mable. *Chem.* Hydrogen gas.

Air-Pump. *Nat. Philos.* An engine by which the air in a vessel may be withdrawn.

Air, Vit'al. *Chem.* Oxygen gas.

Aī'a, *æ, f.* (Cont. *Axilla*, the arm-pit.) A wing, sails of ships, feathers of arrows, etc. *Anat.* Applied to parts, from their resemblance to the foregoing; as *Alæ nasi*, etc.; also, the arm-pit. *Bot.* Applied to side petals of papilionaceous flowers; and angles formed by leaves or stalks, with their branches, etc.

Aī'a Vespértillōn'is. *Anat.* (Wing of the bat,) applied to that part between the Fallopiian tube and the *ovarium*.

Alabaster. (Ἀλάβαστρον, a vessel for ointment.) *Mineral*. Has two varieties: calcareous alabaster, or calc sinter, a carbonate of lime; and gypseous alabaster, or gypsum, a sulphate of lime. *Alābastrēs*, *æ, m.* See *Alabastrum*.

Alābas trum. (Same.) *Bot.* The five green leaves which form the calyx of some flowers before expansion of the bud.

Alæfor'mis, *is, e.* (Ala, a wing; *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling wings; pterygoid: *al'eform*, or *al'i-form*.

Alāl'ia, *æ, f.* (A, priv.; λαλέω,

to speak.) *Med.* A defect of articulation.

Alar'es Vën'æ. *Anat.* Superficial veins at the bend of the arm.

Alar'ia Os'sa. *Anat.* Lateral processes of the sphenoid bone.

Alat'us, a, um. (*Ala*, a wing.) *Bot.* Winged, as certain stems and leaf-stalks having side-membranes; alate.

Albad'aran, or Aldab'aran. The small osseous mass, or *sesamoid bone*, which rests on the metatarsophalangeal point of the large toe. Supernatural influence was attributed to it amongst the Eastern Magi.

Alb'icans, tis, part. (*Albico*, to grow white.) *Anat.* Applied (pl. n.) to two small bodies on the base of the brain, the *Corpora albicantia*.

Albicaul'is, is, e. (*Albus*, white; *caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Having a white stem: albicauline.

Albiflor'us, a, um. (*Albus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having white flowers: albiflorous.

Albiv'er'vus, a, um. (*Albus*; *nervus*.) *Bot.* Having white nervures: albivervous.

Albin'o. (*Albus*, white.) *Physiol.* Originally applied to negro examples; but now to natives of any country who happen to be born with their skin, hair, and iris of unnatural whiteness; with a rose-colour within the eyes.

Albiv'en'ter, a, um. } (*Albus*,
Albiv'en'tris, is, e. } white;
venter, the belly.) *Zoöl.* Having a white belly: albiventrates.

Albödact'ylus, a, um. (*Albus*; *δάκτυλος*, a finger.) *Entom.* Having white, digitated wings: albodactylous.

Albügin'eus, a, um. (*Albugo*, the white of the eye.) Like the sclerotic coat of the eye; also, pertaining to albumen, or white of egg: albugineous. *Anat.* Applied to a membrane of the eye, also to a covering of the testicles; each named *Tunica albuginea*.

Albugo, inis, f. (*Albus*.) *Anat.* The white of the eye. *Physiol.* White of egg, albumen; *albugo ovi.* *Surg., Pathol.* A white opacity of the cornea, not superficial, but affecting its very substance; also

called the pin and web. See *Argema Leucoma*.

Album'en, inis, n. (*Albus*.) *Bot.* The mucilaginous substance between the integuments and embryo of seeds; the endosperm, or perisperm: albumen. *Chem.* A constituent principle in the animal and vegetable kingdoms; indicated by its property of coagulability on application of heat. *Physiol.* White of egg, also termed *Albugo*, as stated above.

Album'en Ov'i. (B. P.) See foregoing.

Album'inous. (*Albumen*; terminal -ous.) Having the nature of albumen. *Albuminösus, a, um.*

Album'inür'ia, æ, f. (*Albumen*; *urina*, the urine.) *Pathol.* An albuminous state of urine; sometimes indicative of structural disease; frequently dependent on temporary congestion.

Albur'num, i, n. (*Albus*.) *Bot.* The soft white substance between the inner bark and wood of trees.

Al'chemy. (Arab. article *al*, chief; *χύμα*, a melting.) A chimerical art, which proposed to find means of effecting a transmutation of metals, and a remedy for all diseases; also spelled alchymy. *Alchemia*, or *Alchymia, æ, f.*

Al'chymy. See *Alchemy*.

Alcicor'nalis, is, e. (*Alce*, an elk; *cornu*, a horn.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Having horns or somewhat similar protuberances; like those of the elk: alcicorn or elcicorn.

Al'coate, or Alcohol'ate. (*Alcôhol*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A definite compound of alcohol and other substances. *Alcoas*, or *Alcôholas, atis, f.*

Al'côhol, or Al'kôhol. (Arab. *al*; *kôhol*, a triturating.) *M. Med.* Name for rectified spirits; *Spiritus rectificatus*, distilled along with chloride of calcium; absolute alcohol.

Al'cohol, Ab'solute. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœical name for rectified spirit. See *Tests* (B. P.)

Alcohol'ate. See *Alcoate*.

Alcohol'ic. (*Alcôhol*.) Pertaining to alcohol. *Alcôholicus, a, um.*

Alcohol'isat'ion. *Chem.* The development of alcohol in a liquid. *Alcôhölisatio, ônis, f.*

Alcohol' Amyl'icum. (B. P.) *Amylic Alcohol.*

Alcoholom'eter. (*Alcôhol*; μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem.* An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of alcohol present in any fluid. *Alcôhōlômetrum*, i, n.

Alc'yon, ônis, f. (Ἀλκυών, from *Alc'yônis*, is, f. } ἄλς, the sea; κύω, to conceive, because said to hatch its eggs in the sea.) *Ornithol.* A bird of the swallow kind, found in Cochin China and the Philippine Islands, whose nest, composed chiefly of a gelatinous matter, is esteemed as an article of diet in China, and used as an analeptic and aphrodisiac.

Al'dehyde. (*Al*, first syllable of *alcôhol*; *dehyd*, first two of *dehyd-rogenatus*, deprived of hydrogen.) *Chem.* A colourless liquid of suffocating odour, and readily absorbing oxygen from the atmosphere.

Al'dehyd'ic. (*Aldehyde*; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Pertaining to aldehyde. *Aldêhydîcus*, a, um.

Ale. (Sax. *Eale*.) See *Alla*, *Bryton*, *Cerevisia*.

Alectrâr'us, a, um. (Ἀλέκτωρ, a cock; οὐρά, a tail.) *Ornithol.* Having a tail like the domestic cock; alectrurous.

Alem'bic. (Arab. *al*; ἀμβέ, a cup or pot.) *Chem.* A glass, metal, or earthenware utensil, fitted to receive volatile products from retorts. A moorhead; a *capitulum*. *Alem'bicus*, i, m.

Alem'broth. (Chald.) A mixture of mercury and ammonia, corresponding to the *Hydrargyrum præcipitatum album*, of the old London Pharmacopœia.

Alex'an'dria, æ, f. (The place of its growth.) *Bot.* Name for the *Prunus Laurocerasus*; the Alexandrian laurel.

Alex'iphar'mâcum, or on, i, n. (Ἀλεξέω, to repel; φάρμακον, a poison.) *Pharm.* Any medicine effective against poison; an antidote.

Alex'iphar'mic. (Same.) Antipharmonic; neutralising the effects of poison. *Alectiphar'micus*, a, um.

Alex'ipyret'icus, a, um. (Ἀλεξέω; πυρετός, a fever.) *Pharm.* Driving off fevers; febrifuge: alexipretic.

Al'ga, æ, f. (*Algor*, coldness; being constantly in water.) *Bot.* An herb or weed growing on the sea-shore; sea-weed.

Al'garoth. (*Victor Algarotti*.) *Chem.* The metallic oxide of antimony in form of a white powder.

Algêdo, inis, f. (ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Violent pain about the urethra, testes, bladder, perineum, and anus, caused by sudden stoppage of severe gonorrhœa.

Alg'id. (*Algeo*, to be grievously cold.) *Pathol.* Chilled with cold. *Algidus*, a, um.

Alg'id Chol'era. *Pathol.* Applied to Asiatic cholera; from diminution of temperature being one of its characteristic symptoms.

Alg'ida Feb'ris. *Pathol.* Malignant remittent fever, the *Fièvre algide* of the Continent; characterised by icy coldness on the surface.

Algoidês, adj. (*Alga*; terminal -idês.) *Bot.* Resembling the *algæ*: algoid.

Al'gor, ôris, m. (*Algeo*.) *Pathol.* The sense of coldness in the onset of fever; chillness. See *Rigor*.

Al'ica, æ, f. (*Alo*, to nourish.) *Bot.* A kind of grain like wheat, supposed to be *spelt*; also a kind of pottage made of this. See *Maize* — *Zea mays*.

Alienat'ion. (*Aliêno*, to withdraw.) *Pathol.* Any species of wandering of the mind. *Aliênatio. ônis, f.* *Insanity*; distinct from derangements symptomatic of some other disease, as delirium, etc.

Aliênât'us, a, um. (*Aliêno*, to estrange.) *Bot.* Applied to first leaves, which give way to others. alienated.

Allform'is. See *Alciformis*.

Al'imént. (*Alo*, to nourish.) That which affords nourishment constituents of food which are really nutritive; vegetable and animal fibrin, animal and vegetable albumen, and casein: these are named *azotized*. Fat, starch, gum, sugar dextroin (or dextrin), alcohol, and vegetable acids, being void of the foregoing elements, are named *non azotized*. *Alimentum*, i, n. *Cibus* i, m. See *Alitura*, *Pabulum*.

Aliment'ary. (*Alimentum*.) *Phy*

siol. Pertaining to aliment; nourishing. *Alimentarius, a, um.*

Aliment'ary Canal. } *Anat.* The
Aliment'ary Duet. } whole pas-
sages from the mouth to the anus;
the latter of these terms sometimes
applied to the thoracic duet.

Alimentat'ion. (*Alimentum.*)
Physiol. Taking or receiving
nourishment. *Alimentatio, ōnis, f.*

Alipen'os. } (*A. priv.; λι-*
Alipen'us, a, um. } *παίω, to*
make fat.) *Med.* Applied to very
lean persons; also to dry external
remedies, as powders, etc.

Al'ipes, pēdis, adj. (*Ala, a wing;*
pes, a foot.) Having winged feet;
alipede. See *Cheiropterus*.

Al'ismāc'eus, a, um. (*Alisma,*
the water-plantain.) *Bot.* Having
an arrangement as in the *Alisma*;
applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.); alis-
maceous.

Al'ismoid'ēs, adj. (*Alisma;* ter-
minal *-idēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the
Alisma; alismoid.

Al'isphen'oid. (*Ala, a wing;* *os*
sphenoidēs, the sphenoid bone.)
Anat., Comp. Anat. Applied to the
middle or great wing of the sphen-
oid bone. *Alisphenoidēs, adj.*

Al'it'ra, æ, f. (*Alō, to nourish.*)
Physiol. The process of assimila-
tion or nutrition; food or nourish-
ment, aliment.

Alizarin'. *Chem.* Colouring
matter extracted from the *Rubia*
tinctorum, anciently called *Alizari*.
Alizarina, æ, f.

Alkales'cent. (*Alkali.*) *Chem.*
Having slightly alkaline qualities;
becoming alkaline. *Alkalēscens, tis,*
part. of a supposed verb, *alkalesco*.

Al'kali. (*Arab. al, essence;* *kali,*
the plant from which soda was first
obtained.) *Chem.* A substance the
reverse of an acid; and with which
after effervescence it combines
neutralising its activity and form-
ing a new salt.

Al'kali, Caust'ic. *Chem.* An
intense alkali, in a pure state;
which possesses strong caustic
powers. *Pharm., Surg.* Caustic
potash.

Al'kali, Fixed. *Chem.* Applied
to potash and soda; because they
cannot be made to pass from the
solid state by rarefaction.

Al'kali, Fos'cil. } *Chemical.*
Al'kali, Min'eral. } Terms ap-
plied to Soda.

Al'kali, Phlogis'ticated. } *Chem.*
Al'kali, Prus'sian. } Ap-
plied to a fixed alkali when mixed
with animal substance, and lixiv-
ated; because it is then found to be
saturated with Prussic acid; an old
theory occasioned the first name.

Al'kali, Veg'etable. *Chem.*
Potash.

Al'kali, Vol'atile. *Chem.* Am-
monia.

Alkalig'enous. (*Alkali;* *γεν-
νᾶω, to generate.*) *Chem.* Yielding
alkaline qualities. *Alkaligēnus, a,*
um.

Alkalin'm'eter. (*Alkali;* *μέτρον,*
a measure.) *Chem.* An instrument
for ascertaining the quantity of
alkali in impure potash, or soda.
Alkalimētrum, i, n.

Alkalin'm'etry. (*Alkali;* *μετρέω,*
to measure.) *Chem.* The process by
which the amount of free alkali in
various substances is determined.
Alkalimētria, æ, f.

Al'kaline. (*Alkali.*) *Chem.*
Having the properties of an alkali.
Alkalinus, a, um.

Alkalin'ity. *Chem.* The quality
of an alkali. *Alkalinitas, atis, f.*

Alkalisat'ion. *Chem.* The act
of impregnating with alkaline qua-
lities. *Alkalisatio, ōnis, f.*

Al'kaloid. (*Alkali;* terminal
-idēs.) *Chem.* Resembling an alkali.
Alkaloidēs, adj.

Al'kanet Root. (*Arab. Alkānah,*
a reed.) *M. Med.* The root *An-
chusa tinctoria*.

Alkohol. See *Alcohol*.

Allanto'ic. (*Allantois.*) *Chem.*
Belonging to the allantois. *Allan-
toicus, a, um.*

Allanto'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* The
substance allantoïn.

Allan'toid. (*Ἀλλᾶς;* terminal
-idēs.) Resembling a sausage.
Allantoidēs, adj.

Allan'toid Mem'branē. *Phy-
siol.* A vascular vesicle, commu-
nicating with the bladder by the
urachus; and containing the foetal
urine; it exists in almost all the
Mammalia; also termed *Allantois*.
See *Sarciminalis*.

Allant'oïn. (*Allantois.*) *Chem.*

The nitrogenous constituent in the urine of the fœtus of the cow; also termed *Allantoic acid*. *Allantoïna*, α, f.

Allan'tois, *tdis*, f. (Ἀλλᾶς, ἄντρος, α sausage : εἶδος, likeness.) *Physiol.* The human allantois is a small, very vascular vesicle, sprouting from the end of the embryo. Also synonymous with *Allantoid membrane*.

Allan'tôtôx'icum, i, n. (Ἀλλᾶς; τοξικόν, a poison. A poison developed in putrid sausages made of blood and liver; often proving speedily fatal.

All'elul'a. (Heb.) *Bot.* Monkish name for the *Oxalis acetosella*, because plentiful in Roastion-week; when the priests, etc., sung their hallelujahs.

Alliac'eous. (*Allium*.) Of the nature of garlic. *Alliæceus*, α, um.

All'ium, ii, n. (Ἀλέομαι, to avoid; because of its offensive smell.) Name for *Allium sativum*, or *Bulbus Allii sativi*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Hexandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Liliaceæ*, or *Asphodèleæ*.

All'ium, Cép'a. *M. Med.* The onion.

All'ium Por'rum. *M. Med.* The leek or porret.

All'ium Sätiv'um. *M. Med.* The garlic plant.

Allœō'sis, eos, f. (Ἀλλοιῶω, to render different.) *Physiol.* A change in the constitution : alleosis.

Allop'athy. (ἄλλος, other; πάθος, suffering.) *Med.* The science of remedying diseased action; by inducing influence of a different kind : used as a term for legitimate practice.

Allot'rîôphäg'ia, α, f. (Ἀλλότριος, not proper; φάγω, to eat.) *Med.* Depraved appetite, or desire for improper food : allotriophagy. Same as *Pica*.

Allot'rôpis'm. (ἄλλος, other; τροπή, conversion; terminal -ισμος.) *Chem.* The existing of the same ingredients in two or more conditions, each being possessed with different physical and chemical properties; as sulphur melted at a high temperature, which, before doing so, was bright yellow and brittle, becomes dark, tenacious, and may be

drawn out into threads like caoutchouc. *Allot'rôpismus*, i, m.

Allox'an. *Chem.* A new product obtained in the oxidation of uric acid by nitric acid.

Allox'anate. (*Alloxānicum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of alloxanic acid with a base. *Allox'ānas*, ātis, f.

Alloxan'ic. (*Alloxan*; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to alloxan; applied to an acid into which alloxan is converted when brought into contact with soluble alkalis. *Alloxānticus*, α, um.

Alloxan'tin. *Chem.* A substance obtained by boiling and evaporating a concentrated solution of alloxan. *Alloxantīna*, α, f.

All'oy. (Fr. *alloyer*, to mix metals.) *Chem.* A combination of any two metals (excepting mercury), etc., the least valuable being called the alloy. See *Amalgam*.

All'spice. *M. Med.* The fruit of the *Myrtus pimenta*.

All'uvîalls, is, e. (*Alluo*, to wash.) *Geol.* Applied to rocks, or beds of recent formation; which had acquired the matter deposited by the waters : alluvial.

Allūv'ium, ii, n. (*Alluo*, to wash.) *Geol.* The formation of new lands or islets, by the action of water accumulating mud and débris in particular situations.

All'mond. (Fr. *amande*.) *Bot.* The fruit, both bitter and sweet, of *Amygdalus communis*. *Amygdāla*, α, f.

All'mond-Tree. *M. Med.* The *Amygdalus communis*.

Allmonds of the Ears. *Anat.* The small external glands near the ears.

Allmonds of the Throat. *Anat.* The tonsils.

Aloë, es, f. (Heb. *Ahlah*, growing near the sea.) Pharmacopœial name of the *Aloë spicata*, *Al. Socotrina*, and other species of aloë. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Hexandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Liliaceæ*, or *Hemerocallæ*.

Aloë Barbādens'is. *Bot., M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of Barbadoes aloë, or inspissated juice of the cut leaf of the *Aloë vulgaris*.

Aloë Hēpāt'ica. *Bot., M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for a kind of aloes formerly attributed to the *Aloë vulgaris*, now stated to be from an uncertain species.

Aloë Perfoliata. *M. Med.* The tree formerly believed to yield Socotrine aloes.

Aloë Socotrina. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of Socotrine aloes, formerly attributed to the *Aloë perfoliata*, but now stated to be from an uncertain species.

Aloë Spicat'a. *M. Med.* The tree which yields a kind of aloes used in place of the Socotrine.

Aloë Vulgar'is. *M. Med.* The tree believed to afford common hepatic aloes, now said to be from an uncertain species.

Al'oes. *M. Med.* English name for the inspissated juice of the several species of *Aloë*.

Aloët'ic. *Pharm.* Applied to any medicine containing a large proportion of aloes. *Aloëticus*, *α*, *um*.

Alögōtrōp'hia, *α*, *f.* ('Αλογος, without regular, or calculable influence; τρέφω, to nourish.) *Pathol.* Morbid or excessive nutrition of any part: *alogotrophy*.

Aloin'. *Chem.* The cathartic principle of aloes. *Aloina*, *α*, *f.*

Alōpēc'ia, *α*, *f.* ('Αλώπηξ, a fox; this animal being reputed as subject to loss of hair.) *Pathol.* The falling off of hair from the beard and eyebrows, as well as the scalp; baldness, the effect of disease; and distinct from *Calvities*: alopecia.

Alphoid'ēs, *adj.* (*Alphos*, a skin-disease; terminal *-idēs*.) *Pathol.* Like *Alphos*, as *Lepra alphoides*: alphoid.

Alphons'in. (*Alphonso Ferri* of Naples, its inventor.) *Surg.* An old example of instrument, for extracting balls from wounds.

Alphos. } ('Αλφός, white.)
Alphus, *i*, *m.* } *Pathol.* A species of leprosy: the *Lepra alphos*.

Alphōs'is, *eos*, *f.* ('Αλφός.) *Physiol.* Albino-skin.

Alpini, **Bals'ānum.** (After Prosper *Alpinus*.) *M. Med.* The *Amuris Gileadenis*.

Alpina, *α*, *f.* (In honour of *Alpinus*.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Mon-*

andria; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Scitaminea*.

Alpina Cardāmōm'um. *M. Med.* The plant said to produce the lesser Cardamom seeds, formerly referred to *Amomum cardamomum*: now to the *Elettaria cardamomum*.

Al'terative. (*Altēro*, to vary.) *Med.* Medicines (pl. n.) which re-establish languid functions of the system; without sensible evacuation. *Altérans*, *tis*, part.

Alter'nate. (*Alternō*, to change.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves or branches recurring by turns with those of the opposite side of the stem. *Altérnātus*, *a*, *um*.

Althē'a, *α*, *f.* ('Αλθαία, from ἄλθω, to heal.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monadelphia*; Ord. *Polyandria*. Juss. *Malvaceæ*. Marshmallow.

Althē'a, Officinālis. *M. Med.* Marshmallow; for use in the leaves and root; and the flowers and root.

Alth'e'in. (*Althæa*.) *Chem.* An alkaline substance discovered in the marshmallow: similar to *Asparagin*. *Althæina*, *α*, *f.*

Alt'm'etry. (*Altus*, high; μετρέω, to measure.) *Geom.* The art of measuring heights or altitudes. *Alt'mētria*, *α*, *f.*

Al'ula, *α*, *f.* (Dim. *Ala*, a wing.) A little wing. *Entomol.* Applied to the membranous scales (pl.) above the *halteres* in certain *Diptera*, and under the *elytra* of some aquatic *Coleoptera*: also termed *Cu*, and *Cueilleron*.

Al'um. (Arab.) *Chem.* *Persulphas aluminæ et potassæ*. *Alūmen*, *inis*, *n*.

Al'amēn. (B. P.) See the foregoing.

Al'amīna, *α*, *f.* (*Alūmen*, *alum*.) *Chem.* The base of *Alumen*: *alumine*.

Al'amīnāt'us, *a*, *um*. *Chem.* Containing *alumen*: *aluminated*.

Al'amīnif'erus, *a*, *um*. (*Alūmen*; fero, to bear.) *Chem.* Affording *alum*: *aluminiferous*.

Al'amīn'ium. See *Aluminum*.

Al'um'ineous. (*Alūmen*; terminal *-deus*.) Pertaining to *alum*. *Alūminōeus*, *a*, *um*.

Al'amīn'um, *i*, *n*. *Chem.* The metallic base of *Alumina*, sometimes spelled *Aluminium*.

Al'ums. *Chem.* A group of salts with constitution similar to that of common alum. Pl. of *Alūmen, nis, n.*

Alūs'ia, æ, f. (Ἀλῶω, to become insane.) *Pathol.* Hallucination; illusion; mental deception, error of judgment, misconception.

Alūs ia Elāt'io. *Pathol.* Sentimentalism, or mental extravagance.

Alūsia Hypochondriās'is. *Pathol.* Low spirits, or hypochondriacism.

Alūtāc'ens, a, um. (*Alūta*, dressed leather.) *Bot.* Like a soft, tanned skin: alutaceous.

Alveār'ium, ii, n. (*Alveāre*, a beehive.) *Anat.* That part of the external meatus of the ear where its cerumen is secreted.

Alveol'ar. *Anat.* Belonging to the *alveoli*, or sockets of the teeth. *Alveolāris, is, e.*

Alveolāt'us, a, um. (*Alveolus*.) Having little troughs or cavities: alveolate.

Alveol'ifor'mis, is, e. (*Alveolus*; *forma*, likeness.) Formed like *alveoli*: alveoliform.

Alveol'us, i, m. (Dim. *Alveus*.) A little trough. *Anat.* The socket of a tooth.

Al'veus, i, m. (*Alvus*, the belly.) A trough. *Anat.* Applied to tubes, canals; especially their enlarged portions, through which some fluid flows.

Al'veus Ampullēs'ens. *Anat.* The dilated portion of the thoracic duct at its commencement from the *receptaculum chyli*.

Al'veus Commun'is. *Anat.* The communication of the *ampullæ* of the semicircular canals of the ear.

Al'vi Flux'us. *Pathol.* Diarrhoea.

Al'vine. (*Alvus*.) *Anat., Physiol.* Belonging to the belly, stomach, or intestines. See *Alvinus, a, um.*

Al'vine Concret'ion. *Pathol.* A calculus in the stomach or bowels. *Entérolithus, i, m.*

Al'vus, i, m. and f. (*Alo*, to feed.) *Anat.* The belly, stomach, paunch, intestines. See *Abdomen, Venter.*

Al'vus Astric'ta. *Med.* Constipated state of the bowels.

Al'vus Fluid'a. *Med.* Loose state of the bowels.

Am'adou. *Surg.* A substance used for graduated compresses, to support varicose veins, abraded surfaces, etc.

Amalg'am. (Ἀμα, together; γαμέω, to espouse.) *Chem.* A combination of mercury with any other metal. *Amalgāma, æ, f.*

Amalgamat'ion. *Chem.* The process of combining mercury with a metal, or forming an amalgam. *Amalgāmatio, ōnis, f.*

Amanitin'. (Ἀμανίται, fungi, or mushrooms.) *Chem.* The poisonous principle of *fungi*. *Amanitina, æ, f.*

Amarin'. (*Amārus*, bitter.) *Chem.* The bitter principle of vegetables. *Amārīna, æ, f.*

Amātōr'ia Feb'ris. *Pathol.* Amatory fever; a term for *Chlorosis*.

Amātōr'ius, a, um. (*Amo*, to love.) Belonging to love: amatory. *Anat.* Applied to the oblique muscle of the eye, used in ogling.

Amaur'osis, is, f. (Ἀμαυρώω, to darken.) *Pathol.* Partial, or total loss of vision, from paralysis of the retina; usually with paralysis and dilatation of the iris, though occasionally it is rigidly contracted; also termed *Gutta serena*.

Amaurōt'icus, a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *amaurosis*: amaurotic.

Am'ber. (Ἀμπαρ, π pronounced as β, after μ.) *M. Med.* A transparent bituminous substance, of a yellow or orange colour, having electric properties; anciently called ἤλεκτρον, whence the word electricity. *Succinum, i, n.*

Am'bergreas'e. } A concrete bituminous substance of a greyish or ash colour; found about the sea-coasts of warm countries; also in the intestines of the *Physeter macrocephalus*; but in what particular state of health, or disease, is uncertain; it is chiefly used as an ingredient for perfumes. *Ambragrisea, æ, f.*

Ambidexter, tri, m. (*Ambo*, both; *dexter*, the right hand.) One who uses his left hand as well as his right.

Amblyōp'hia, æ, f. (Ἀμβλύνει, blunt; ἀφή, sense of touch.) *Pathol.* Blunted or dulled sense of touch.

Amblyōp'ia, α, f. (Ἀμβλύς, weakened; ὤψ, the eye.) *Pathol.* Impaired vision from defective sensation of the retina; incomplete amaurosis, or weakness of sight, attending certain stages and forms of this disorder.

Amb'reāte. (*Ambreicum acidum*; terminal-ate.) *Chem.* A combination of ambreic acid with a base. *Amb'reās, ātis, f.*

Amb'reīn'. (Fr. *Ambre*.) *Chem.* A fatty substance; the base of ambbergis, and differing slightly from cholesterolin. *Ambreīna, α, f.*

Amb'rōs'ia, α, f. (Ἀμβροτος, immortal.) *Med.* Applied to several plants, because of their good qualities; as tansy, wormwood, etc. *Pharm.* Applied also to several alexipharmic medicines.

Ambūlac'rum, i, n. (*Ambūlo*, to walk.) *Conchol.* The space between two *strigæ*, or each *striga*, formed by the small holes on the shell of the *Echinus*; as of a walk, or narrow path.

Am'bulance. (Fr. *Ambulant*, ambulatory.) *Med.* The kind of portable hospital, employed by the English and French in their campaigns.

Ambus'tio, ōnis, f. (*Ambūro*, to burn.) *Surg., Pathol.* A burn or scald on any part of the body: ambustion. See *Adustion*.

Amelin'. *Chem.* A new base precipitated in the alkaline solutions from which Melamin has been deposited; on being supersaturated with acetic acid. *Amēlina, α, f.*

Amēnōmān'ia, α, f. (*Amænus*, pleasant; *mānia*.) *Pathol.* Airy or cheerful mania.

Amēn'orrhœ'a, α, f. (A, priv.; μην, a month; πέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* Absence or stoppage of the menstrual discharge, including *Emansio mensium*, or *Chlorosis*, and *Suppressio mensium*.

Amentāc'eus, a, um. (*Amentum*.) *Bot.* Having an *amentum*: amentaceous.

Amen'tia, α, f. (A, priv.; mens, the mind.) *Pathol.* Idiocy; fatuity; imbecility of mind; a genus, Ord. *Vesania*; Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Dementia*.

Amentum, i, n. (ἄμμα, a thong.)

Bot. A catkin, or imperfect flower, somewhat like a rope or cat's tail; also termed *Nucamentum*. See *Catulus*.

Amer'ican Bal'sam. *M. Med.* Peruvian balsam.

Amer'ican Sen'na. *M. Med.* Common name for *Cassia Aarilandica*.

Amiantoid'ēs, adj. (*Amianthus*, or *Amiantus*, a fossil, fibrous stone; terminal-ides.) Resembling *amiantus*: amiantoid.

Amidin'. (Corr. *Amylum*, starch.) A substance produced by starch-paste being kept for a long time; or formed at once, by the action of hot water. *Amidina, α, f.*

Ammōn'ia, α, f. (*Ammōniacum*.) *Chem.* The volatile alkali; ammoniacal gas.

Ammoniac'al Gas. *Chem.* *Ammonia*, the volatile alkali.

Ammōniacāl'is, is, e. *Chem.* Belonging to *ammonia*: ammoniacal.

Ammōniāc'um, i, n. (Ἄμμων, a name of Jupiter, who had his temple in the sandy deserts of Libya, where the trees chiefly grew.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of a gum resin exuded from the *Dorema ammoniacum*: ammoniac, or gum-ammoniac.

Ammōn'ia Ben'zōas. *Chem.* (B. P.) *Benzoate of ammonia*.

Am'mōniæ Nit'ras. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for an ammoniacal salt obtained by neutralising diluted *nitric acid* with *solution of ammonia*. *Nitrate of ammonia*. Internally, *diuretic*, etc.; externally, *discutient*.

Ammōn'ii Brom'idum. (*Ammonium*; *Bromium*, terminal-ide.) Bromine combined with ammonia. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for bromide of ammonium.

Ammōn'ii Chlor'idum. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for ammoniæ hydrochloras, ammoniæ murias, sal ammoniæ.

Ammōn'it'ēs, α, m. (Jupiter *Ammon*; worshipped as a ram.) *Zoöl.* Snake-stones; a kind of petrified shells, like horns or snakes.

Ammōn'tum, ii, n. *Chem.* Supposed metallic base of ammonia.

Ammon'turet. (*Ammōnia*; terminal-uret.) *Chem.* A combination

of ammonia with a metallic oxide.
Ammonitüratum, i, n.

Amnes'ia, *α, f.* } (A, priv.; μνή-
Amnes'ia, *α, f.* } σις, remem-
brance.) Want of memory : amnesia;
amnesia.

Am'nion, or *um*, ii, n. (Ἀμνός,
a lamb.) *Physiol.* The soft, moist
internal membrane, containing the
waters which surround the *fœtus in*
utero; also called *Agnina tunica*.

Am'niotat'e. (*Amnioticum aci-*
dum; terminal-*ate*.) *Chem.* A com-
bination of amniotic acid with a
base. *Amniotas*, *ātis*, f.

Amniot'ic. *Physiol.* Pertaining
to the amnion. *Amnioticus*, *a, um*.

Amniot'ic Acid. Same as allan-
toic acid.

Amōm'eus, *a, um*. *Bot.* Having
an arrangement as in the *Amomum*;
amomeous.

Amōm'um, i, n. (Ἀμωμος, blame-
less.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monan-*
dria; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Scita-*
minere.

Amōm'um Cardāmōm'um. *M.*
Med. Former name of the lesser
Cardamom seed-plant; now ascer-
tained to be the *Alpinia cardamo-*
num.

Amōm'um Rēp'ens. *M. Med.*
Cardamom seed-plant; but chiefly
obtained from the foregoing.

Amōm'um Zing'iber. *M. Med.*
The ginger plant, or *Zingiber offi-*
nale.

Amorphis'mus, i, m. (A, priv.;
ἡ, form; terminal-*ismos*.) Con-
dition of sleeplessness : amor'phism.

Amor'phous. (A, priv.; μορφή,
form.) Wanting form; shapeless.
Amorphus, *a, um*.

Amor'phous Quin'ine. *Chem.*
The substance *Quinoidine*; because
its salts cannot be crystallised.

Ampēlōsag'ria, *α, f.* (Ἀμπελος,
a vine; ἄγρος, wild.) *M. Med.*
The *Bryonia alba*, or wild vine.

Amp'hlarthrōs'ia, *is, f.* (Ἀμφίς,
both; ἄρθρον, an articulation.) *Anat.*
A movement partaking of *Diar-*
throsis and *Synarthrosis*, as in the
tarsal and carpal bones, and the
vertebrae.

Amphibiol'ithus, i, m. (*Am-*
phibius; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* A
fossil specimen of the
amphibiolith, or -ite.

Amphibiolōg'ia, *α, f.* (*Amphi-*
bios; λόγος, a speech.) *Nat. Hist.*
A treatise on *Amphibia* : amphibio-
logy.

Amphib'ius, *a, um*. (Ἀμφίς;
βίωω, to live.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Applied
to plants and animals that live either
on land or in water : amphibious.

Amphid'larthrōs'ia, *eos, or is, f.*
(Ἀμφίς; διάρθρωσις, an articulation.)
Anat. The articulation of the lower
jaw with the temporal bone; be-
cause of the nature of *ginglymus* and
arthrodia.

Amphigām'ius, *a, um*. (Ἀμφίς;
γάμος, a marriage.) *Bot.* Applied
(pl. n.) to *Cryptogamia*, whose fruc-
tification is unascertained, and may
be of both sexes : amphigam'ious.

Amphip'odus, *a, um*. (Ἀμφίς,
about; ποῦς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having
feet round about. Applied to cer-
tain *Crustacea* : amphipodous.

Amphis'cius, *a, um*. (Ἀμφί,
on both sides; σκία, a shade.) *Nat.*
Hist. Having their shadow thrown
to the north one season, to the
south another, as with the people
at the Torrid Zone : amphisious;
amphiscians.

Amphis'tōmus, *a, um*. (Ἀμφίς;
στόμα, the mouth.) *Zoöl.* Applied
to certain *Entozoa*, having a cup or
sucker at each extremity; by which
they adhere to the intestines : am-
phistomous.

Amphit'ropous. (Ἀμφί; τροπέω,
to turn.) *Bot.* Applied to the
embryo when it extends round the
albumen. *Amphitrōpus*, *a, um*.

Amp'hōra, *α, f.* (Ἀμφίς; φέρω,
to carry.) An ancient wine-vessel
with two auricles; a figure often
used, to illustrate scientific topics.

Amphor'ic. Belonging to the
Amphora. *Amphoricus*, *a, um*.

Amphor'ic Res'onance. *Med.*
In auscultation, a variety of metallic
tinkling, like the sound produced by
blowing strongly against the narrow
aperture of an empty bottle.

Amplex'caul'is, *is, e.* (*Amplec-*
tor, to surround; *caulis*, a stem.)
Bot. Surrounding the stem : am-
plexicauline.

Ampul'ia, *α, f.* (*Ampullor*, to
swell out.) *Anat.* The trumpet-
mouthed portions (pl.) of the semi-
circular canals of the ear. See

Alveus Communis. *Bot.* A small membranous bag attached to the roots and immersed leaves of certain aquatic plants.

Ampullaceus, a, um. *Bot.* Like an *ampulla*: ampullaceous.

Ampullula, æ, f. (Dim. *Ampulla*.) *Anat.* Applied to a canal, or bag slightly enlarged in the centre.

Amputation. (*Ampūto*, to cut off.) *Surg.* The operation of cutting off a limb, or projecting part of the body, as the breast, etc. *Ampūtatio, m, f.*

Amyelia, æ, f. (A, priv.; *μυελος*, the spinal marrow.) *Physiol.* The condition of a monster-fœtus, born without spinal marrow.

Amygdala, æ, f. (Ἀμύγω, to strain milk; from resemblance to curd.) The fruit of *Amygdalus communis*; the sweet and bitter almond.

Amygdala Amara. (Ἀμυγδάλη, in almond; *amarus*, bitter.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for bitter almond.

Amygdala Dulcis. *Mat. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for *Amygdalus* (B. P. 1864), sweet almond.

Amygdaleus, a, um. *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Amygdalus*: amygdaleous.

Amygdalic. (*Amygdala*; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from amygdalin. *Amygdalicus, a, um.*

Amygdaliferus, a, um. (*Amygdala*; *féro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing almonds: amygdaliferous. *Mineral.* Applied to a *geodes*, with movable kernel.

Amygdalin. (*Amygdala*.) *Chem.* A white crystalline substance obtained from the bitter almond. *Amygdalina, æ, f.*

Amygdalinus, a, um. (*Amygdale*.) Belonging to the almond: amygdaline.

Amygdalitis, idis, f. (*Amygdale*, the tonsils; -itis, inflammation.) *Pathol.* Same as *Tonsillitis*.

Amygdaloid. (*Amygdala*; terminal -ides.) Resembling an almond. *Amygdaloides, adj.*

Amygdaloidal. A clumsy substitute for amygdaloid.

Amygdalus, i, m. (Ἀμυγδάλη,

an almond.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Icosandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Rosaceæ*.

Amygdalus Communis. *M. Med.* The tree which yields the almond, both bitter and sweet.

Amygdalus Persica. *M. Med.* The peach tree.

Amyl Nitris. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for an ethereal liquid, of yellowish appearance, obtained by mixture of nitric (or nitrous) acid with amylic alcohol. It has an odour resembling over-ripe pears. Considered *antiseptic*. Used in *angina pectoris*, by inhaling not more than 2 to 5 drops.

Amylaceus, a, um. (*Amylum*.) Starch-like: amylaceous.

Amylenæ. *Chem.* A substance made by distilling fusil oil with chloride of zinc.

Amylic. (*Amylum*; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from starch. *Amylicus, a, um.*

Amylin. Same as *Amidin*.

Amyloidēs, adj. (*Amylum*; terminal -ides.) Resembling *amylum*: amyloid.

Amylum, i, n. (A, priv.; *μύλη*, a mill; because made from unground wheat.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P. 1867) for starch; being the fecula of the seeds of *Triticum vulgare*; the *Seminis fecula*.

Amýridæus, a, um. *Bot.* Having arrangement as in the *Amyris*: amyrideous.

Amýris, idis, f. (A, intensive; *μῆρον*, a sweet-scented juice.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Octandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Terebinthaceæ*.

Amýris Elemifera. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the tree which yields gum-elemi.

Amýris Gileaden'sis. Systematic name of the tree which affords balm or balsam of Gilead. See *Alpini Balsamum*.

Amyus, a, um. (A, priv.; *μῦς*, a muscle.) *Pathol.* Without muscle; fleshless: amyous.

An'a. See *AA*.

Anabasis, eos, or is, f. (Ἀναβαίω, to ascend.) *Med.* The increase of a disease or paroxysm. See *Acce.*

Anabaticus, a, um. *Pathol.* Pertaining to anabasis: anabatic.

Anăcar'diăceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Having arrangement as in the *Anacardium*: anacardiaceous.

Anăcathar'ticus, *a, um.* (*Anăcatharris*, expectoration.) Promoting expectoration, or vomiting: anacathartic.

Anăcyc'lus Pyrēthrum. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial (B. P.) name for *Pyrēthri radix*.

Anad'rōmus, *a, um.* ('Ανά, upwards: δρόμος, a course.) *Ichthyol.* Swimming up from the sea into the rivers: anadromous.

Anēm'ia, *æ, f.* (Α, priv.; αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol.* Deficiency of blood; anēm'ia.

Anēm'iālis, *is, e.* } *Pathol.* In **Anēm'icus**, *a, um.* } a state of *anemia*: anemial; anemic.

An'æroid' Barom'eter. *Nat. Philos.* An apparatus consisting of a flat circular box, of some white metal, having the upper and under surfaces corrugated in concentric circles. This box is affected by every variation of pressure in the atmosphere; the corrugations on its surface giving it greater elasticity. *Anæroidēs Bārōmetrum.*

Anes'thēs'ia, *æ, f.* ('Αναίσθησία, stupor.) *Physiol.* Loss of feeling or perception; suspended sense and sensibility; anæsthesy: a genus, *Ord. Dysæsthesiæ*. *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. Artificially induced, by inhalation of ethereal vapours. Anæsthesia is now accredited as the means of evading pain from surgical operations, during child-birth, etc.

An'æsthēsia, *um.* (*Anæsthēsia*.) *Pathol.* Having no perception nor sense of touch. Applied, now, more usually to *agents* capable of producing suspension of perceptive power: anæsthetic.

An'ægraph'. *Med. and Surg.* See *Prescription*.

An'al. *Anat.* Pertaining to the *anus*. *Anālīs*, *is, e.*

An'ălep'sis, *æ, f.* ('Αναλαμβάνω, to recover.) *Med.* Recovering from sickness.

Anălep'ticus, *a, um.* Belonging to *Anălepsis*: analeptic.

Anălept'ic, *ic.* ('Ανά, upwards; ὑρε or condition.) *Anat.* Things different in their nature, but

similar in functions. *Anălōgus*, *a, um.*

An'alogue. ('Ανάλογος, consensual.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Applied to a part or organ in one animal, which has the same function as another part or organ in a different animal. *Anălōgum*, *i, n.*

Anălogy. (Same.) *Anat.* The relation of things; or parts of a different nature, but similar in their function; and therefore opposite to the term *Homology*. *Anălōgia*, *æ, f.*

Anăl'y'sis, *is, f.* ('Αναλύω, to undo.) *Chem.* The process of separating any compound substance into its constituents: analysis. See *Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis*.

Anamir'ta Coc'cūlus. *M. Med.* The plant which affords the *Cocculus Indicus* fruit.

Anamnes'tic. } ('Αναμνήσκω, to recall to mind.) **Anamnes'tical.** } recalling to memory. *Anamnes'ticus*, *a, um.*

Anan'der, *dra, drum.* } (Α, priv.; **Anan'drius**, *a, um.* } ἀνὴρ, a man.) *Bot.* Having no male organs: anandrous; anan'drious.

Anaphrōdīs'ia, *æ, f.* (Α, priv.; ἀφροδίσια, things pertaining to Venus.) Impotence.

An'aplas'tic. *Surg.* Of or belonging to anaplasty. *a, um.*

An'aplas'ty. ('Ανά, by means of; , to form or fashion.) *Surg.* Operations which repair superficial lesions, by partially removing a *suiting portion* from the adjacent healthy structure; as in vesicovaginal fistula, etc. *Anaplas'tia*, *æ, f.*

Anaplērōs'is, *æ, f.* ('Αναπληρώω, to supply.) *Surg.* The supplement of parts destroyed, as in wounds, cicatrices, etc.

Anaplērōt'icus, *a, um.* *Surg.* Belonging to anaplērōsis: anaplērō'tic.

Anāsar'ca, *æ, f.* ('Ανά, through; σάρξ, the flesh.) Droopy in the integuments of the body.

An'tic. ('Ανά, upwards; , to contract.) *Pharm.* Formerly applied to medicines that were styptic. *Anastat'ticus*, *a, um.*

Anastōmōsis, *is, f.* ('Ανά, by; - a mouth.) *Anat.* Com-

munication of branches of vessels with each other—mouth to mouth.

Anastōmōticus, *a, um*. *Anat.* Of the nature of *anastomōsis*: anastomotic.

Anatomical. Belonging to anatomy. *Anatōmīcus, a, um*.

Anatōmist. (Ἀνά, through; τέμνω, to cut.) A dissector of organised bodies. See also *Zoōtomist*, and *Phytotomist*. *Anatōmīcus, i, m*.

Anatōmy. (Same.) Generally, the dissection of organised bodies, whether human, brute-animal (*Zoōtomy*), or vegetable (*Phytotomy*). *Anatōmia, a, f*.

Anatōmy, Artificial. Imitated dissections, in wax, etc. *Anatōmia Artificialis*.

Anatōmy, Comparative. Dissection of the lower animals, plants, etc., to illustrate the general principles of organisation. *Anatōmia Comparativa*.

Anatōmy, Descriptive. Details of the situation, form, and relative attachments of the various parts. *Anatōmia Descriptiva*.

Anatōmy, General. Description of the structure and physical nature of the various tissues; apart from any consideration of the organs they compose. *Anatōmia Generalis*.

Anatōmy, Human. Dissection of man. *Anatōmia Hāmāna*.

Anatōmy, Medical. *Med.* Embracing *Descriptive*, *Physiological*, and *Pathological Anatomy*. *Anatōmia Medica*.

Anatōmy, Pathological. *Med.* The investigation of changes in the structure of organs, by disease, or from congenital malformation. *Anatōmia Pāthōlogica*.

Anatōmy, Physiological. *Med.* The examination of the organs of animals, to understand their respective functions in the healthy state. *Anatōmia Physiologica*.

Anatōmy, Surgical. *Med.* The examination of the various organs, muscles, nerves, and blood-vessels; their precise situation, connections, and relations; and where most exposed to injury, under all circumstances. *Anatōmia Chirurgicala*.

Anatōmy, Transcendental. *Med.* That which treats of the de-

velopment of parts, their analogies; their primary model or type, approximation to, or deviation from, that model; also termed *Philosophical anatomy*. *Anatōmia Transcendentalis*.

Anatōpus, *a, um*. (Ἀνατρέπω, to subvert.) *Bot.* Applied to the ovule, in which the *hilum* and internal *umbilicus* are opposed to each other: anatropous.

Anazōtaria, *a, f*. (Α, priv.; azōtum, azote; ūrina, the urine.) *Pathol.* A variety of chronic *diuresis*, in which the urine shows no excess of urea.

Anceps, *ipitis*, adj. (Am, from ἀμφίς, both; cāpio, to compass.) *Bot.* Having the sides sharp like a two-edged sword: ancipital. See *Ancipitius*.

Anchilops, *ōpis*, m. (ἄγχι, near to; ὤψ, the eye.) *Pathol.* Supposed to be a stage of *Fistula lachrymalis*, before the inflamed swelling bursts; afterwards called *Egilops*.

Anchōne, *es, f*. (ἄγχω, to strangle.) *Pathol.* The sensation of strangling, in *Hysteria*.

Anchōralis, *is, e*. (*Anchōra*, an anchor.) *Anat.* The coracoid process of the scapula. See *Ancyroides*.

Anchūs'a, *a, f*. (ἄγχω, to constringe the fauces.) A Linn. genus, *Ol. Pentandria*; *Ord. Monogynia*. Juss. *Boraginæ*.

Anchūs'a Tinctoria. *M. Med.* The alkanet plant.

Anchusin'. *Chem.* A red-coloured principle obtained from *Achusa tinctoria*; termed by some anchusic-acid. *Anchūsina, a, f*.

Anchryloblepharon. (Ἀγκύλος, crooked; βλέφαρον, eyelid.) *Pathol.* Morbid adhesion between the edges of the upper and lower eyelids.

Ancipitius, *a, um*. Same as *Anceps*.

Ancōn', *ōnis, f*. (ἄγκων, the elbow.) *Anat.* The elbow, or triangular surface of the olecranon process of the ulna.

Anconad. *Anat.* Same as *anconal*, used adverbially.

Anconal. *Anat.* Belonging to the *Ancon*. *Ancōnalis, is, f*.

Ancōneus, *a, um*. (*Ancon*.) *Anat.* Pertaining to the elbow;

applied to the triangular muscle: anconeous. See *Cubitalis musculus*.

Anchoroidēs, adj. (*Ancon*; terminal *-idēs*.) Resembling the *Ancon*: anchoroid.

An'cyloglos'sum, *i*, n. (*Ἀγκύλη*, a contraction; *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.) *Surg.* Condition of one that is tongue-tied.

Ancylosis. See *Ankylosis*.

Ancyroidēs, adj. (*Ἀγκυρά*, an anchor; terminal *-idēs*.) Resembling an anchor: ancyroid. See *Anchoralis*.

Andranatomy. (*Ἀνὴρ*, a man; *ἀνατέμνω*, to cut up.) Dissection of the human body, particularly the male. *Andranatōmia*, *æ*, f. See *Androtomy*.

Androgyn'ius. Same as *Androgynus*.

Androgynus, *a*, *um*. (*ἄνθρωπος*, a woman.) *Anat.*, *Bot.*, *Physiol.* Partaking of both sexes; hermaphrodite: androgynous.

Androidēs, adj. (*Ἀνὴρ*; terminal *-idēs*.) Resembling a man: android.

Andromān'ia, *æ*, f. (*Ἀνὴρ*; *μανία*, madness.) *Pathol.* Same as *Nymphomania*, or *Furor uterinus*.

Androp'horus, *i*, m. (*Ἀνὴρ*; *φέρω*, to bear.) *Bot.* The slender pillar supporting the united anthers in monadelphous and diadelphous plants.

Androtomy. (*Ἀνὴρ*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) Same as *Andranatomy*.

Anellog'terus, *a*, *um*. (*Ἀνελίω*, to unroll; *πτερόν*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied to insects with four wings, the two superior of which are flexible: anellogpterous.

Anemology, *f*. (*ἄνεμος*, wind; *γράφω*, to write.) *Nat. Philos.* A description of the winds: anemography.

Anemology, *æ*, f. (*ἄνεμος*, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* Doctrine of the winds: anemology.

Anemometry, *æ*, f. (*ἄνεμος*; *μέτρον*, to measure.) *Nat. Philos.* The art of ascertaining the rapidity and direction of the winds: anemometry.

Anemometer, *i*, n. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for indicating the rapidity of the winds: an anemometer.

Anemometer, *i*, n. (*ἄνεμος*; *μέτρον*, to examine.) Same as *Anemometer*.

Anencephāl'ia, *æ*, f. (*A*, priv.; *ἐνκέφαλον*, the brain.) *Physiol.* A genus of organic deviation; characterised by absence of brain.

Anencephalic. (Same.) *Obstet.* Applied to a monster-fœtus born without a brain. *Anencephalicus*, *a*, *um*.

Anencephalus, *a*, *um*. Same as *Anencephalic*: anencephalous.

Anent'erus, *a*, *um*. (*A*, priv.; *έντερον*, an intestine.) Without intestines: anenterous.

Anēpithym'ia, *æ*, f. (*A*, priv.; *ἐπιθυμία*, desire.) *Pathol.* Loss of any natural appetite—as hunger, thirst, etc.

Anēthi Fructus. *Mat. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P. 1867) for the following.

Anēthum, *i*, n. (*ἄνεθον*, afar; *θέω*, to run.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P. 1864) for *Anethum graveolens*; Fennel.

Anēthum Fœnic'ulum. *M. Med.* Sweet-fennel; also called *Fenniculum dulce*, *F. Germanicum*, *F. Vulgare* or *Officinalis Marathrum*.

Anēthum Graveol'ens. } *M.*
Anēthum Vulgäre. } *Med.*

The common dill plant.

Anet'ic. (*ἄνεσις*, a remission.) *Pharm.* Applied (pl. n.) to soothing medicines. *Anēticus*, *a*, *um*.

Anēt'us, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Pathol.* Applied (m. sing.) as a generic name for intermittent fever.

Aneuralg'icon. (*A*, priv.; *νεῦρον*, a nerve; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Surg.* An apparatus for applying warmth and sedative vapour for relief in neuralgia.

Aneurism. (*Ἀνευρίσμις*, to enlarge.) *Surg. Pathol.* Properly, *aneurysm*, a tumour filled with blood, from the rupture, wound, ulceration, or simple dilatation of an artery; also applied to enlargement or dilatation of the heart. *Aneurisma*, *ātis*, n.

Aneurism by Anastomosis. *Surg. Pathol.* A mulberry-coloured mark, in children, which increases in size, and is at length attended with pulsation.

Aneurism of the Heart. *Pa-*

thol. Applied to enlargement or dilatation of the heart.

Aneuris'mal Needle. *Surg.* A slender instrument, for passing a ligature under an artery, in order to tie it.

Aneuris'mal Var'ix. *Pathol.* The dilatation and pulsation of a vein, when caused by the passing of blood into it from an artery; the fascia having been wounded in the act of blood-letting; all the openings thereby involved having become united into one, by adhesive inflammation. *Varix Aneurismale.*

Anfractuosity (*Anfractus*, the turning of a way.) *Anat.* The furrows or sulci between the convolutions of the brain. *Anfractuositás, átis, f.*

Angél'ica, æ, f. (*Angélus*, an angel: from its virtues.) Name of *Angelica archangelica*; of *Angelica atro-purpurea*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Umbelliferae*. Garden angelica.

Angél'ica Archangél'ica. M. *Med.* The plant, garden angelica.

Angél'ica Atro-purpú'ea. M. *Med.* A species possessing the same properties as the garden angelica.

Angélic'eus, a, um. Bot. Applied to a tribe (pl. f.) having the *angelica* for a type: angeliceous.

Angiectásis, is, f. (*Angéion*, a vessel; *ἐκτασις*, extension.) *Surg.* *Pathol.* Dilatation of a vessel from any species of aneurism, varix, etc.

Angit'is, idis, f. (*Angéion*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Piorry's term for inflammation of vessels, particularly the capillary.

Angin'a, æ, f. (*ἄγω*, to strangle.) *Pathol.* A sense of suffocation; applied to diseases in which it is a prominent symptom; also to those attended by sore-throat.

Angin'a Pect'oris. (*ἄγω*; *pectus*, the breast or chest.) *Med.* Severe pain, attended by sense of suffocation, referable to the chest.

Anginós'us, a, um. (*Angina*; terminal -osis.) *Pathol.* Accompanied by *Angina*: anginous.

Ang'lo-. (*Angéion*, a vessel.) *Anat.* A prefix, denoting reference to the blood-vessels, etc.

Anglicar'pus, a, um. (*Angéion*; *ῥαπος*, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to that

division (pl. m.) of *Fungi* which bears seeds internally. See *Angiospermatus*.

Angiogrāp'hia, æ, f. (*Angéion*; *γράφω*, to write.) *Anat.* A description of vessels: angiography.

Ang'iolencit'is, idis, f. (*Angéion*; *λευκός*, white; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* A diseased condition of lymphatic vessels.

Angiológ'ia, æ, f. (*Angéion*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Anat.* A treatise on, or the doctrine of, blood-vessels and absorbents: angiology.

Ang'lioma. (*Angéion*; *ὤμος*, the shoulder.) *Surg.* A fibro-vascular tumour (when on the shoulder) often of a large size. Formations of the same kind have occurred on other parts, as the thigh, etc. Their extirpation is generally accompanied with persistent hæmorrhage; owing to the numerous vessels at their base being fed by large sub-jacent trunks.

Angiosper'matus, a, um. (*Angéion*; *σπέρμα*, a seed.) *Bot.* Having seeds in a capsule, pericarp, or seed-vessel: angiospermatus.

Angiosper'mitus. Same as foregoing.

Angiosper'mus, a, um. See *Angiospermatus*.

Angiotélectās'ia, æ, f. } (*Angéi-*
Angiotélectás'is, is, f. } *ον*; *τέλος*,
an extremity; *ἐκτασις*, extension.)
Pathol. Extension of dilatation of vessels, or their capillaries.

Angiot'omy. (*Angéion*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) Dissection of the blood-vessels and absorbents. *Angiotómia, æ, f.*

Ang'le, Fac'ial. *Physiol.* Formed by a straight line from the most prominent part of the forehead to the alveolar edge of the upper jaw, opposite the incisor teeth; and another, from the external auditory foramen to the same point.

Ang'le of Inc'idence. See *Incidence*, *Angle of*.

Ang'le, Optic. } *Physiol.*

Ang'le of Vis'ion. } That formed by two rays of light proceeding from different objects, or opposite extremities of the same object, and meeting in the pupil.

• **Anguillifer'mis, is, e.** (*Anguilla*, an eel; *forma*, resemblance.) *Ich-*

hyol. Applied to a family (pl. m.) of the *Malcopterygii Apodes*.

Angu'lidæ, patron. nom. pl. m. et f. (*Anguis*, a serpent; terminal *-idæ*.) *Zool.* A family of the *Ophidia*, having *Anguis* for its type.

Angu'ln'us, *a*, *um*. (*Anguis*.) *Zool.* Applied to a family (pl. n.) of the *Reptilia*, *Ophidia*.

An'gular Ar'tery.) *Anat.* Ter-
An'gular Vein. } minations of
the facial artery and vein, near the inner angle of the eye; also these vessels as they pass over the angle of the lower jaw.

An'gular Proc'esses. *Anat.* The orbital processes of the frontal bone.

Ang'ulāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*Angulus*, an angle.) *Bot.* Having angles: angulate.

Ang'ulōs'us, *a*, *um*. (*Angulus*; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Bot.* Full of angles: angulose, or angulous.

Angustifō'l'ius, *a*, *um*. (*Angustus*, narrow; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having narrow leaves: angustifoliate.

Angustisept'us, *a*, *um*. (*Angustus*: *septum*, a partition.) *Bot.* Having narrow partitions: angustiseptous.

Angustur'a Bark. (*Angustura*, or New Guiana.) *M. Med.* The bark of *Bonplandia trifoliata*, *Cusparia febrifuga*, or *Galipea cusparia*.

Anhelat'ion. (*Anhelo*, to breathe short.) *Pathol.* Shortness of breath. *Anhēlātio*, *ōnis*, f.

Anhēl'itus, *ūs*, m. Same as foregoing.

Anhyd'rous. *A*, priv.; *ὑδωρ*, water.) *Chem.* Without water. *Anhydrous*, *a*, *um*.

Anidrōs'is, *is*, f. (*A*, neg.; *ιδρώω*, to sweat.) *Pathol.* Diminution of the perspiratory secretion; from an arrest of function of the sudoriferous glands.

An'ima, *æ*, f. (*ἄνεμος*, wind, breath, or spirit.) *Chem.* Anciently, any simple volatile substance; also, the purest part of any substance. *Pharm.* Any medicine believed to possess particular virtues, as the hermodactyl, or *anima articulorum*. *Physiol.* The intellectual principle of man; but specially the vital principle of animals, or vegetables.

An'imal, *ālis*, n. (*Ānīma*, the spirit, or life.) *Physiol.* An organised body, endowed with life and voluntary motion.

An'imal. (*Ānīma*.) *Physiol.* Having life; pertaining to life. *Animālis*, *is*, e.

An'imal Ac'id. *Chem.* That which exists in animal bodies; or which can be obtained from them, as *Allantoic*, *Ambreic*, *Butyric*, *Capric*. *Acidum Animāle*.

An'imal Econ'omy. The doctrine of all matters relating to animal life; physiology. *Ecōnōmia Animālis*.

An'imal Heat. See *Calor Animalis*.

An'imal Jelly. See *Gelatin*.

An'imal King'dom. All those objects the study of which is called Zoology. *Regnum Animāle*.

An'imal Mag'netism. A theory by Greatrick, in 1666; and revived by Mesmer in 1776 or '8—referring all phenomena of life to a magnetic fluid, universally diffused; and influenced by external agents; especially magnetic power.

An'imal Temperature. See *Calor Animalis*.

An'imal Vac'cinat'ion. *Med.* This subject is now attended with considerable interest. In Holland, the operation, on *bull* and *cow calves*, has been systematically conducted for some time. The animals are well cared for, in cow-houses, during the maturation of the vesicles: the contents of which are used for infant or adult inoculation, within 8 or 10 days—and with reported successes.

An'imal'cule. (Dim. *Animal*.) *Physiol.* A creature whose true figure cannot be ascertained without aid from a sufficiently powerful magnifying glass. *Animal'culum*, *i*, n.

Anīmāl'itās, *ātis*, f. *Physiol.* The assemblage of faculties that distinguish living animal organized matter; vital activity of an animal body, considered as unity: animality.

Animal'izat'ion. (*Animal*.) *Physiol.* The process by which food is assimilated to the various substances of the body. *Animalizātio*, *ōnis*, f.

Animation. (*Animo*, to give being.) *Physiol.* The effects produced by the *vis vitæ*; whereby life is begun and maintained. *Animatio*, *ōnis*, f.

Animation, Suspend'd. See *Asphyxia*.

Animists. *Physiol.* Those philosophists who believed that the *anima*, or soul, immediately actuated all the functions of the living body.

Animus, i, m. (*ἄνεμος*, wind or breath.) *Physiol.* The mind or soul in the sense of *intelligence*, distinguished from *Anima*, or the soul in that of a vital principle.

Anise. *M. Med.* The *Pimpinella anisum*.

Aniseed. *M. Med.* The seeds of the *Pimpinella anisum*.

Anisōpēt'ālus, a, um. (*ἄνισος*, unequal; *pētālum*.) *Bot.* Having unequal petals: anisopetalous.

Anisōphyl'us, a, um. (*ἄνισος*; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having unequal leaves: anisophyllous.

Anisōph'la Aus'triāca. (*ἄνισος*, *πλίσσω*, to step.) *Entomol.* A devastating beetle, native of Kherson, in Russia. During last year (1880) it was declared that an absolute "bread-famine" had befallen the country named; from the wholesale, unprecedented extent of ravages effected by this insect.

Anisost'ēmōn'is, is, e. (*ἄνισος*; *στήμων*, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having unequal stamens: anisostemonous.

Anis'm, i, n. (*ἄνισμι*, to emit.) *M. Med.* Anise. Pharmacopœial name for the fruit of *Pimpinella anisum*: the *Anisi semina*.

Ankylos'is, is, f. (*ἄγκυλη*, a clasp.) *Surg. Pathol.* Consolidation of the articulating extremities of two or more bones, that previously had formed a natural joint; stiff joint.

Anneal'ing. (*Sax. On celan*; a heat, or baking of glass.) *Chem.* The process by which substances naturally hard and brittle are rendered tough.

Annet'io. *Chem.* A kind of reddish dye, obtained from the *Bixa Orellana*, or *Orleana*; the *Terra Orleana* of the shops.

An'nucna, tis, part. (*Annuo*, to

nod.) *Anat.* Applied to the *Recti antici capitis* (pl. m.) muscles, because employed in nodding the head.

An'nular Bone. See *Os Annulare*.

An'nular Car'tilage. *Anat.* The cricoid cartilage; *Cartilago Annulāre*.

An'nular Ligaments. *Anat.* Strong ligaments; one encircling the ankle, another at the wrist. *Ligāmen'tum Annulāre*.

An'nular Proc'ess. } *An-*

An'nular Protuberance. } *at.*
The *Pons Varolii*; also called *Tuber annulare*, and *Corpus annulare*. *Prōc'es'sus Annulāris*, *Prōtūb'erantia Annulāris*.

Annulār'is Vēn'a. *Anat.* The annular vein, between the little and ring fingers.

Annulāt'us, a, um. (*Annūlus*, a ring.) Having rings: annulated. *Zoöl.* Applied to a class (pl. n.) of *Articulata*.

An'nulus Abdom'inis. See *Abdominal Ring*.

An'nulus Ligamentōs'us. *Anat.* The ciliary circle, or ligament.

Anode'. (*ἄνα*, up; *ὁδός*, a way.) *Nat. Philos.* In electro-chemical action, it is that part of the surface of the decomposing body which the electric current enters.

Anod'ic. (Same.) *Physiol.* Applied the same as *Anastaltic*. *Anōd'ticus, a, um*.

Anodyn'e. *A. priv.*; *ἰδύνη*, pain.) *Pharm.* Applied to medicines which assuage pain; antalgic. *Anōd'ynus, a, um*. See *Sopiens*.

Anōmālōcēph'alus, i, m. (*ἄνωμαλος*, irregular; *κεφαλὴ*, the head.) *Physiol.* One whose head is deformed.

Anōmālīfōr'us, a, um. (*Anōmālus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having anomalous flowers: anomaliflorous.

Anōmāl'ipes, pēdis, adj. (*Anōmālus*; *pes*, a foot.) Having anomalous feet: anomalipede.

Anom'alous. (*A. priv.*; *ὁμαλός*, equal.) *Pathol.* Applied to diseases or symptoms out of the regular course. *Anōmālus, a, um*.

Anom'phalus, a, um. (*A. priv.*; *ὀμφαλός*, the navel.) *Physiol.* Having no navel: anomphalous.

Anophthal'mia, *æ. f.* (A, priv.; ὀφθαλμός, the eye. *Pathol.* Without eyes: anophthalmia.)

Anoplōthēr'ium, *ii, n.* (A, priv.; ἵπλον, armour; θήριον, a beast.) *Geol.* A fossil animal, found in the Paris tertiary; having no horns, tusks, or claws.

Anop'sia, *æ. f.* (A, priv.; ὄψις, vision.) *Pathol.* Defect of sight.

Anor'chus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; ὄρχις, a testicle.) *Physiol.* Having no testicles: anorchous.

Anōrex'ia, *æ. f.* (A, priv.; ἀρεξίς, an appetite.) Want of appetite: anorexy; a genus, *Ord. Dysorexice*; *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Asitia*, *Fusidium Cibi*.

Anormal. See *Abnormal*.

Anos'mia, *æ. f.* (A, priv.; ὄζω, to smell.) Loss of the sense of smell.

Anosphrēs'ia, *æ. f.* (A, priv.; ἀσφρησίς, the sense of smell. *Med.* Same meaning as foregoing.)

Anōt'us, *a, um.* (A, priv.; ὠτός, the ear.) Without ears: anotous.

Anour'us, *a, um.* (A, priv.; οὐρά, a tail.) Without a tail: anourous.

Anserin'us, *a, um.* (*Anser*, a goose.) Pertaining to a goose: anserine. See *Pes Anserinus*.

Antac'id. ('Αντι; against; acidus, acid.) *Pharm.* Power of counteracting acidity, by combining with and neutralising it.

Antac'rid. ('Αντι; acridus, acrid.) *Pharm.* Correcting an acrid condition of the secretions. *Antacridus*, *a, um.*

Antagonism. ('Αντι; ἀγωνίζω, to contend.) *Physiol.* The action of muscles opposed to each other in their office. *Antagonismus*, *i, m.*

Antagonist. *Anat.* Applied to muscles (nom. pl.) whose function is opposed to that of others, as adductors and abductors, extensors and flexors, etc. *Antagonista*, *æ. f.*

Antal'gic. ('Αντι; ἄλγος, pain.) Same as *Anodyne*. *Antal'gicus*, *a, um.*

Antal'kaline. ('Αντι; ἀλκάλι.) *Chem.* Neutralising alkalis. *Antal'kalinus*, *a, um.*

Antaphrodis'tac. } ('Αντι; ἄφ-
Antaphrodit'ic. } ποδίτης, vene-
real desire.) *Pharm.* Opposed to
venereal, anti-venereal. *Antaphrō-
dis'tacus*, *Antaphrōdit'icus*, *a, um.*

Antarc'tic. ('Αντι; ἀρκτικός, pertaining to the north.) *Astron.* Opposite the north: southern. *Antarc'ticus*, *a, um.*

Antarc'tic Cir'cle. *Astron.* The boundary between light and darkness, when the sun throws beams over and beyond the South Pole.

Ant'arthrit'ic. ('Αντι; ἀρθρίτις, gout.) *Pharm.* Relieving gout. *Antarthriticus*, *a, um.*

Ant'asthmatic. ('Αντι; ἀσθμα.) *Pharm.* Relieving asthma. *Antasthmaticus*, *a, um.*

Ant'atrop'hic. ('Αντι; ἀτροφία, defect of aliment.) *Pharm.* Overcoming atrophy. *Antatrophicus*, *a, um.*

Ant'eflex'io Utēri. *Obstet.* Anteflexion of the womb; the fundus sinking forwards, between its cervix and the neck of the bladder.

Anten'na, *æ. f.* (*Ante*, before; τέneo, to perceive.) *Zool.* Articulated filaments (nom. pl.) inserted in the heads of the *Crustacea* and *Insecta*; peculiarly devoted to a delicate sense of touch.

Anten'natus, *a, um.* *Zool.* Having antennæ: antennate.

Antennif'erus, *a, um.* (*Antenna*; fero, to bear.) *Zool.* Bearing antennæ; antenniferous.

Antennif'ormis, *is, e.* (*Antenna*; forma, likeness.) Resembling antennæ: antenniform.

Antepectus, ὄρις, *n.* (*Ante*; pectus, the breast.) *Entomol.* The anterior segment of the *Pectus*, or inferior surface of the trunk.

Antephal'tic. ('Αντι; ἐφιάλτης, night-mare. *Pharm.* Curative of epialtes, or night-mare. *Antephal'ticus*, *a, um.*

Ant'epilep'tic. ('Αντι; ἐπιληψία, epilepsy.) *Pharm.* Curative of epilepsy. *Antepilepticus*, *a, um.*

Ant'ester'num, *i, n.* (*Ante*; sternum, the breast-bone.) *Entomol.* The first or anterior division of the sternum.

Antēver'sio Utēri. *Obstet.* Displacement of the uterus, the fundus being thrown forward so as to compress the neck of the bladder; the mouth being turned to the sacrum: anteversion of the womb.

Ant'hæmorrhag'icus, *a, um.* ('Αντι; αἱμορραγία, hæmorrhage.)

Pharm. Checking hæmorrhage ; anthemorrhagic.

Ant'hél'ix, *icis*, m. (Ἀντί; ἑλῖξ, the helix.) *Anat.* The inner circular ridge of the external ear.

Ant'helmin'tic. (Ἀντί; ἑλμινς, a worm.) *Pharm.* Expelling worms from the intestinal canal ; vermifuge. *Anthelminticus*, *a*, *um*.

Ant'hem'idis Flor'es. *Mat. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for Anthemis. See the following.

Ant'hémis, *idis*, f. (Ἀνθέω, to flower.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Syngenesia* ; Ord. *Polygamia superflua*. Juss. *Compositæ Corymbifere*. Pharmacopœial name of the *Anthemis nobilis*, or *Anthemidis nobilis flores* ; chamomile herb flowers.

Ant'hémis Nób'ilis. *M. Med.* The herb which yields chamomile flowers ; called also *Chamæmelum*, *Chamæmelum nobile*, and *Chamomilla Romana*.

Ant'hémis Pýret'rum. *M. Med.* The pellitory of Spain.

Ant'her. (Ἀνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* The head of the filament with the pollen, constituting the stamen. *Anthëra*, *a*, f.

Ant'hërid'ium, *ii*, n. (*Anther* ; terminal -*ides*.) *Bot.* Applied to collections (nom. pl.) of cells found in the *Cryptogamia*, containing bodies analogous to the spermatozoa of animals.

Ant'hërif'erus, *a*, *um*. (*Anther* ; fëro, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing anthers : antheriferous.

Ant'hës'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀνθος, a flower.) *Bot., Physiol.* The production of flowers.

Ant'hëcar'pus, *a*, *um*. (Ἀνθος, a flower ; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to fruits formed of masses of inflorescence : anthocarpous.

Ant'hëcy'ânium, *i*, n. (Ἀνθος ; κύανος, blue.) *Chem.* A substance obtained from the blue of flowers.

Ant'hëd'ium, *ii*, n. (Ἀνθος.) *Bot.* A kind of calyx, common to many flowers.

Ant'hogrâp'hia, *a*, f. (Ἀνθος ; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* A description of flowers : anthography.

Anthoid'ës, *adj.* (Ἀνθος ; terminal -*ides*.) Resembling a flower : anthoid.

Anthôit'ës, *is*, or *a*, m. (Ἀνθος ;

λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* The fossil impression of a flower : an antholite.

Anthology. (Ἀνθος ; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* A treatise on flowers, their nature, qualities, appearance, etc. *Anthôlô'gia*, *a*, f.

An'thony's Fire, Saint. *Pathol.* Erysipelas. *Ignis Sancti Antonii*.

Anthôp'hilus, *a*, *um*. (Ἀνθος ; φίλος, a lover.) *Entomol.* Applied to a family (pl. n.) of *Hymenoptera* : anthophilous.

Anthôphôr'ium, *ii*, n. (Ἀνθος ; Anthôp'hôrum, *i*, n. } φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* A prolongation of the receptacle, bearing petals, stamen and pistil : an anthophore.

Anthoxant'hin'. (Ἀνθος ; ξανθός, yellow.) *Chem.* A substance obtained from the yellow of flowers. *Anthoxanthina*, *a*, f.

Anthrac'ia, *a*, f. (*Anthrax*.) *Pathol.* Same as *Frambæsia*.

Anthrac'ia Rûb'ûla. *Pathol.* Good's term for the yaws. See *Frambæsia*.

Anthracif'erus, *a*, *um*. (*Anthrax* ; fëro, to bear.) *Chem.* Containing carbon : anthraciferous.

Anthracit'ë. (Ἀνθραξ.) *Geol., Mineral.* A species of coal, burning without smoke or effluvia. *Anthracites*, *a*, m.

Anthracôd'ës, *adj.* (*Anthrax* ; terminal -*odes*.) *Pathol.* Having carbuncle : anthracous.

Anthracôid'ës, *adj.* (*Anthrax* ; terminal -*ides*.) *Chem., Pathol.* Resembling *Anthrax* : anthracoid.

Anthracôthër'um, *i*, n. (*Anthrax* ; θηρίον, an animal.) *Geol.* A fossil animal found in coal, and in sandstone.

An'thrax, *âcis*, m. (Ἀνθραξ, a coal.) *Surg. Pathol.* A hard, circumscribed, irritable, dark red or purple tumour, like a live coal, having no central core ; a carbuncle.

Anthropog'eny. (Ἀνθρωπος, a man ; γένεσις, generation.) *Physiol.* The generation of man. *Anthrôpô'gënia*, *a*, f.

Anthropog'raphy. (Ἀνθρωπος ; γράφω, to write.) *Physiol.* A history or treatise on the structure of man. *Anthrôpogrâ'phia*, *a*, f.

Anthrôpôid'ës, *adj.* (Ἀνθρωπος ;

terminal *-idēs*.) Resembling man : anthropoid.

Anthrōpōlīt'es, *is*, or *æ*, *m*. (**Ανθρωπος*; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* A petrification of human bones: an anthropolite.

Anthrōpōlogy. (**Ανθρωπος*, a man; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A description of man. *Anthrōpōlōgia*, *æ*, *f*.

Anthropom'etry. (**Ανθρωπος*; μέτρον, a measure.) *Physiol.* Measurement of the dimensions of man. *Anthrōpōmētria*, *æ*, *f*.

Anthrop'omorphous. (**Ανθρωπος*; μορφή, shape.) Formed like man; man-shaped. *Anthrōpōmorphus*, *a*, *um*.

Anthrōpōphāgia, *æ*, *f*. (**Ανθρωπος*; φαγεῖν, to eat.) The eating of human flesh: anthropophagy.

Anthrōposcōp'ia, *æ*, *f*. (**Ανθρωπος*; σκοπέω, to observe.) An inspection of the lineaments of man: anthroposcopy.

Anthroposomātology. (**Ανθρωπος*; σῶμα, the body; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A description of the structure of the human body. *Anthrōpōsōmātōlōgia*, *æ*, *f*.

Anthropos'ophy. (**Ανθρωπος*; σοφία, wisdom.) Knowledge of the nature and general character of man. *Anthrōpōsōphia*, *æ*, *f*.

Anthropot'omy. (**Ανθρωπος*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* The dissecting of man; human anatomy. *Anthrōpōtōmia*, *æ*, *f*.

Anthypnot'ic. (**Αντι*, against; ύπνος, sleep.) Hindering sleep. *Anthypnōticus*, *a*, *um*.

Anthypochond'riac. (**Αντι*; υποχονδριακός, hypochondriac.) Overcoming hypochondriasis. *Anthypōchondriacus*, *a*, *um*.

Anthyster'ic. (**Αντι*; hystēria, hysterics.) *Pharm.* Overcoming Hysteria. *Anthystēricus*, *a*, *um*.

Anti-. (**Αντι*.) A prefix signifying against, opposed to, or corrective of; as *Anti-tragus*, *Anti-bilious*, etc.

Ant'isphrodīs'iac. See *Ant-aphrodisiac*.

Ant'iarthrit'ic. See *Antarthritic*.

Ant'asthmatic. See *Antasthmatic*.

Ant'atrop'hic. See *Antutrophic*.

Ant'ibrac'hial. *Anat.* Belong-

ing to the *Antibrachium*, or forearm. *Antibrachiālis*, *is*, *e*.

Ant'ibrac'hium, *ii*, *n*. (**Αντι*, against; brachium, the arm.) *Anat.* The fore-arm, as opposed to, when bent upon, the proper arm.

Ant'icac'hect'ic. (**Αντι*; κακός, bad; ἔχω, to hold.) *Pharm.* Opposed to cachectic. *Anticac'hect'icus*, *a*, *um*.

Ant'iclin'al. (**Αντι*; κλῖνω, to bend.) *Geol.* Bending in opposite directions. *Anticlinālis*, *is*, *e*.

Ant'idin'icus, *a*, *um*. (**Αντι*; δίνος, giddiness.) *Pharm.* Relieving from giddiness, or vertigo: antidinic.

Ant'Idot'e. (**Αντι*; δίδωμι, to give.) *Pharm.* A medicine which counteracts the effects of poison. *Ant'idōtum*, *i*, *n*. *Antidōtus*, *i*, *f*.

Ant'idōt'us, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Pharm.* See foregoing.

Ant'idysenter'ic. (**Αντι*; δυσεντερία, dysentery.) *Pharm.* Driving off dysentery. *Antidysenter'icus*, *a*, *um*.

Ant'lephial'tic. See *Antephialtic*.

Ant'lepilep'tic. See *Antepileptic*.

Ant'ifebr'ile. (**Αντι*; febris, a fever.) *Pharm.* Subduing fever; febrifuge. *Antifebrilis*, *is*, *e*.

Ant'igalact'ic. (**Αντι*; γάλα, milk.) *Pharm.* Lessening the secretion of milk. *Antigalacticus*, *a*, *um*.

Ant'ihect'ic. (**Αντι*; ἑκτικός, hectic.) *Pharm.* Assuaging hectic fever. *Antihecticus*, *a*, *um*.

Ant'ihel'ix. *Anat.* See *Anthellic*.

Ant'ihelmin'tic. See *Anthelmintic*.

Ant'ihydrop'ic. (**Αντι*; ὕδρωψ, dropsy.) *Pharm.* Curative of dropsy. *Antihydrop'icus*, *a*, *um*.

Ant'ihypnot'ic. See *Anthypnotic*.

Ant'ihypochond'riac. See *Anthypochondriac*.

Ant'ihyster'ic. See *Anthysteric*.

Ant'i-icter'ic. (**Αντι*; ἰκτερός, the jaundice.) *Pharm.* Curative of Icterus, or jaundice. *Anti-ictēricus*, *a*, *um*.

Ant'illith'ic. (**Αντι*; λίθος, a stone.) *Pharm.* Preventing the formation of stone or calculus. *Antillithicus*, *a*, *um*.

Ant'illob'ium, *ii*, *n*. (**Αντι*; λοβός

the lobe of the ear.) *Anat.* The tragus, or part opposite the lobe.

Ant'ilem'ic. ('Αντι; λοιμός, the plague.) *Pharm.* Curative of plague or pestilence of any kind. *Antiloticus*, *a*, *um*.

Ant'imoni'al. (*Antimōnium*.) *Chem.*, *Pharm.* Pertaining to antimony. *Antimōniālis*, *is*, *e*.

Ant'imoni'al Powd'er. *M. Med.*, *Pharm.* *Pulvis antimonii compositus*; a substitute for James's Powder.

Ant'imoni'ate. (*Antimōnicum acidum*; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of antimonious acid with a base. *Antimōnias*, *āis*, *f*.

Ant'imoni'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* A substance, otherwise called peroxide of antimony.

Ant'imoni'ous Ac'id. *Chem.* Formed by exposing the white hydrate of the peroxide of antimony to a red heat.

Ant'imoni'ite. (*Antimōniōsum acidum*; terminal *-ite*.) *Chem.* A combination of antimonious acid and an alkaline base. *Antimōnis*, *itis*, *f*.

Ant'imōn'ium, ii, n. ('Αντι, against; *nīnium*, vermilion; because used in aid of rouge for heightening the complexion.) *Chem.* The metal antimony.

Ant'imōn'ium Nigram. *Mat. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for antimonii sulphuretum, black antimony.

Ant'imōn'ium Tartārizāt'um. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name of emetic tartar, or *Antimonii Potassio-tartras*, or tartarised antimony.

Ant'imon'y. See *Antimonium*.
Ant'inephrit'ic. ('Αντι; νεφρίτις, disease of the kidneys.) *Pharm.* Curative of diseases of the kidneys. *Antinephriticus*, *a*, *um*.

Ant'in'ial. *Anat.* Applied the same as *Antinial* used adverbially. See *Glabbellad*.

Ant'in'ial. ('Αντι; ἰνίον, the occiput.) *Anat.* Opposite the occiput; meaning, towards the *Glabella*, or space between the eyebrows.

Ant'iodontal'gic. See *Antodontalgic*.

Ant'iorgas'tic. ('Αντι; ὀργάζω, to excite.) *Pharm.* Allaying excite-

ment; synonymous with sedative. *Antiorgasticus*, *a*, *um*.

Ant'iparas'tat'is, idis, f. (*Antiparastatē*, Cowper's glands; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of Cowper's glands.

Ant'ipāt'hia, æ, f. ('Αντι; πάθος, affection.) *Physiol.* Any opposite properties in matter; also, aversion to particular objects: antipathy.

Ant'iperistalt'ic. ('Αντι; περιστέλλω, to involve round about.) *Physiol.* Applied to inverted peristaltic motion of the bowels. *Antiperistalticus*, *a*, *um*.

Ant'ipestilen'tial. ('Αντι; pestilentia, pestilence.) Same as *Antiloimic*.

Ant'iphar'mic. ('Αντι; φάρμακον, a poison.) *Pharm.* Same as *Alexi-pharmic*.

Ant'iphlogis'tic. ('Αντι; φλέγω, to burn.) *Med.* That treatment intended to subdue inflammation, or excitement of the system in inflammatory complaints. *Antiphlogisticus*, *a*, *um*.

Ant'iphthis'ic. ('Αντι; φθίσις, consumption.) *Pharm.* Checking phthisis or consumption. *Antiphthisicus*, *a*, *um*.

Ant'iphys'ic. ('Αντι; φυσάω, to inflate.) *Pharm.* Dispelling flatulency. *Antiphysicus*, *a*, *um*.

Ant'iplas'tic. ('Αντι; πλάσσω, to form.) *Surg.* Unfavourable to healing, or granulation; disorganising. *Antiplasticus*, *a*, *um*.

Ant'ipleurit'ic. ('Αντι; πλευρίτις, pleurisy.) *Pharm.* Curative of pleurisy. *Antipleuriticus*, *a*, *um*.

Ant'ipodag'ric. ('Αντι; ποδάγρα, the gout.) *Pharm.* Curative of gout. *Antipodagricus*, *a*, *um*.

Ant'ipros'tatē Glandūlē. *Anat.* The antiprostata glands; a name for Cowper's glands; also called *Antiparastatē*.

Ant'iprostat'ic. ('Αντι, prostata glandula.) *Anat.* Opposite the prostate gland. *Antiprostaticus*, *a*, *um*.

Ant'ipros'tatus. Same as *Antiprostaticus*.

Ant'ipsor'ic. ('Αντι; ψώρα, the itch.) *Pharm.* Curative of the itch. *Antipsoricus*, *a*, *um*.

Ant'ipyl'ic. ('Αντι; πύον, pus.) *Pharm.* Preventing suppuration. *Antipylicus*, *a*, *um*.

Ant'ipyret'ic. (Ἀντι; πυρετός, fever.) *Pharm.* Curative of fevers. Antifebrile: febrifuge. *Ant'ipyreticus, a, um.*

Ant'ipyrrot'ic. (Ἀντι; πῦρ, fire.) *Pharm.* Curative of burns. *Ant'ipyrroticus, a, um.*

Ant'iquartānār'ius, a, um. } (Ἀν-
Ant'iquar'tius, a, um. } τι;
quartāna febris, a quartan fever or
ague.) *Pharm.* Curative of quar-
tan ague: anti-quartanarian; anti-
quartian.

Ant'irachit'ic. (Ἀντι; ῥαχίτις, rickets.) *Pharm.* Corrective of *Rachitis*. *Ant'irachiticus, a, um.*

Antis'cius, a, um. (Ἀντι; σκιά, a shade.) *Nat. Hist.* Having their shadow in opposite directions, at noon; as the people north and south of the equator: antiscious; antiscian.

Ant'iscol'ic. (Ἀντι; σκώληξ, a worm.) *Pharm.* Against or capable of expelling worms; vermifuge: anthelmintic. *Antiscolicus, a, um.*

Ant'iscorbut'ic. (Ἀντι; scorbutus, the disease, scurvy.) *Med.* Corrective of *Scorbutus*, or scurvy. *Antiscorbuticus, a, um.*

Ant'iscrof'ulous. (Ἀντι; scrof'ula, the king's evil; terminal -ōsus.) Curative of *Scrof'ula*. *Antiscrof'ulous, a, um.*

Ant'isept'ic. (Ἀντι; σήπω, to putrefy.) *Chem.* Preventing putrefaction. *Antisepticus, a, um.*

Ant'ispasmod'ic. (Ἀντι; σπασμός, a spasm.) *Pharm.* Allaying spasmodic pains. *Antispasmodicus, a, um.*

Ant'ispas'tic. (Ἀντι; σπᾶω, to draw.) *Pharm.* Counteracting spasm; synonymous with *Antispasmodic*. *Antispas'ticus, a, um.*

Ant'isquam'ic. (Ἀντι; squama, a scale, as of a fish.) Applied to medicines which are calculated to remedy skin diseases.

Ant'isyphilit'ic. (Ἀντι; σύφιλ'is.) *Pharm.* Curative of syphilis. *Antisyphiliticus, a, um.*

Ant'ihēnar, āris, n. (Ἀντι; θέναρ, the hollow of the hand, or foot.) *Anat.* Applied to the muscles *Adductor ad indicem* of the hand, and *Adductor* of the great toe.

Antithor'a, vel Anthora.

Antitrag'icus, a, um. *Anat.*

Belonging to the *Antitragus*: anti-tragic.

Antit'rāgus, i, m. (Ἀντι; trāgus.) *Anat.* The thicker part of the antihelix, opposite the tragus.

Antit'rōpus. (Ἀντι; τρόπος, mode or manner.) *Bot.* Applied to the embryo, when the radicle is distant from the hilum; the cotyledons being next to the latter; inverted. *Antit'rōpus, a, um.*

Antivener'eal. (Ἀντι; vēnēreus, venereal.) *Pharm.* Curative of venereal disease. *Antivēnēreus, a, um.*

Antizym'ic. (Ἀντι; ζυμᾶω, to ferment.) *Chem.* Preventive of fermentation. *Antizymicus, a, um.*

Ant'ila, e, f. (Ἀντία, a pump.) *Entomol.* The spiral apparatus by which certain insects suck or imbibe the juices of plants.

Ant'ila Lac'tea. } Instru-
Ant'ila Mammār'ia. } ment for
drawing milk from the breast; a milk-pump; a breast pump.

Ant'odontalg'ic. (Ἀντι; ὀδονταλγία, toothache.) *Pharm.* Curative of *Odontalgia*. *Ant'odontalgicus, a, um.*

Ant'on'li, Ignis San'cti. See *Anthony's Fire, Saint.*

Ant'orgas'tic. See *Antiorgastic*.
Ant'ozon'e. (Ἀντι, and ozone.) See *Ozone*.

Ant'rīt'is, idis, f. (*Antrum*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation confined to any cavity of the body: antritis.

Ant'rum, i, n. (Ἀντρον, a cave.) *Anat.* A cavity; especially that of the upper maxillary bone, termed *Antrum Highmorianum*.

Ant'rum Buc'cīnōs'um. *Anat.* Trumpet-like cavity; the *Cochlea* of the ear.

Ant'rum Gēn'ae. *Anat.* Name given by Casserius to the *A. Highmorianum*, before Highmore discovered it, according to Quincy.

Ant'rum Hig'hmoriān'um. See *Highmorianum, Antrum*.

Ant'rum Maxil'læ.
Ant'rum Maxil'lære. } *Anat*
Ant'rum of Hig'hmore. }

The *Antrum Highmorianum*.

Ant'rum Pylōr'i. *Anat.* The extremity of the stomach near the pylorus.

Ants, Acid of. See *Formic*.

Anūria, a, f. (A, priv.; οὔρον, urine.) *Pathol.* Defective secretion of urine: anury.

Anus, i, m. (*Annus*, a circle.) *Anat.* The extremity of the *Rectum*: the fundament. See *Podex*, *Sedes*.

Anus, Artificial. See *Artificial Anus*.

Anus, Im'perforat'e.
sia, Atretus.

Anxiety. (Ἀγχω, to grieve the mind.) *Pathol.* Marked expression in the features; a dangerous symptom in acute diseases. *Anxiētas, ātis, f.*

Aorta, a, f. (Ἀορτή.) *Anat.* The large arterial trunk arising from the left ventricle of the heart; giving origin to every artery, except the pulmonary and its ramifications.

Aorticur'isma, ātis, n. (Ἀορτή; ἀνευρίνω, to dilate.) *Pathol.* Aneurism of the aorta.

Aortic. *Anat.* Belonging to the aorta. *Aorticus, a, um.*

Aortit'is, idis, f. (*Aorta*; terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the aorta.

Apag'ynus, a, um. (Ἀπαξ, once; γυνή, a woman.) *Bot.* Fructifying but once: apagynous.

Apath'y. (A, priv.; πάθος, passion.) Absence or privation of passion, emotion, or excitement. *Apathia, a, f.*

Aper'ient. (*Apèrio*, to open.) *Pharm.* Opening; medicine which gently loosens, or effects a discharge from the bowels. *Apèriens, tis, part.*

Aper'tor, ōris, m. (*Apèrio*, to open.) *Anat.* The *Levator palpebræ superioris*; otherwise, the *Apertor oculi*.

Apetaleous, *a, um.* (A, priv.; pétalum, a petal.) *Bot.* Having no petals: apetalous, or apetalous.

Aphanip'terus, a, um. (ἀφανίζω, to remove from sight; a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) apparently without wings: aphanipterous.

Aphanop'terus. Same as *Aphanip'terus*.

Aphas'ia. (Ἀφασία, speechlessness.) A result of various morbid conditions of the brain.

Aphel'xia, a, f. (Ἀφελκώ, to withdraw.) Absence of mind, particularly *Aphelxia socors*; abstraction, or *Aphelxia intenta*; reverie or brown study, or *Aphelxia otiosa*.

Aphidip'kagus, a, um. (*Aphis*; φαγεῖν, to eat.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (pl. m.) of *Coleoptera*, which feed on *Aphides*: aphidiphagous.

Aphidiv'orus, a, um. (*Aphis*; ὀδω, to devour.) *Entomol.* Eating *aphides*: aphidivorous.

Aphis, idis, f. (Believed, Ἀφίστημι, to decay; from their ravages on vegetation.) *Entomol.* The plant-louse, the type of a Family of *Hemiptera*.

Aphis Vastat'or. *Entomol.* A species whose destructive powers have made its sound familiar.

Aphlogisticus, a, um. (A, priv.; φλόξ, a flame.) *Nat. Philos.* Without flame: aphlogistic.

Aphonia, a, f. (A, priv.; φωνή, the voice.) *Pathol.* Loss of voice: aphony; a genus, *Ord. Dyscinesia*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's *Nosology*. See *Anaudia*, *Vox Abscissa*.

Aphrōdisia, a, f. (Ἀφροδίτη, Venus.) *Pathol.* Morbid, or immoderate desire of venery. *Physiol.* The generative act. Also termed *Aphrodisiasmus*.

Aphrōdisiacus, a, um. (*Aphrōdisia*.) *Pharm.* Improving the constitution; and consequently the functional condition of the generative organs: aphrodisiac; aphrodisial.

Same as

Aphrodisia.

Aphrōdis'ius. Same as *Aphrodisiacus*.

Aph't'ha, a, f. (Ἀπτω, to set on fire.) *Pathol.* *Aphthæ*, the characteristic symptoms of "thrush"; and other diseases of the adult.

Aphthoid'ēs, adj. (*Aphtha*; terminal-ides.) *Med.* Resembling *aphtha*; aphthoid.

Aph't'hus, a, um. (*Aphtha*; terminal-ismus.) *Pathol.* Of the appearance, or being full of *aphthæ*. *Aphthōsus, a, um.*

Aphyllus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Wanting leaves: aphyllous.

a, um. Bot. Having an arrangement, as in *Apium*: apiaceous.

Apical'is, *is, e.* Belonging to the apex: apical.

Apicāt'us, *a, um.* Having a conspicuous apex: apicated.

Apic'ula, *æ, f.* (Dim. apex.) A minute, sharp point: an apicul'e.

Apilep'sia. ('Από, by, owing to; λήψις, a seizure, a catching or taking hold of.) A seizure of apoplexy. See *Apoplexy*.

Apis Mellif'ica, *M. Med.* The honey-bee; affording honey and wax.

Aplānat'icus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; πλανάω, to wander.) *Nat. Philos.* Corrective of the aberrations of the rays of light: aplanatic.

Aplast'ic. (A, priv.; πλάσσω, to form.) *Pathol.* That cannot be organised. *Aplast'icus*, *a, um.*

Apleur'ia, *æ, f.* (A, priv.; πλευρά, a rib.) *Physiol.* An organic deviation, characterised by absence of ribs.

Apneur'ia, *æ, f.* (A, priv.; πνεῦμα, the lung.) *Physiol.* An organic deviation marked by absence of lungs.

Apno'ea, *æ, f.* (A, priv.; πνέω, to breathe.) *Pathol.* Partial privation, or suspension, of breath.

Apo-. ('Από.) A prefix signifying from, upon, on, at, etc.

Apōcar'pus, *a, um.* ('Από, upon; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* A moss; the capsule, almost sessile; is covered by the leaves: apocarpous.

Apōcēnōs'is, *is, f.* ('Από, from; ἔνω, to empty out.) *Pathol.* Increased discharge, flux, or evacuation.

Ap'ocēnāc'eus, *a, um. Bot.* Having arrangement, as in *Apocynum*, or dog's bane: apocynaceous.

a, um. Same as *Apocyn*.

Ap'ōdēs, *um, m. pl.* (A, priv.; πούς, a foot.) *Ichthyol.* Without ventrals, or fins which correspond to legs and feet.

Ap'ōdus, *a, um.* (Same.) Without feet: a'podous. *Zoöl.* Applied to an Ord. (pl.n.) of *Radiata Echino-dermata*.

Ap'ogee. ('Από; γῆ, the earth.) *Astron.* That point of the orbit of the sun, or of a planet, most distant from the earth. *Apōgæum*, *i, n.*

Αποφύση, *is, f.* (Από; νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Anat.* Expansion of a tendon or tendons, so as to form membranous sheaths for muscles, etc.

Apōp'hýsis, *is, f.* ('Αποφύω, to grow from.) *Anat.* A process or terminal protuberance of long bones. *Bot.* An excrescence from the receptacle of certain musci.

Ap'oplec'tic. *Pathol.* Pertaining to apoplexy. *Apoplect'icus*, *a, um.*

Ap'oplex'y. ('Από, on or at; πλήσσω, to strike.) *Pathol.* Sudden arrest of sense and motion; the person lying as if asleep; respiration and the heart's action continuing. *Apoplexia*, *æ, f.* See *Apilepsia*.

Ap'oplex'y, Cutan'eous. *Pathol.* French term (*apoplexie cutanée*) for sudden determination of blood to the skin and adjacent cellular membrane.

Ap'oplex'y, Pul'monary. *Pathol.* Extravasation of blood in the lungs from the rupture of vessels.

Ap'oplex'y, Ren'al. Excessive determination of blood to the kidney.

Ap'oplex'y Ret'inal. Congestion of the retina.

ἀτίς, *n.* ('Αφίστημι, to depart from, to separate, and form an *imposthume*, *impostem*, or *abscess*.) *Surg. Pathol.* An abscess: an apostem.

Apoth'ecary. ('Αποθήκη, a repository or store.) A licentiate of the Worshipful Apothecaries' Company; entitled not only to compound medicines, but to practise the medical art. *Apōthēcār'us*, *i, m.*

Apōthēc'ia, *æ, f.* } ('Αποθήκη, *i, ii, n.*) *Bot.* The receptacle enclosing the reproductive corpuscles in the lichens.

Apōt'hēma, *âtis, n.* ('Από; θέμα, a deposit.) *Chem.* A brown powder deposited when vegetable extract is submitted to prolonged evaporation.

Appārāt'us, *ûs, m.* (*Appāro*, to arrange.) Instruments or mechanical arrangements for experimenting, operating, etc.; or organs for performing the natural functions.

Epiploïcæ. *Anat.* Prolongations of the *peritonæum* filled with a soft fatty substance, attached all along the large intestines only.

Appendic'ula, *æ, f.* (Dim. *Appendix.*) A little appendage or appendice.

Appendiculāt'us, *a, um.* (*Appendic'ula.*) *Bot.* Having appendices: appendiculate.

Appen'dix, *icis, f.* (*Appendo,* to hang by.) *Anat.* A part of, or addition to, a thing; an appendage.

Appen'dix Vermifor'mis. *Anat.* The worm-like appendage; a small process of the *Cæcum*, which hangs into the pelvis.

App'etence. See following.

App'etite. (*Appētētia, æ, f.,* or *Appētītio, ōnis, f.,* desire.) *Physiol.* Natural desire for food. Also, any natural inclination by which we are incited to act; inordinate desire; lust. *Appētītus, ūs, m.*

App'etit'e, Can'ine. See *Bulimia.*

App'etit'e, Deprav'ed. See *Pica.*

App'etit'e, Insatiab'le. See *Bulimia.*

App'etit'e, Loss of. See *Anepithymia.*

Vorāc'ious. See *Bulimia, Adeptagia.*

App'les, Ac'id of. *Chem.* Malic acid.

Ap'pres'sus, *a, um.* (*Apprēmo,* to press close.) *Bot.* Pressed close to.

Ap'terus, *a, um.* (*A, priv.; πτερόν,* a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) which have no wings: apterous.

Ap'pyret'ic. (*A, priv.; πυρετός,* fever.) *Med.* Having no fever, or febrile excitement. *Ap'pyrēt'icus, a, um.*

Ap'pyrex'ia, *æ, f.* (*A, priv.; πύρεξις,* a fever or paroxysm.) *Med.* Absence of fever, or intermission of its paroxysms: apyrexia.

Aq : *Pharm.* For *Aqua,* of water.

Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for a composition obtained by simply mixing or diluting Chloroform with distilled water—a drachm of the former to 25 ounces of the latter. Used as a weaker anæsthetic. Chloroform water.

Aq : Destil' : *Pharm.* For *Aqua distillata,* or distilled water.

Aq : Font : *Pharm.* For *Aqua fontis,* or *fontana,* of fountain or spring water.

Aq : Pur : *Pharm.* For *Aqua pura,* of pure water.

Aq'ua, *æ, f.* (As if *Æqua,* from its equal surface.) *Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for spring water.*

Aq'ua For'tis. *Chem.* Strong water; weak nitric acid.

Aq'ua Rēgia. *Chem.* Royal water; a mixture of nitric and muriatic acids.

Aq'ua Vit'æ. Water of life; ardent spirits of the first distillation.

Aquæ'duc'tus, ūs, m. (*Aqua; ductus,* a canal.) *Anat.* Applied to several canals in the body, though not always containing fluid: an a'queduct. See *Cotunnus, Fallopius,* and *Sylvii Aquæductus.*

Aquæus Hum'our. *Anat.* A colourless fluid in the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye.

Aq'ua Acon'stica. *Anat.* The fluid in the cavity of the vestibule of the internal ear.

Ar'abic, Gum. See *Gummi Acacie.*

Arachnid'ēs, *adj.* (*Ἀράχνη,* a spider; terminal *-idēs.*) Resembling the spider. *Zool.* Applied to a Cl. of *Articulata.*

Arachnid'is, idis, f. (*Ἀράχνη,* a spider's web; terminal *-itis.*) *Pathol.* A faulty term, intended to mean inflammation of the arachnoid membrane.

Arac'hnoid. (*Ἀράχνη;* terminal *-idēs.*) Resembling a spider's web. *Anat.* Applied to the second or middle membrane of the brain. *Arachnoidēs, adj.*

Arac'hnoid Canal'. See *Bichat, Canal of.*

Ar'ack. (Ind.) A spirituous liquor prepared from rice, and from cocoa-nut juice.

Arālīac'æus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Aralia:* aralia'ceous.

Arāneid'æ, *patron. nom. pl. m.* (*Arānea,* a spider; terminal *-idæ.*) *Zool.* A family of the *Arachnides Pulmonariæ.*

adj. (*Aranea;* terminal *-idēs.*) *Zool.* Resembling a

spider's web. Incorrectly used for *Araneidae*.

Araneum, *a*, *um*. (*Arāneum*, a spider's web; terminal -*ōsus*.) Of the nature of spider's web: *arānēous*.

Arān'tī, Cor'pora. *Anat.* Small tubercles, one in each semilunar valve of the aorta, and pulmonary arteries; the *Corpora sesamoidea*.

Ar'bor, ōris, *f.* (*Rōbor*, or *Rōbur*, timber.) *Bot.* A plant having a single trunk, rising high; durable, woody, and divided into branches which do not perish in winter; a tree. *Chem.* Any crystallisation which ramifies like a tree.

Ar'bor Diāne. *Chem.* A beautiful arborescent precipitate produced by throwing mercury into a dilute solution of nitrate of silver.

Ar'bor Mār'is. The tree of the sea; a name given to coral.

Ar'bor Min'crāl'is Philō-sop'hica. } The

Ar'bor Phil'ōsōphōrum. } *Arbor Diāne.*

Ar'bor Vit'æ. *Anat.* The thick mass of white substance in either hemisphere of the *Cerebellum*, when cut parallel to, and about an inch from, the median line, ramifying like a tree. *Bot.* The *Thuya Occidentalis*.

(*Arbōresco*, to grow to a tree.) Becoming like a tree. *Arbōrescens, tis*, part.

Ar'bōr'eus, a, um. (*Arbor.*) *Bot.* Belonging to a tree; dendroid; arboreous.

Arbus'cūla, æ, f. (Dim. *Arbor.*) *Zool.* Applied to the *branchiæ* of certain *Annulata*: an arbuscule, or arbuscle.

Ar'būtus Uv'a Ur'si. *M. Med.* The trailing arbutus, or bear's whortleberry, now called *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*.

Arc. *Geom.* Same as arch.

Arcā'nūm, i, n. (*Arceo*, to tie hard.) A secret. *Med.* A nostrum, or medicine, the composition of which is concealed. Patent or quack stuffs.

Arch. (*Arcus*, a bow.) A bending in form of a bow. *Geom.* Any ~~an~~ or part of the circumference of a circle. *Arcus, ūs, m.*

Arch of the Aor'ta. *Anat.* The

curved parts between the ascending and descending portions.

Archencēph'hālus, a, um. (*Ἀρχος*, chief; ἐγκέφαλον, the brain.) *Physiol.* Applied, by Galen, to man, as constituting the chief sub-class (n. pl.) of *Mammalia*, because of his intellectual brain: archencephalous.

Archeol'ogy. (*Ἀρχαίος*, ancient; λόγος, a discourse.) The history of ancient things. *Archæolōgia, æ, f.*

Ar'chetyp'e. (*Ἀρχή*, a foundation; τύπος, a type.) *Anat., Comp.* *Anat.* The original type on which others are formed. *Archēt'ypus, i, n.*

Ar'chil. *Bot.* The Lichen *roccella*.

Ar'chus, ūs, m. (*Ἀρχος*, the anus; σῦριγξ, a pipe.) *Surg. Pathol.* A fistula in ano.

Ar'cifor'mis, is, e. (*Arcus*; forma, formed like an arch): arciform.

Ar'ctic. (*Ἀρκτικός*, belonging to the north.) *Astron.* North; northern. *Arcticus, a, um.*

Ar'ctic Circle. *Astron.* A circle 23½ degrees from the North Pole, being the boundary between light and darkness, when the sun throws his beams beyond the North Pole.

Ar'ctium, ii, n. (*Ἀρκτίος*, ursine.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Syngenesia*; Ord. *Polygamia Æqualis*. Juss. *Compositæ Capitatæ*, or *Cynarocephalæ*.

Ar'ctium Lap'pa. *M. Med.* The herb burdock, or clib-bur.

Ar'ctostāp'hŷlos, i, m. (*Ἄρκτος*, a bear; σταφυλή, a grape.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Decandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Ericaceæ*, or *Ericinææ*.

Arctostāp'hŷlos Uv'a Ur'si. *M. Med.* New name for the *Arbutus uva ursi*. See *Arbutus*.

Arcuāl'is, is, e. (*Arcuo*, to bend like a bow.) *Anat.* The coracal suture, or *Sutura arcualis*; also the temporal bones, or *Ossa arcualia*.

Arc'us, ūs, m. A bow, arc, or arch. *Geom.* The periphery of any part of a circle.

Arc'us Sēn'il'is. *Physiol.* A peculiar arched, or circular, opaque appearance on the eyes of old men, round the margin of the cornea.

Ardel'id'æ, patron. nom. pl. m. a heron; terminal -*idæ*.)

Ornithol. A Family having the *Ardea* for their type.

, *ōris*, m. (*Arde*)

Intense or morbidly increased sensation of heat.

Ar'dor Febril'is. *Med.* Feverish or febrile heat.

Ar'dor Urin'æ. *Pathol.* A sensation in the inflamed urethra, as if the passing urine were scalding hot.

Ar'dor Ventr'icūll. *Pathol.* Heartburn; also called *Ardor stomachi*.

Ar'ca, æ, f. An open space. *Geom.* The internal capacity of any given boundary.

Ar'ca Germ'inātiv'a. *Physiol.* An opaque spot on the blastodermic vesicle, opposite to the insertion of the *Mesometrium*.

Ar'ca Opāc'a. *Physiol.* A dull circle surrounding the *Arca Pellucida*, formed by the *Arca germinativa* becoming clear in the centre.

Ar'ca Pelluc'ida. *Physiol.* See preceding term.

Arec'a. (*Ind. term.*) Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for *Areca Nut.*

Ar'efac'tio, ōnis, f. (*Ar'efacio*, to make dry.) *Pharm.* Mode of drying medicinal substances, in order that they may be reduced to dust or powder: arefaction.

Ar'ēnāc'eus, a, um. (*Ar'ēna*.) Of the nature of sand; sandy: arenaceous.

Ar'ēnār'i'us, a, um. (*Ar'ēna*.) *Bot.* Having a sandy soil: arenarius.

a, um. (*Ar'ēna*, sandy enclosure in the Roman amphitheatres; *cōlo*, to inhabit.) *Zoöl.* Living in sandy places: arenicolous.

Ar'ēnō'sus, a, um. (*Ar'ēna*; terminal -ōsus.) Having or full of sand: arenose.

Ar'cōl'a, æ, f. (*Dim. Area*.) *Anat.* The halo, or small reddish, or brownish, circular space round the nipple of females. *Pathol.* Applied to the margin of pustules. *Physiol.* The *Cytoblast*, or cell-nucleus.

Ar'cōl'a Pāpillār'is. *Anat., Physiol.* Same as *Areola*.

Ar'cōlār'is, is, e. Containing *Areolæ*, or small spaces: areolar.

Ar'cōlāt'us, a, um. Having *areolæ*: areolated.

Areom'eter. ('*Apais*, light, or thin; *μέτρον*, a measure.) Instrument for determining the specific gravity of alcoholic liquids. *Areom'ētrum*, i, n. See *Hydrometer*.

Argen'tate of Ammon'ia. *Chem.* Substance also named fulminating silver.

Argen'ti Nit'ras. *Chem.* Nitrate of silver, or lunar caustic. (B. P.)

Argentif'erus, a, um. (*Argentum*; *f'ero*, to bear.) *Chem.* Accidentally containing silver: argentiferous.

, um. (*Argentum*.) Having the appearance, brightness, or clear sound of silver: argentine.

Argen'tum Fūg'tiv'um. } *Chem.*
Mōb'ile. } The

Argentum vivum, or quicksilver.

Argent'um Viv'um. *Chem., Med.* The metal *Hydrargyrum*, or mercury; quicksilver.

Argil'la, æ, f. ('*Αργιλος*, white clay.) *Chem.* *Alumina*, or pure clay: argil.

(*Argilla*.) *Chem.* Of the nature of argil. *Argill'aceus*, a, um.

Argillif'erus, a, um. (*Argilla*; *f'ero*, to bear.) *Geol.* Accidentally containing argil: argilliferous.

Argilloid'ēs, adj. (*Argilla*; terminal -idēs.) *Geol.* Resembling argil: argilloid.

Argy'ria, æ, f. ('*Αργυρος*, silver.) *Pathol.* Disease caused by the use, or abuse, of salts of silver.

Arhyth'mus, a, um. (*A*, priv.; *ρυθός*, number.) *Pathol.* Without rhythm or regularity of the pulse: arrhythmic.

Arillāt'us, a, um. (*Aril*.) Similar to *Arillus*. *Bot.* Having *arilli*: arillate.

Aril'ius, i, m. (*Areo*, to be dried up.) *Bot.* The proper exterior coat of a seed which, drying, falls off spontaneously.

Aris'ta, æ, f. (Same.) *Bot.* The beard issuing from the husk of grasses; the awn.

Aristāt'us, a, um. (*Arista*.) *Bot.* Having an awn or long rigid spine; awned; bearded: aristate.

Aris'tōlōc'hla, æ, f. ('*Αριστος*, the best; *λοχεία*, the cleansing after child-birth: because promoted by it.) A Linn. genus, Cl.

Ord. *Hexandria*. Juss. *Aristolochiæ*, or *Aristolochiaceæ*.

Aristölöc'hla Serpentär'ia. *M. Med.* The *Serpentaria Virginiana*, or Virginian snake-root; the root is sometimes called *Lignum colubrinum*.

Aristölöc'hliäc'eus, *a, um.* } *Bot.*

Aristölöchiüs, *a, um.* } Having an arrangement, as in the *Aristolochia*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): *aristolochiaceus*; *aristolochious*.

Arm. (*Sax. Earm.*) *Anat.* The upper extremity—from the shoulder to the wrist; consisting of *Os humeri*, or *brachii*, *Radius*, and *Ulna*; their coverings, nerves, and vessels; divided by the elbow-joint into proper arm and fore-arm. *Ar'mus*, *i, m.*; *Brächium*, *ii, n.*; *Hämërus*, *i, m.*

Ar'ma, *örum*, pl. n. Offensive or defensive weapons. *Bot.* One of the seven Linn. species of *fulcræ*.

Armär'ium, *ii, n.* (*Arma.*) *Med., Surg.* A store of medicines, instruments, etc.

Armen'ian Bole. *M. Med.* A pale red-coloured earth used against *aphthæ*, and in tooth-powders, etc. *Bölus Armënie*.

Armillär'is, *is, e.* (*Armillæ*, a bracelet.) *Astron.* An artificial sphere formed of circles, representing orbs of celestial bodies. *Bot.* Having leaves like bracelets: *armillary*.

Ar'moräc'iæ Räd'ix. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœal name (B. P.) for *Armoracia*, Horse-radish.

Ar'mus, *i, m.* (*Ἀρμός*, a joint.) *Anat.* A joint, an articulation; specially the shoulder or arm.

Ar'nica, *æ, f.* (*Ἀρνικis*, the skin of a lamb; from its leaf's softness.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Syngenesia*; Ord. *Polygamia Superflua*. Juss. *Compositæ*. Leopard's bane.

Ar'nica Montän'a. *M. Med.* Leopard's bane.

Ar'nicæ Rädix. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœal name for *Arnica* (B. P.); *Arnica* root.

Ar'nictin'. *Chem.* A bitter resin, the active substance of *Arnica montana*. *Ar'nictina*, *æ, f.*

Ar'pold'ës, *adj.* (*Arum*, wake-robin; terminal -*idæa*.) *Bot.* Resembling the *Arum*: *a'roid*.

'i, a, um. (*Arum*; terminal -*ideus*.) *Bot.* Having an arrangements of parts as in the *Arum*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): *aroidæous*.

Aröm'a, *ätis, n.* (*Ἄρι*, intensely; *ὀδμή*, odour, from *ὀσμή*, to smell.) The fragrant principle of plants, and substances derived from them.

Arömat'icus, *a, um.* (*Aröma*.) Odoriferous; having agreeable smell, as spices and medicines. *Bot.* Applied to a Cl. (pl. f.) in some natural arrangements: *aromatic*.

Arömat'icus Cor'tex. *M. Med.* The bark of *Canella alba*.

Arres'ted. *Obstet.* Restrained; as when the head of the child is hindered, *but not impacted*, in the pelvic cavity; a distinction of the greatest importance.

Ar'row-Root. *M. Med.* *Fecula* from the root of the *Maranta arundinacea* and *M. Indica*.

Ar'row-shaped. See *Sagittalis*; *Sagittatus*.

Arsen'iate. (*Arsenicum acidum*; terminal -*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of arsenious acid with a base. *Arsenias*, *ätis, f.*

Arsenic. (*Ἀρσεν*, or *Ἀρσέν*, vigorous.) *Chem.* A metal plentifully met with in nature; generally in union with sulphur; or other metals, or oxygen, etc. The common name for arsenious acid. *Arsenicum*, *i, n.*

Arsen'ical. *Chem. M. Med., Pharm.* Belonging to arsenious acid or arsenic. *Arsenicälis*, *is, e.*

Arsen'ical Paste. See *Pâte Arsenicale*.

Arsenicäl'is Liq'uor. *M. Med.* An imitation of a popular remedy for intermittent fevers; called "tasteless ague-drop"; the arsenical solution, or arsenical liquor; the *liquor potassæ arsenitis*.

Arsen'ici Al'bum Ox'y'dum Vënäle. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name of arsenious acid, or sublimed oxide of arsenic. *Acidum arseniosum* (B. P. 1867).

Arsen'icam Al'bum. *M. Med.* See foregoing.

Arsen'icus, *a, um.* orpiment, or the yellow sulphuret of arsenic.) *Chem.* Belonging to arsenious acid, or arsenic; *arsenical*.

Arsen'ious Acid. *Chem., M. Med.* The *Acidum arseniosum*; *Arsenicum album*, or sesquioxide of arsenic; *Arsenici album oxydum venale*, or sublimed oxide of arsenic; rat's-bane; arsenic.

Arsenit'e. (*Arseniosum acidum*; terminal-*ite*.) *Chem.* A combination of arsenious acid with a base. *Arsēnis, itis, f.*

Arsen'iuret. (*Arsenicum*; terminal-*uret*.) *Chem.* A combination of arsenic with a metallic oxide. *Arsēniurētum, i, n.*

Artan'the, es, f. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diandria*; Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Piperacæ*.

Artan'the Elongāt'a. *Bot., M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name of the *Matico* plant.

Artēmis'ia, æ, f. (*Artēmisius*, a hill of Arcadia where it grew.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Syngenesia*; Ord. *Polygamia Superflua*. Juss. *Compositæ* or *Corymbifera*.

Artēmis'ia Absint'hium. *M. Med.* Common wormwood; also called *Absinthium commune* and *Absinthium vulgare*.

Artēmis'ia Chinen'sis. *M. Med.* The Chinese wormwood or mugwort of China.

Artēmis'ia In'dica. *M. Med.* Indian wormwood, used similarly to *Chinensis*.

Artēmis'ia Jūdalc'a. Same as *A. Santonica*.

Artēmis'ia Lātissol'ia. Same as *A. Chinensis*.

Artēmis'ia Santōn'ica. *M. Med.* Tartarian southern-wood, wormwood, or worm-seed plant.

Artemisin'. *Chem.* The bitter principle of *Artemisia absinthium*. *Artemisina, æ, f.*

Artēr'ia, æ, f. (*Ἀῆρ*, air or spirit; *τηρῶ*, to keep or preserve; or from *αἶψεν*, to raise.) *Anat.* Class (pl.) of vessels by which the blood is conveyed from the heart, towards the various organs and members of the body; an artery.

Artēri As'pēra. *Anat.* Rough artery; original term for the trachea or windpipe; because of the inequalities or roughness of its surface.

Artēr'ia In'nōmīnāt'a. *Anat.* The unnamed artery; the first

branch of the aorta, dividing into the right carotid and right subclavian arteries.

Artēr'ia Mag'na. *Anat.* The aorta.

Artēriāc'us, a, um. *Pharm.* Belonging to the *Arteria aspera*, or windpipe; applied to medicines for disorders of the voice or diseases of the windpipe: arteri'al.

Artēriāl'is, is, e. (*Artēria*.) *Anat.* Belonging to an artery: arterial.

Artērio-. A prefix denoting relation to an artery.

Artēriogrāp'hia, æ, f. (*Artēria*; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* Description of the arteries: arteriography.

Artēriōlōg'ia, æ, f. (*Artēria*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* Treatise on the arteries: arteriology.

Artēriōs'us, a, um. (*Artēria*; terminal-*ōsus*.) *Anat.* Having numerous arteries; or of the nature of an artery.

Artēriōs'us Duct'us. See *D. Arteriosus*.

Artēriot'omy. (*Ἀρτηρία*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* The cutting into, dividing, or opening an artery. *Artēriotōmia, æ, f.*

Artērit'is, itis, f. (*Artēria*; terminal-*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of an artery.

Art'ery. See *Arteria*.

Artes'ian. (*Artois*, a province of France, in which they were first formed.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to certain wells, in low, dry situations; formed by boring deep into the ground, until the various strata are passed, and water beneath is reached; which, being derived from heights, springs through the hole thus made, and rises to the surface.

Art'hragra, æ, f. (*Ἀρθρον*; ἄγρα, a seizure.) Same as *Arthritis*.

Arthral'gia, æ, f. (*Ἀρθρον*; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Chronic pain of a joint: arthralgy.

Arthrit'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Arthritis*, or to gout. *Arthriticus, a, um.*

Arthrit'is, itis, f. (*Ἀρθρον*, a joint; terminal-*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a joint; also rheumatism in a joint, and ~~gout~~. See *Arthrophlogosis*, *Articulari Morbus*.

Arthrit'is Plañēt'ica. } *Pathol.*
Arthritis Vaga. } Wan-
 dering or erratic gout.

Arthro- (**Ἀρθρον*.) A prefix
 denoting relation to a joint.

Arthrōc'ace, *es*, *f*. (**Ἀρθρον* ;
ἀκη, disease.) *Pathol.* An ulcer-
 ated condition, or *caries* of the cavity
 of a bone ; also used as synonymous
 with *Spina ventosa*.

Arthrōd'ia, *æ*, *f*. (**Ἀρθρώω*, to
 asten by joints.) *Anat.* An arti-
 culation admitting of motion on all
 sides ; a variety of *Diarthrosis*.

Arthrōd'yn'ia, *æ*, *f*. (**Ἀρθρον*, a
 limb ; *ὀδύνη*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in
 a joint, or chronic rheumatism.

Arthrogrāp'hia, *æ*, *f*. (**Ἀρθρον* ;
γράφω, to write.) *Physiol.* A de-
 scription of the joints : arthro-
 graphy.

Arthrōlōg'ia, *æ*, *f*. (**Ἀρθρον* ;
λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A
 treatise on the joints : arthriology.

Arthron'cus, *i*, *m*. (**Ἀρθρον* ;
γκῶς, a mass.) *Surg.* A distinct
 artilaginous body (one or more),
 which sometimes forms within the
 knee-joint.

Arthrōpāt'hia, *æ*, *f*. (**Ἀρθρον* ;
πάθος, a disease.) *Pathol.* An affec-
 tion of the shoulder-joint, with vio-
 lent pain and swelling of the brachial
 portion.

Arthrophlōgōs'is, *is*, *f*. (**Ἀρ-
 ρhon* ; *φλογῶω*, to inflame.) *Surg.*
 Inflammation of a joint. See *Ar-
 thritis*.

Arthrōpuōs'is, *is*, *f*. (**Ἀρθρον* ;
πύον, pus.) *Pathol.* Pus in a joint.

Arthrōs'ia, *æ*, *f*. (**Ἀρθρον*.)
Pathol. Generic name for articular
 inflammation ; according to Good.

Arthrōs'is, *is*, *f*. (**Ἀρθρώω*, to
 asten by joints.) *Anat.* Articula-
 tion, or connection by joints.

Art'choke. (Teut. *Artischocke*.)
Bot. The *Cinara scolymus*.

**Articles used for Chemical
 Testing.** *Authorized by the British
 Pharmacopœia* :—*Chem.* Absolute
 Alcohol, Benzol, Boracic Acid,
 Chloride of Barium, Copper Foil,
 Gold (fine), Hyposulphite of Soda,
 Indigo, Isinglass, Litmus, Litmus
 Paper (blue), Litmus Paper (red),
 Litmus Tincture, Oxalic Acid of
 Commerce, Oxalic Acid Purified,
 Oxalate of Ammonia, Plaster of

Paris, Platinum (black), Platinum
 Foil, Red Prussiate of Potash, Sub-
 acetate of Copper of Commerce
 (verdigris), Sulphate of Copper
 Anhydrous, Sulphate of Iron, Sul-
 phuretted Hydrogen, Tin Granu-
 lated, Turmeric, Turmeric Paper,
 Turmeric Tincture. [See *Test Solu-
 tions*, and *Test Solutions for Volu-
 metric Estimations*, in their proper
 places.]

Artic'ular. (*Articulus*.) *Anat.*
 Belonging to a joint. *Articulāris*,
is, *e*.

Articulār'is Mor'bus. Same as
Arthritis.

Articul'ion. (*Articulus*.) *Anat.*
 The natural fastening together of
 the various bones of the skeleton in
 their natural situation, whether for
 motion, or immobility ; a joint.
Physiol. The distinct utterance of
 syllables or words. *Articulatio*,
ōnis, *f*.

Articulat'ion, Defect of. See
Alalia.

Articulāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*Articulus*.)
Bot. Jointed or knotted. *Zool.*
 Applied to the third great division
 (pl. n.) of the animal kingdom, in
 which articulated rings encircle the
 body, and frequently the limbs :
 articulated.

Artic'ulus, *i*, *m*. (*Artus*, a joint.)
Anat. A joint, or articulation. *Bot.*
 That part of the stalk between two
 knots, or joints ; also, a knot, or
 joint.

Artificial. (*a*, *Fr.* *Artificiel*.)
Surg. Applied to limbs, members,
 eyes, teeth ; and to any contrivances
 for internal support, to parts ;
 wherever a deficiency, either natural
 or from accident, is the cause of
 deficiency.

Artificial An'us. *Surg.* An
 adventitious opening in the parietes
 of the abdomen, or the loin ; through
 which the fæces are discharged
 during life ; or made in the natural
 situation in cases of imperforate
 anus.

Artificial Joint. *Surg.* A frac-
 ture united by the broken ends of
 the bone becoming rounded and
 smooth, and connected by a fibrous
 ligamentous substance ; a false
 joint.

Artificial Pap'il. *Surg.* The

result of operation, to obviate the effect of adhesions or permanent contraction of the iris.

Arts, Degrees in Faculty of. University honours, bestowed on alumni after due evidence by examination.

Arundinac'cus, a, um. (*Arundo*, a reed.) *Bot.* Belonging to a reed; applied to a natural tribe (pl. f.) having the *Arundo* for its type: arundinaceous.

Ar'val Bread. } A kind of *bun*,
Ar'val Cake. } provided for parties invited at funerals. This custom is of ancient origin; and is still observed; in some of the northern counties of England, at all events. The derivation of the word *Arval* has been variously disputed. There is little doubt of its being a verbal inflexion from the Danish term *Arve* (to inherit); and thence its symbolic significance, as to heirship, on such occasions as the above.

Aryt'en'o-. *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the arytenoid cartilages.

Aryt'enoid'ēs, adj. (*Ἀρύταινα*, a pitcher; terminal *-idēs*.) *Anat.* Resembling the mouth of a pitcher: arytenoid.

Aryt'enoid'cus, a, um. (Same; terminal *ideus*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the arytenoid cartilages: arytenoidan.

Arytenoid' Car'tilāges. *Anat.* Two cartilaginous bodies of the larynx, which, in their natural situation, resemble the mouth of a pitcher. *Cartilāgines Arytenoidēs*.

Asag'r'e'a Offic'nal'is. *M. Med.* The name (Pharm. L.) of the plant from which *Veratrina* is obtained.

Asārāb'ca. *M. Med.* The *Asarum Europæum*.

Asarin'. *Chem.* A kind of *Steaproptene*, or camphor-like substance obtained from the *Asarum Europæum*. *Asārīna, æ, f.*

As'Arum, i, n. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Dodecandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Aristolochiæ*, or *Aristolochiaceæ*.

As'Arum Europæ'um. *Med.* The plant *Asarabacca*.

As'cāris, idis, f. (A. redundant; *σκαίρω*, to leap.) *Zoöl.* A genus of *Entozoa*.

As'cāris Lumbricoid'Es. *Zoöl., Pathol.* The lumbricoid *ascaris*.

As'cāris, Vermiculār'is. *Zoöl., Pathol.* The thread, or maw worm.

Ascen'sus, ūs, m. (*Ascendo*, to climb.) *Chem.* Process of sublimation, formerly termed *Destillatio per ascensum*.

Ascidiat'us, a, um. (*Ascidium*.) *Bot.* Shaped like a small bottle: ascidiate.

Ascidifor'mis, is, e. (*Ascidium*; *forma*.) *Bot.* Formed like a small bottle or cup: ascidiform.

Ascid'ium, ii, n. (*Ἀσκιδιον*, a small leathern bottle.) *Bot.* A hollow foliaceous appendage resembling a small bottle.

Ascid'erus, a, um. (*Ἀσκις*, a bag; *gēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or containing utricle.

Ascid'es, æ, m. (*Ἀσκις*, a bag of leather.) *Pathol.* *Hydrops utricularis*, or dropsy of the belly: a genus, Ord. *Intumescentiæ*; Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's *Nosology*. See *Hydroxælia*.

Ascid'ic. *Pathol.* Having or pertaining to *Ascites*. *Asciticus, a, um.*

As'cius, a, um. (A, priv.; *σκία*, a shade.) *Nat. Hist.* Having the sun perpendicular above their head, and for two days yearly without shadow, as the people at the Torrid Zone: a'scious, or ascian.

Asēt'iger, a, um. (A, priv.; *seta*, a bristle; *gēro*, to bear.) Without bristles. *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) of *Articulata Abranchiata*: asetigerous.

Asexual'is, is, e. (A, priv.; *sexus*, sex, or gender.) *Bot.* Having no sexual organs: asexual.

Ash-Col'our. See *Cinereus*.

As'hes. (Sax. *Axan*.) The residual substance after burning anything. *Cinis, ēris, m.* *Chem.* Common name for the vegetable alkali potash, or *Potassa*.

Asiāt'icum Bal'sāmum. *M. Med.* The *Balsamum Gileadense*: Asiatic balm.

Asiāt'icus, a, um. Belonging to Asia; Asiatic.

Asit'ia, æ, f. (A, priv.; *σιτος*, food.) *Pathol.* Loathing of food. See *Anorexia, Fastidium Cibi*.

Asparagin'. *Chem.* A peculiar vegetable principle obtained from the *Asparagus*. *Aspārāgina, æ, f.*

Asparagin'eus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in *Asparagus*; applied to a Juss. Family (pl. f.): asparagineous.

Aspar'tate. (*Asparticum acidum*; terminal-ate.) *Chem.* A combination of aspartic acid with a base. *Aspartas, ätis, f.*

Asperifol'ius, *a, um.* (*Asper*, rough; *fölium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Rough-leaved; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): Asperifolious.

Asper'mätus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; σπέρμα, seed.) Without seed: aspermatous.

Asper'mus. Same as *Asper'mätus*.

Asper'sio, önis, f. (*Aspergo*, to besprinkle.) *Med.* Sprinkling of the body with a liquid medicinal substance or powder: aspersion.

Asphyx'ia, æ, f. (A, priv.; σφύξις, the pulse.) *Pathol.* That state in which there is total suspension of the powers of mind and body; suspended animation: asphyxy.

Asphyx'ia Al'gida. *Pathol.* Asphyxy from intense cold.

Asphyx'ia Elec'trica. *Pathol.* Asphyxy caused by lightning or electricity.

Asphyx'ia Idio'pät'hica. *Pathol.* Asphyxy, or sudden death without any manifest cause.

Asphyx'ia Mëphit'ica. *Pathol.* Asphyxy by inhalation of carbonic acid, or other non-respirable gas.

Asphyx'ia Neo'p'hÿtörum. *Med.* Deficient respiration in new-born children.

Asphyx'ia Suffocät'ionis. *Pathol.* Asphyxy by hanging or drowning.

Asphyx'iated. *Pathol.* Labouring under asphyxy. *Asphyxiätus, a, um.*

Aspid'ium, ii, n. ('Ασπίς, a round shield.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Cryptogamia*; Ord. *Filices*. Juss. *Filices*, or *Filicoideæ*.

Aspid'ium Fil'ix Mas. *M. Med.* The male fern; called also *Polypodium filix mas*.

Aspirat'or. (*Aspirare*, to breathe. *Aspirateur*, Fr.) An instrument contrived, for exploring, and syringing out, deep-seated collections of blood, or purulent matter; also for injection of lotions, etc., when required.

Assafoet'ida, æ, f. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of the concrete gum-resin obtained from the *Ferula assafetida*, or *Narthex (ferula)*, or *Narthex assafetida*, and probably *Ferula Persica*.

Assimilat'ion. *Ad, to; similis*, like.) *Physiol.* The converting of food into nutriment, by the digestive functions. *Assimilätio, önis, f.* See *Alitura*.

Assurgen's, tis, part. (*Assurgo*, to rise up.) *Bot.* Bent down, then rising erect towards the apex: as-sur'gent.

Astät'icus, a, um. (A, priv.; ἴστημι, to stand.) *Nat. Philos.* A magnetic needle that stands unaffected by the earth's magnetism: astatic.

Astern'ia, æ, f. (A, priv.; sternum.) *Physiol.* An organic deviation characterised by absence of the sternum.

Ast'eroid. ('Αστήρ, a star; terminal-ides.) *Astron.* Resembling a star. *Astéroïdēs, adj.*

Asthén'ia, æ, f. (A, priv.; σθένος, strength.) *Pathol.* Want or loss of strength; debility: astheny.

Asthen'ic. (*Asthénia*.) *Pathol.* Wanting, or deficient in strength; adynamic. *Asthénicus, a, um.*

Asthenol'ogy. (A, priv.; σθένος, strength; λόγος, a discourse.) *Pathol.* The consideration of diseases from debility. *Asthénol'ögia, æ, f.*

Ast'hma, ätis, n. ('Ασθμάζω, to gasp for breath.) *Pathol.* Difficulty of breathing, with sensation of constriction in the chest, wheezing, cough, and expectoration: a genus, Ord. *Spasmi*; Cl. *Neuroses*, of *Nosology*.

Asthmatic. *Pathol.* Belonging to, or labouring under, asthma. *Asthmäticus, a, um.*

Astigmatism. (A, neg.; στίγμα, a mark; terminal-ismus.) *Pathol., Physiol.* A term for structural error, or malformation, congenital or accidental, of the lens; as is supposed, of the eye; causing dimness of vision. *Astigmatismus, i, m.*

Ast'ömus, a, um. (A, priv; στόμα, a mouth.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Having no mouth; a-stomous; applied to an Order of *Musci*, and to a Family of *Antera*.

Astrágaloïd'ēs, adj.
the milk-vetch; terminal
Resembling *Astragalus*: as-
tra'galoid.

ἄστρον, *i*, *m*. (Ἀστράγλος.)
Anat. The ankle-bone. *Bot.* A
Linn. genus, *Cl. Diadelphia*; *Ord.*
Decandria. *Juss.*

Trägäcan'tha. *M.*
The plant supposed to yield
gum-tragacanth, now known to be
obtained from the *Astragalus verus*.

Astrág'alus Vër'us. *M. Med.*
The plant from which gum-traga-
canth is principally derived.

Astric'tion. (*Ad*, to; *stringo*, to
bind.) *Med.* The state produced
by astringent medicines. *Astric'tio*,
ōnis, *f*.

Astrin'gent. (Same.) *Pharm.*
Producing contraction and con-
densation in the soft solids; thereby
diminishing discharges. *Astringens*,
tis, part.

Astrol'ogy. (ἄστρον, a star;
λόγος, a discourse.) A description
of the heavenly bodies, their nature
and distinctions, like Astronomy;
applied, however, to a pretended
science, which explained the pheno-
mena of nature by astral influences,
etc.

Astron'omy. (ἄστρον; νόμος, a
law.) *Nat. Philos.* That branch
which treats of the heavenly bodies.
Astrōnōmia, *a*, *f*.

Astron'omy, Phys'ical. *Nat.*
Philos. That division investigating
the causes of the motions, etc., of
the heavenly bodies.

Astron'omy, Plane. } *Nat. Phi-*
Astron'omy, Pure. } *los.* That
division determining the magni-
tudes, orbits, distances, etc., of the
heavenly bodies.

Asyl'um. (Ἀσύλον, from ἄσυλος,
inviolable.) A place of retreat for
the sick, or insane.

Atax'ia, *a*, *f*. (A, neg.; τάσσω,
to order.) *Pathol.* Irregularity;
want of order: ata'xy.

Atax'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to
ataxy, in diseases or in the natural
animal functions; irregular. *Ataxi-*
cus, *a*, *um*.

-Ate. *Chem.* A terminal sylla-
ble which, added to the name of an
acid ending in -ic, expresses a com-
bination of that acid with a base;

as nitrate of silver, or a combination
of nitric acid with silver.

At'elec'tāsis, *is*, *f*. (Ἀτελής,
imperfect; ἔκτασις, expansion.)
Physiol. A state of the lungs in
new-born children. An imperfect
expansion; causing more or less
interruption to the respiratory
function. This condition may
continue for days, or even weeks.
Dr. Jorg, of Leipsig, first defined
this circumstance, and gave it the
above name.

a, *um*. A, priv.;
θάλαμος, a bed.) *Bot.* Having no
conceptacles; athalamous.

Athēr'icēr'us, *a*, *um*. (ἄθρη,
the point of a sword; κηρὸς, slender.)
Entomol. Applied to a Family
(nom. pl. n.) of *Diptera*, in which
the lower and side pieces of the
sucker, are linear and pointed, or
setaceous: athericerous.

Athēr'mānus, *a*, *um*. (A, priv.;
θερμαίνω, to make warm.) *Nat.*
Philos. Not communicating heat:
athermanous.

Atherom'a, *ātis*, *n*. (ἀσαρα,
gruel.) *Surg. Pathol.* An encysted
tumour containing a soft substance
like panada.

Atherom'atous. (Athērōma; ter-
minal -ōsus.) Of the nature of
Atheroma. *Athērōmātōsus*, *a*, *um*.

Athlet'ic. (Ἀθλητής, an athlete.)
Having strong muscular develop-
ment, as in those who exercised the
ancient games. *Athlēticus*, *a*, *um*.

Atlan'tal. *Anat.* Applied as
meaning towards the *atlas*.

At'las, *antis*, *m*. (*Atlas*, said to
bear the world upon his shoulders.)
Anat. The first cervical *vertebra*;
because it supports the head.

Atmidom'eter. } (Ἀτμός, or ἄτμος,
Atmom'eter. } vapour; μέτρον,
a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An in-
strument by which vapour exhaled
from a humid surface, in a given
time, may be measured. *Atmidō-*
mētrum, and *Atmōmētrum*, *i*, *n*.

Atmol'ysis. (Ἀτμός, vapour;
λύω, to unloose.) *Chem.* Applied
to the separation effected on gases,
by transmission through porous
substances.

At'mospher'e. (Ἀτμός, vapour;
σφαῖρα, a globe or sphere.) *Nat. Philos.* The thin elastic fluid

encompassing the earth to a height judged to be about forty-five miles; the natural air we breathe. *Atmosphæra*, æ, f.

At'om. (A, neg.; τέμνω, to cut.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* The smallest particle of matter, incapable of farther division. *Atômus*, i, m.

At'om, Compon'ent. *Chem.* That which unites with another of different nature, to form a third or compound atom.

At'om, Compound. *Chem.* That formed by two atoms of different nature.

At'om, Eleme'tary. *Chem.* That of a substance not decomposed.

At'om, Organ'ic. *Chem.* That found only in organic bodies.

At'om, Prim'ary. Same as *Atom, Elementary*.

Atom'ic. Belonging to atoms, or particles. *Atômicus*, a, um.

Atom'ic Theor'y. *Chem.* That based on calculations, made regarding the ultimate particles of bodies; and their relative proportions, in compound substances; the doctrine of definite proportions.

Aton'ic. (A, priv.; τόνος, tone.) *Pathol.* Without, or having diminished tone, or power. *Atônicus*, a, um.

At'ony. (Same.) *Pathol.* Want, or diminution of, muscular tone. *Atônia*, æ, f.

At'râbil'ary. (*Atrâbilis*, black bile.) *Anat.* Applied to the renal or supra-renal glands, or capsules; and to the arteries and veins by which they are supplied. *Atrâbiliârius*, a, um.

At'râbil'is, is, f. (*Ater*, black; *bilis*, bile.) Black bile; an imaginary fluid supposed to be the cause of *Melancholia*, when existing in excessive quantity.

Atrachêl'us, a, um. (A, priv.; τράχηλος, the neck.) Wanting the neck: atrachelous.

Atres'ia. (A, priv.; τρώω, pro τρώω, to perforate.) Imperforation of a natural passage: as of the anus, or of the vagina.

Atrêtêcêp'hâlus, i, m. } (A, priv.; **Atrêtêcor'mus, i, m.** } *τίτρημι*, to perforate; κεφαλή, the head; κορμός, a trunk.) *Physiol.* A monster-

fœtus without the natural openings in the head; or the trunk, respectively.

At'rôpa, æ, f. (Ἄρπυιαι, one of the three Fates, whose special duty was to cut the thread of life.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Solanææ*.

At'rôpa Bel'ladon'na. *M. Med.* Deadly nightshade, or belladonna.

At'rôp'hia, æ, f. (A, priv.; τρέφω, to nourish.) A trophy. A genus, Ord. *Marcores*; Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Atrophy*.

Atrop'hy. (See *Atrophia*.) *Pathol.* Wasting or emaciation; loss of strength, unaccompanied by fever; defect of nutrition. *Atrophia*, æ, f. A condition the reverse of *trophic*, which see.

At'rop'ia or At'ropin'. A poisonous vegetable, alkaline principle; obtained from the root of *Atropa belladonna*. *Atrôpia*, æ, f. (B. P.)

At'rôp'ie Sul'phas. A preparation made from the foregoing; and forms a valuable *solution* in eye cases.

At'ropism. *Med.* Condition produced by the persevering use of *belladonna*. *Atrôpismus*, i, m.

At'ten'uant. (*Atténuo*, to make thin.) *Med.* Supposed to impart to the blood a thinner or more fluid consistence; as water, whey, etc. *Attenuans, antis*, part.

At'tenuât'us, a, um. (Same.) *Bot.* Become slender; thin: attenuated.

At'tol'lens, tis, part. (*Attollo*, to raise up.) *Anat.* Raising up: attollent.

At'trac'tion. (*Attrâho*, to draw to.) *Nat. Philos.* That power by which matter attracts matter. *Attractio, ônis, f.* See *Affinity of Aggregation*.

Attrac'tion, Double Elective. *Chem.* The agency by which, when two selected bodies (each compounded of two principles) are applied to each other, they mutually exchange a principle each; two new bodies or compounds are thereby produced, of different nature from their originals.

Attrac'tion, Sim'ple Elective. *Chem.* That by which, when a simple substance is applied to an-

other, compounded of two principles, it unites with one, and excludes the other.

Attrahen's, tis, part. (*Attráho*, to draw unto.) *Pharm.* Applied to medicaments (pl. n.) which irritate the surface; thereby attracting the internal fluids to the part; as blisters, sinapisms, etc. See *Epispastic*.

Attrit'ion. (*Attëro*, to rub against.) *Med.* An abrasion or solution of continuity of the cuticle; also a severe kind of *Cardialgia*. *Surg.* Violent crushing of a part. *Attritio, ònis*, f.

Audit'ion. (*Audío*, *ire*, to hear.) *Physiol.* That animal faculty, which affords consciousness to the fact of uttered sounds (pleasing, or the reverse), however produced; the effect referred to being dependent on a normal condition of the auditory apparatus. Audition, or the sense of hearing, may be regarded as being both actively and passively exercised on all occasions, —the same may be said in relation to the sense of vision.

Aud'tory. (*Audío*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the organ, or the sense, of hearing; same as *Acoustic*. *Auditòrius*, *a*, *um*.

Aud'tory Nerve. *Anat.* The *Portio mollis* of the seventh pair.

Aur'a, *æ*, f. (*ἄω*, to breathe.) *Physiol.* A subtle vapour, or exhalation.

Aur'a Elec'trica. *Nat. Philos.* The sensation, as of cold air, experienced when electricity is received from a sharp point: the electrical air.

Aur'a Epilep'tica. *Med.* The peculiar sensation felt by epileptic patients, as of a cold fluid rising from some part to the head: the epileptical air.

Aur'a Hystér'ica. *Med.* The sensation as of cold air ascending to the head, said sometimes to occur in *Hysteria*: the hysterical air.

Aur'a Sēmināl'is. } *Physiol.* The
Aur'a Sēm'inis. } supposed
vivifying principle of the *Semen virile*, believed to ascend through the Fallopian tubes, thereby to impregnate the *ovum* in the *ovarium*: the seminal air.

Aur'a Vital'is. *Physiol.* The vital principle.

Auran'tiæ'ous, *a*, *um*. (*Aurantium*.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the orange plant; applied to a *Juss. Ord.* (pl. f.): aurantiaceous.

Auran'til Cor'tex. (Same.) *M. Med.* Dried outer portion of the rind taken from the following. Orange peel. (*B. P.*)

Auran'til Fruc'tus. (Same.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (*B. P.*) for ripe fruit of *Citrus bigaradia*. Rind of bitter orange.

Auran'tium, *ii*, *n*. (Supposed *Aurum*, gold.) *M. Med.* The fruit of *Citrus bigaradia* and *C. aurantium*; *Citrus vulgaris*; or *C. aurantium*: the orange.

Aur'ate. (*Auricum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of auric acid with a base. *Auras*, *âtis*, f.

Aur'ate of Ammon'ia. *Chem.* Fulminating gold.

Aurē'ia, *æ*, f. (*Aurum*, gold.) *Entomol.* The *Chrysalis*, *Pupa*, or *Nympha*.

Auric'ula, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Auris*, the ear.) *Anat.* The auricle or external ear, as only a part of the auditory apparatus. Also (pl.) the auricles of the heart.

Auric'ula Inf'ima. *Anat.* The lobe of the ear.

Auric'ulār'is, *is*, *e*. (*Auricula*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the ear: auricular.

Auric'ulāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*Auricula*.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf when having a lobe on each side of its base; eared: auriculate.

Auric'ulo-Ventric'ular Open-ing. *Anat.* That between the auricle and ventricle of each side of the heart.

Aurif'erus, *a*, *um*. (*Aurum*, gold; *fëro*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Bearing or containing gold: auriferous.

Aurif'ormis, *is*, *e*. (*Auris*; *forma*.) Formed like the ear: auriform.

Aur'iscope. (*Auris*; *σκοπέω*, to explore.) *Surg.* An instrument for ascertaining the condition of the Eustachian passage. *Auriscopus*, *i*, *m*.

Aurum Fulminans. *Chem.* Fulminating gold; the Aurate of ammonia, or Ammoniuuret of peroxide of gold.

Auscultation. (*Auscullo*, to listen.) *Med.* The art of detecting diseases in the lungs, or the heart; by listening to their functional movements. A knowledge of their sounds during health being indispensable.

Auscultation, Immed'iate. *Med.* That practised, directly by the ear, of the practitioner.

Auscultation, Med'iate. *Med.* That performed by employing a stethoscope, or the like.

Austral'is, is, e. (*Auster*, the south wind.) Belonging to the south: austral.

Autocarpian'us, a, um. (*Αὐτός*, itself; *καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Fruit non-adherent to surrounding plants, not covered by them, and unmodified by any addition of parts: autocarpian.

Autog'énous. (*Αὐτός*, itself; *γίνομαι*, to be born.) *Anat.. Comp. Anat.* Applied to the parts or processes usually developed from distinct and independent centres. *Autogénus, a, um.*

Automat'ic. (*Αὐτοματίζω*, to act spontaneously.) *Physiol.* Applied to functions performed without the will; as digestion, the heart's action, etc. *Automáticus, a, um.*

Autóp'hagi. (*Αὐτός*; *φάγειν*, to feed.) Those classes of birds, which, immediately they leave their shell, are able to run about, and pick food for themselves.

Autoplas'tic. *Surg.* Belonging to autoplasty. *Autoplas'ticus, a, um.*

Autoplas'ty. (*Αὐτός*, himself; *πλασσω*, to form.) *Surg.* Operations by which lesions may become repaired, by healthy parts being taken from their neighbourhood, and made thus to supply the deficiency. *Autoplastia, æ, f., v. Rhinoplastica.*

Autop'sia, æ, f. (*Αὐτός*; *ὄψις*, the act of seeing.) *Med.* Evidence actually present to the eye: an autopsy.

Autopsori'n'. (*Αὐτός*; *ψώρα*, the itch.) That which is given under the disgusting homœopathic doctrine of administering a patient's

Avén'a, æ, f. (*Avena æ, f.*, oats.) The oat. Pharmacopœial name for the seeds of *Avena sativa*; the *Avena farina ex seminibus*. A Linn. genus, Cl. Triandria; Ord. Digynia. Juss. *Gramineæ*.

Avén'a Sâtiv'a. *M. Med.* Oat plant.

Avénâc'eous, a, um. *Bot.* Belonging to the *Avena*: avenaceous.

Avénifor'mis, is, e. (*Avéna*; *forma*.) Like a grain of oats: aveniform.

Avénius, a, um. (*A*, priv.; *vēna*, a vein.) *Bot.* Without veins, or nerves: avenious.

Aviculâr'is, is, e. (*Avicula*, a little bird.) *Nat. Hist.* Pertaining to birds: avicular.

Av'is, is, f. *Ornithol.* A bird; applied (pl.) to a Cl. of oviparous *Vertebrata*.

Aw'n. See *Arista*.

Axif'erus, a, um. (*Axis*; *fêro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having only a stem or axis, variously modified: axiferous.

Axil'la, æ, f. (*Aris*; *ala*, a wing.) *Anat.* The cavity under the upper part of the arm and shoulder; the arm-pit. *Bot.* The angle formed by a branch and the stem, or by a leaf with either of these.

Axil'lâr'is, is, e. *Anat.* Belonging to, or passing by, or through, the *axilla*: axil'lary. *Bot.* Applied to branches and leaves that form an *axilla*.

Axil'lary. See *Axillaris*.

Axil'lary Plex'us. *Anat.* The brachial plexus formed by the three last cervical, and first dorsal nerves. *Plexus Axillâris.*

Ax'is, is, m. (*Ago*, to act.) A right line, real or imaginary, passing through the centre of a body. *Anat.* The second *vertebra* of the neck; its tooth-like process serves as an axis on which the *Atlas*, and the head itself, turns; also termed *Vertebra dentata*. *Surg.* The molars are often named *Axleteeth*, or *Hazleteeth*, in popular language. Also applied to certain central points, and branches radiating from them, in the vascular and nervous systems: as, the *cœliac axis* and the *thyroid axis*, in the former; and the *cylinder axis* of Purkinje, in the latter. *As-*

ron. The axis of the earth is that diameter about which it performs its diurnal revolution. *Geol.* Applied to the centre of a mountain-group.

Ax'is, Anticlin'al. *Geol.* A longitudinal ridge from which the strata decline on both sides; usually at very high angles; termed also axis of elevation.

Ax'is of Elevat'ion. Same as *Anticlin'al axis*. See *Fault*.

Ax'is, Synclin'al. *Geol.* A longitudinal depression or trough, towards which strata decline.

Axot'omous. (Ἀξων, the axis; τέμνω, to cut.) *Mineral.* Cleavable in one direction, perpendicular to the axis. *Axot'omus, a, um.*

Axun'gia, æ, f. (*Azis*, an axle-tree; *unguo*, to smear.) *Pharmacopœial* name of the fat of *Sus scrofa*; *Adeps* or *Adeps suillus*; hog's lard: *axunge*. *M. Med.* See *Adeps, Sevum*. See *Adeps præparatus* (of B. P.).

Axun'gia Porcin'a. See *Adeps suillus*.

Azoben'zide. *Chem.* A new substance obtained by heating a mixture of nitrobenzide with an alcoholic solution of potass.

Azot'e. (A, priv.; ζῶω, to live; because unfit for sustaining life.) *Chem.* Nitrogen gas. *Azôtum, i, n.*

Azôtûr'ia, æ, f. (*Azôtum*; *urinq*, the urine.) *Pathol.* Diseases characterised by a great increase of urea, in the urine.

Az'ygus, adj. (A, priv.; ζυγος, a yoke.) *Anat.* Without a fellow, or corresponding part; unyoked.

Az'ygus Prôces'sus. *Anat.* A process of the sphenoid bone.

Az'ygus Uv'ulæ. *Anat.* A muscle of the uvula.

Az'ygus Vên'a. *Anat.* A vein formed by union of the lower intercostal veins of the left side, and ascending in front of the spine on right side of the aorta.

B.

B. A. *Chem.* For *Balneum arenae*, a sand-bath.

B. M. *Chem.* For *Balneum mariæ*, or *maris*, a water-bath. *Med.* For *Balneum marinum*, a sea-water bath.

B. V. *Pharm.* For *Balneum vaporis*, a vapour-bath.

Bab'y, Babe. (Βάβα, the inarticulate utterance of an infant.) An infant, or young child of either sex.

Bab'y-Farm. Applied, of late years, as a descriptive name for places where board, lodging, and tendance are offered to pauper children. These establishments do not stand high in public estimation. See *Crèche*.

Baccât'us, a, um. (*Bacca*, a berry.) *Bot.* Having likeness to a berry: *baccate*.

Bac'chia, æ, f. (*Bacchus*.) The *Gutta rosacea*, or pimpled condition of the face consequent on hard drinking.

Bac'cifer, a, um. } (*Bacca*, a
Baccif'erus, a, um. } berry; *fêro*,
to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing berries:
bacciferous.

Bac'ciform. (*Bacca*; *forma*,

likeness.) Having the form of a berry. *Baccifor'mis, is, e.*

Bacciv'orus, a, um. (*Bacca*; *vôro*, to devour.) *Ornithol.* Eating or living on berries: *baccivorous*.

Bachelor of Medicine. (Derived from the *heraldic* term of *Bachelor*; which designates the probationary and lowest stage of *knighthood*.) *Med.* This title implies the subordinate stage of university honour; the attainment of which is enjoined as being indispensable towards acquirement of the M.D. degree. See *Cambridge, Oxford, Edinburgh, Glasgow*, and other Universities.

Baker's Itch. *Pathol.* A species of *Psoriasis diffusa*, from the irritating qualities of yeast.

Balan'a Macroceph'alus. *Zoöl.* The *Physeter macrocephalus*.

Balan'idæ', patron. nôm. pl. f. (*Balæna*, a whale; *terminal idæ*.) *Zoöl.* A family of the *Cetacea*.

Balanif'erus, a, um. (*Bâlnus*; *fêro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing acorns: *balaniferous*.

Bâlanis'mus, i, m. (*Balanis*, a

posary; terminal
The application of a pessary: *bālanism*.

Balanit'is, *idis*, *f.* (*Bálanos*, the *glans penis*; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *glans penis* and prepuce, commonly complicated with phymosis; otherwise termed *Gonorrhœa balani*, *Balano-posthitis*, *Posthitis*, and *Gonorrhœa spuria*.

Balanoid'és, *adj.* (*Bálanos*, an acorn; terminal *-ides*.) Resembling an acorn: *balanoid*.

Balano-Posthit'is, *idis*, *f.* (*Bálanos*; *πόσθη*, the prepuce; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Same as *Balanitis*.

Bal'anus, *i*, *m.* (*Bálanos*.) *Anat.* The *Glans penis*, and *Glans clitoridis*.

Balaustium, *ii*, *n.* (*Βαλίος*, various.) *M. Med.* The flower of the pomegranate tree.

Balbüt'ies, *ei*, *f.* (*Balbütio*, to stammer.) *Pathol.* Hesitation of speech: stammering. See *Stammering*.

Ball and Socket Joint. See *Enarthrosis*.

Ballis'mus, *i*, *n.* (*Βαλλίζω*, to dance.) A name for *Chorea*.

Balloon'. (*Fr. Ballon*.) *Chem.* A spherical glass receiver, with one or two necks, for adaptation to other

Ballotte'ment, *m.* (*Fr. Ballot*, a little ball.) *Obstet.* The passive, floating movements, of the fœtus in the *liquor amnii*; felt by applying the finger to the *cervix uteri*, and raising it suddenly upwards, when the fœtus will strike on the finger in its descent. See *Repercussion*.

Balneogrāp'hia, *æ*, *f.* (*Balneum*; *γράφω*, to write.) *Med.* A description of baths: *balneography*.

Balneōlōg'ia, *æ*, *f.* (*Balneum*, a bath; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med.* A treatise on baths: *balneology*.

Bal'neothērāp'ia, *æ*, *f.* (*Balneum*; *θεραπεία*, usages, or attendance.) *Med.* The proper employment of baths.

Bal'neum, *i*, *n.* (*Βαλανεῖον*.) *Chem.* The medium, or bath, in which substances (in separate vessels) receive the necessary degree of heat; instead of being placed in immediate contact with the fire; as the sand-bath, water-bath, vapour-bath. The Romans were excessive

bathers. The following enumeration of their various baths is abridged from Vitruvius, who has furnished the best account of them:—1. Tepidarium, or *tepid*. 2. Caldarium, or warmer (than the former) in temperature. 3. Solium, the still warmer (than the latter) bath. 4. Piscina, or cold-water bath, also used for swimming in. 5. Frigidarium, a yet colder (than the above) medium, either of water, or of air, at very low temperature: on the theory of advantage derived by sudden transition from heat to cold. *Med.* A bath or private washing-place.

Bal'neum Animāl'e. *Med.* Any part of a newly-killed animal, wrapped round the body or a limb.

Bal'neum Arēn'æ. *Chem.* A sand-bath, a vessel put within an iron dish containing fine sand; this being placed on the fire.

Bal'neum Mār'ia. } *Chem.* A
Bal'neum Māris. } water-bath, a vessel being put into another containing water, which is placed on the fire; heat is thus gradually communicated.

Bal'neum Mēdicāt'um. *Med.* Impregnated with medicinal substances: a medicated bath.

Bal'neum Sic'cum. *Med.* Immersion in any dry substance, as ashes, salt, sand, etc.; a dry bath.

Bal'neum Sulphūr'cum. *Med.* A bath containing sulphur.

Bal'sam. See *Balsamum*.

Bal'sam of Copaib'a. See *Copaiba*.

Bal'sām'tio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*Balsamum*.) *Med.* The process of embalming dead bodies: *balsamation*. See *Embalming*.

Bal'sām'eus, *æ*, *um.* Of the nature of a balsam: *balsameous*. See *Pinus Balsamea*.

Balsam'ic. Pertaining to balsam. *Balsāmicus*, *æ*, *um*.

Balsāmif'era Brāziliēn'sis. *M. Med.* Name for the *Copaifera officinalis*.

Balsāmif'era Indicān'a. The *Myroxylon Peruiferum*.

Balsāmif'erus, *æ*, *um.* (*Balsamum*, a balsam; *φέρω*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or yielding balsam: *balsamiferous*.

Bal'sāmōden'dron, i, n. (Βάλσαμον, a balsam; δένδρον, a tree.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Ocandria*; Ord. *Monogymia*. Juss. *Bursaraceae*.

Bal'sāmōden'dron Myr'rha. M. Med. The tree supposed to yield myrrh.

Bal'sāmum, i, n. (Βάλσαμον; from Heb. *baal sameh*, the prince of oils.) *Chem.* A vegetable juice, liquid, or semifluid, spontaneously becoming concrete: a balsam.

Bal'sāmum Canāden'se. M. Med. Canadian balsam; obtained from the *Pinus balsamea*.

Bal'sāmum Cōpaib'he. M. Med. Balsam of copaiba or copaiva; vulgarly, *capivi*, and *capivi oil*. See *Copaiba*.

Bal'sāmum Gileāden'se. M. Med. Balm or balsam of Gilead; obtained from *Amyris Gileadensis*.

Bal'sāmum Jūdalc'um. M. Med. Another term for the *Balsamum Gileadense*.

Bal'sāmum Perūvian'um. M. Med. Peruvian balsam obtained from uncertain species of *Myrospermum* (B. P.), or *Myrospermum Peruiferum*.

Bal'sāmum Sāpōnāceum. M. Med. The camphorated soap liniment or opodeldoc.

Bal'sāmum Syriac'um. M. Med. The *Balsamum Gileadense*.

Bal'sāmum Tōlūtān'um. M. Med. Tolu balsam; obtained from the *Myrospermum Toluiferum*. (B. P.)

Bal'sāmum Vēr'um. M. Med. The *Balsamum Gileadense*.

Band'age. (Fr. *Bandage*.) *Surg.* One or more strips of cotton, linen, or flannel, of suitable length and breadth; for binding round any part of the body; they are simple, as the circular, spiral, uniting, etc.; or compound, as the T bandage, suspensory, eighteen-tailed, etc., etc. *Deligatio, ōnis, f. Fascia, æ, f.*

Band'y. (Slang.) Having legs the bones of which are curved outwards, or otherwise. See *Devalgatus*.

Bang'ue. Bot., Med. Hindoo name for the *Cannabis Indica*, or Indian hemp. See *Nepenthes*.

Ban'ting's'm. (Banting, from the name of a gentleman.) *Med.* Term now become familiar, as in-

dicating the possibility of reducing corpulence, or obesity; by the systematic observance of a graduated diminution of daily food. The gentleman above named is believed to have been so treated by his medical adviser, and with success.

Bāph'icus Coc'cus. Bot. The Kermes berry, from its colour; also called *Baphicum coccum*.

Bap'torrhœ'a, æ, f. (Βατ'ρος, infected; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A generic term proposed for *Gonorrhœa*, *Blennorrhœa*, *Blennorrhagia*, etc.; as none of these three terms express an *infectious flow*; which is the essential characteristic of the disease intended, itself.

Bap'tothēorrhœ'a, æ, f. (Βατ'ρος; θήκη, a sheath, and so, the vagina; ῥέω.) *Pathol.* Proposed for *Baptorrhœa* in women; literally, an *infectious flow from the vagina*.

Bap'turethorrhœ'a, æ, f. (Βατ'ρος; οὐρήθρα, the urethra; ῥέω.) *Pathol.* Proposed for *Baptorrhœa* in men; literally, an *infectious flow from the urethra*; which is quite distinctive, as the affection cannot occur in the urethra of women, without being also present in the vagina.

Barbad'oes Leg. *Pathol.* A disease of hot climates; the *Elephantiasis Arabum*.

Barbad'oes Tar. *M. Med.* The *Bitumen Barbadense*, *Bitumen petroleum*, or *Petroleum Barbadense*.

Barbāt'us, a, um. (*Barba*, a beard.) Bearded: barbate.

Bar'bellāt'us, a, um. (*Barbella*, a little beard.) *Bot.* Having barbels; barbellate.

Bar'bel'lulātus, a, um. (Dim. *Barbella*.) *Bot.* Having barbel-lules, or very small, conical, pointed squamellules of the *pappus*; barbel-lulate.

Bar'biers. *Pathol.* A disease of India and the Malabar coast; a peculiar species of palsy.

Barbig'erus, a, um. (*Barba*; ἔρο, to bear.) *Bot.* Having a beard; hairy: barbigerosus.

Bar'bincr'vius, a, um. (*Barba*; *nervus*.) *Bot.* Having hairy nervures: barbinervious.

Baril'la, æ, f. *Chem.* Impure soda imported from Spain and the

; there called *Barillor*; British barilla, obtained by burning several marine weeds, is called kelp.

Bark. (Dan.) *Bot.* *Cor'tex*, *tcis*, m. *M. Med.* Popular term (pl. *barks*) for Peruvian bark, or that of any species of cinchona. See *Cinchona*.

Bark, Caribbean'. See *Cinchona Caribæa*.

Barley. *M. Med.* The seeds of *Hordeum distichon*, or *vulgare*. *Hordeum*, i, n.

Barley Canstic. *Bot.* Seeds of *Veratrum sabadilla*.

Barley-Sugar. The *Saccharum hordeatum*.

See *Fermentum corevisie*.

Barômacrom'eter.

weight; *μακρός*, long; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Obstet.* Instrument for ascertaining the weight and length of new-born infants. *Barômacrô-mêtrum*, i, n.

Barom'eter. (*βάρος*, weight; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Instrument for ascertaining the weight or pressure of the atmosphere; a weather-glass. *Barô-mêtrum*, i, n.

Baroscôp'ium, ii, n. (*βάρος*, weight; *σκοπέω*, to see.) *Nat. Philos.* A barometer sensible to the slightest atmospheric variations; a baroscope.

Barren. (Sax. *Unberend*, unfruitful.) *Bot.* Producing no perfect seeds. *Abortivus*, a, um. *Mas'cûlus*, a, um. *Physiol.* Unable to conceive offspring; sterile. *Stérilis*, is, e.

Barrenness. *Bot.* Non-productiveness of perfect seeds. *Physiol.* Inability to conceive offspring. *Stérilitas*, *âtis*, f. See *Sterility*.

Barthôliniân'æ Gland'ulæ. *Anat.* The sub-lingual glands, named after Bartholin.

Bar'ycol'a, æ, f. (*βαρὺς*, heavy; *ἀκοή*, hearing.) *Pathol.* Dulness of hearing; deafness.

Bar'yphôn'ia, æ, f. (*βαρὺς*; *φωνή*, the voice.) *Pathol.* Difficulty of speech; baryphony.

Bary'ta, æ, f. (*βαρὺς*; from its) *Chem.* The primitive *terra ponderosa*; barytes.

(*Basal*, Ethiopian word

for iron.) *Geol.* A kind of marble of fine texture, and glossy black colour; extremely hard, and heavy; always found in regular angular columns composed of many joints nicely fitted one upon another.

, is, f.

Bas, is, e. (*Básaltes*; *forma*.) *Geol.* Formed like basalt: basaltiform.

j. (*Básaltes*; terminal -*idēs*.) Resembling basalt: basaltoid.

Base. (*βάσις*, a foundation.) *Anat.* Any supporting part, in the skeleton. *Chem.* The earth, alkali, or metallic oxide, which, combined with an acid, forms a salt. *Pharm.* The principal ingredient of any compound preparation. *Básis*, is, f.

Básiat'or, *ôris*, m. (*Básio*, to kiss.) *Anat.* The *Orbicularis oris*.

Basibranc'hial. (*Básis*; *branchiâl'is*.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied to certain parts of the branchial arch in fishes. *Básibranchiâl'is*, is, e.

Bas'ic. *Chem.* Belonging to, or like a base. *Básicus*, a, um. See *Base*, above.

Basih'y'al. (*Básis*; *hyo'idēs*, *hyo'd.*) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by St. Hilaire, to the two small sub-cubical bones on each side, forming the body of the inverted hyoid arch. *Básihyâl'is*, is, e.

Bas'illad. *Anat.* The same as *Basilar*, used adverbially.

Bas'ilar. *Anat.* Meaning, towards the base of the skull.

Basil'icon Oint'ment. *M. Med.* The *Unguentum resinæ flavæ*.

Basil'icus, a, um. (*Βασιλεὺς*, a king.) *Anat.*, *Pharm.* Kingly: royal: basilic.

Bas'in. (Fr. *Bassin*, a wet dock.) *Geol.* The sloping of *strata* in several directions towards a centre.

Bás'io- *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the basilar process of the occipital bone.

Basio'ccip'ital. (*Básis*; *occipitâl'is*, the occipital bone.) *Anat.*, *Comp. Anat.* Applied to a bone homologous with the basilar process of the occipital bone. *Básioc'cipitâl'is*, is, e.

Basisphen'oid. (*Básis*; *σκή-*

noidēs os.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Applied to a bone homologous with the base of the sphenoid bone. *Basisphēnoidēs*, adj.

Bastard. (Fr. *Batard.*) *Bot., Pathol.* Applied to a plant, or a disease closely resembling, but not really what it appears to be. See *Nöthus*, *a*, *um*.

Bath. See *Balneum*.

Batrachitēs, *α*, *m*. (Βάτραχιτις, from βάτραχος, a frog.) *Geol.* A stone like a frog; the toad-stone.

Batrachius, *a*, *um*. (Βάτραχος.) *Zool.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Reptilia*: batrachian.

Batrachoidēs, adj. (Βάτραχος; terminal-*idēs*.) Resembling a frog: batrachoid.

Batrachus, *i*, *m*. (Βάτραχος.) Same as *Ranula*.

Battery. *Nat. Philos.* A series of coated jars, or of pieces of copper and zinc, for producing electrical or electro-chemical action.

Bay Cherry. } *M. Med.* The
Bay Laurel. } *Prunus lauro-cerasus*.

Bdellomēter. (Βδέλλα, a leech; μέτρον, a measure.) Instrument of the cupping-glass kind; intended as a substitute for the leech. *Bdellomētrum*, *i*, *n*.

Beaded. (Sax. *Beade*, a bead.) *Bot.* Applied to roots knotted, like beads strung closely together. *Grännulatus*, *a*, *um*.

Beak. (Belg. *Beek*.) *Chem.* The tubular portion of a retort. *Ornithol.* The prolongation of the mouth, or substance investing the mandibles; almost always horny, and of various forms, according to kind of food used by each species; the bill. *Rostrum*, *i*, *n*.

Bear's Berry. } *M.*
Bear's Bill berry. } *Med.*
Bear's Whortle-berry. } The (formerly) *Arbutus*, now *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*.

Bearded. *Anat., Bot., Zool.* Having a beard, or some beard-like appendage. *Barbatus*, *a*, *um*.

Bebeerin. *Chem.* An alkali discovered in Bebeeru, or *Nectandra* bark. *Bebeerina*, *α*, *f*. See *Nectandra Cortex*.

Beberin Sulphas. *Chem.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of

Sulphate of Beberia; a salt prepared from the foregoing.

Beccabunga, *α*, *f*. (Germ. *Bachbungen*, water-herb.) Specific name of *Veronica Beccabunga*.

Bechicus, *a*, *um*. (Bēč, cough.) *Pathol.* Belonging to, or relieving a cough: bechic.

Beefin'. (Scot.) Festering, or suppurating.

Bees' Wax. *M. Med.* Obtained from the comb of the *Apis mellifica*. *Cera*, *α*, *f*.

Belæ Fructus. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for *Bela*. Bael fruit.

Bēlēmīltes, *α*, *m*. (Βελμνίτης.) *Geol.* The arrow-stone, or thunder-bolt; the petrified remains of some sea-animal.

Bell-Metal. An alloy of copper, zinc, tin, and a small portion of antimony; used for making bells, etc.

Bell-shaped. *Bot.* See *Campanaceus*, *Campaniformis*, *Campanulatus*.

Bel'ladon'na, *α*, *f*. (Ital. A handsome lady; the juice being used as a cosmetic.) Name for the leaves of *Atropa belladonna*.

Bel'ladon'nae Fol'ia. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for *Belladonna*. *Belladonna* leaves. See also foregoing.

Bel'lovs'-Sound. See *Bruit de Soufflet*.

Bel'ly. (Sax. *Bælig*.) See *Abdomen*, *Alvus*, *Venter*, *Cælia*.

Bel'ly, Bound. See *Alvus As-tricta*.

Bel'ly, Lax. See *Alvus Fluida*.

Bēlōnoidēs, adj. (Βελόνη, a bodkin; terminal-*idēs*.) *Anat.* Resembling a bodkin; applied to processes of bone; styloid: belonoid.

Benign. (*Benignus*, kind, gracious.) *Med. Surg.* Applied to diseases which show no malignant action.

Benjamin. Gum benzoin.

Benjamin Flowers. Benzoic acid.

Benne Leaves. See *Sesami Folia*.

Ben't. See *Cernuus*, *Curvatus*.

Ben'zidam'e. *Chem.* An oil produced by the action of sulphuretted hydrogen on nitrobenzide; identical

with *Crystallin*, or *Anilin*; also with *Kyanole*.

Ben'zoate. (*Benzoicum acidum*; terminal-*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of benzoic acid with a base. *Benzoas*, *atis*, f.; e.g., benzoate of ammonia (B. P.)

Benzol'e. *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from gum-benzoin. *Benzolcus*, *a*, *um*.

Benzol'f'era, *a*, f. (*Benzoinum*; *f'ero*, to bear.) *Bot.* The *Styrax* benzoin.

Benzoin'. See *Benzoinum*.

Benzoin'. *Chem.* A new compound, obtained from oil of bitter almonds. *Benzoima*, *a*, f.

Benzoin'um, *i*, n. (Arab. *Benzozah*.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of gum benzoin; obtained from the *Styrax* benzoin.

Benzol', or Benzol'e. (*Benzoinum*; *oleum*, oil.) A principle of oily appearance, found in coal-tar, and its naphtha--when subjected to distillation. *Surg.* Made into an ointment; against *ich.* *Med.* Given internally; as a vermifuge, in Germany.

Berberin'. *Chem.* An alkaline substance obtained from the *Berberis vulgaris*. *Berbërina*, *a*, f.

Berry. Sax. *Beran*, to bear.) *Bot.* A pulpy indehiscent pericarp, having the seeds scattered loosely in the pulp; as the grape, gooseberry, etc.

Ber'tin, Spon'gy Bones of. *Anat.* Two small triangular, turbinated bones, often found beneath the small opening of the sphenoidal sinus.

Bëtül'in'eus, *a*, *um*. (*Bëtula*, the birch-tree.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Betula*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): betulineous.

Bez'oar, indecl. (Pers. *Pa-zahar*, from *pa*, against; *zahar*, a poison.) *Med.* An abnormal concretion sometimes found in certain land animals.

Bi-. (*Bis*, twice.) *Anat.*, *Chem.* A prefix in certain compound names, signifying two, or double; as *biceps*, *bicuspis*.

Bibas'ic. (*Bi-*; *basis*, a base.) *Chem.* Having two bases, as *Tartres potassæ et sodæ*. *Bibásicus*, *a*, *um*.

Bib'ulus, *a*, *um*. (*Bibo*, to drink.) Attracting moisture. *Chem.* Porous, spongy; applied to thick, *unsized* paper, used for filtering purposes: bibulous.

Bic'apsulār'is, *is*, *e*. (*Bi-*; *capsula*, a capsule.) *Bot.* Having two capsules: bicapsular.

Bic'arbōn'as, *atis*, f. (*Bi-*; *carbōnas*, a carbonate.) *Chem.* A combination of two equivalents of carbonic acid, with one of base: a bicarbonate.

Bic'audāl'is, *is*, *e*. (*Bi-*; *cauda*, a tail.) *Anat.* Having two tails: bicaudal.

Bicēphāl'tum, *ii*, n. (*Bi-*; *κεφαλή*, the head.) *Pathol.* A large *sarcoma* on the head, as if another were grown upon it.

Bicēphālus, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Physiol.* Having two heads: bicephalous.

Bic'eps, *capitis*, adj. (*Bi-*; *caput*, the head.) *Anat.* Having two heads: double-headed.

Bich'at, Cānāl' of. *Anat.* A small round hole above the pineal gland, opening into the third ventricle of the brain; the arachnoid canal.

Bichlor'ide of Mer'cury. *M. Med.* Corrosive sublimate.

Bichromate of Pot'ash. *M. Med.* (B. P.) *Potassæ bichromas*.

Bicip'ital. *Anat.* Belonging to the *Biceps* muscle. *Bicipitālis*, *is*, *e*.

Bicon'jūgāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*Bi-*; *conjūgo*, to yoke together.) *Bot.* In pairs: biconjugate.

Bicor'nis, *is*, *e*. (*Bi-*; *cornu*, a horn.) Two-horned: bicornate.

Bicus'pidāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*Bi-*; *cuspidatus*, *idis*, adj. } *pis*, the point of a spear.) Having two points: bicuspidate; bicuspid.

Biden's, *entis*, adj. (*Bi-*; *dens*, a tooth.) Having two teeth: bidental.

Bidentāl'is, *is*, *e*. Same as *Bidens* and *Bidentatus*: bidental.

Bident'atus, *a*, *um*. (*Bi-*; *dens*.) *Bidentate*. See *Bidens*, *Bidentalis*.

Bidig'itāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*Bi-*; *digitus*, a finger.) *Bot.* Having two fingers: bidigitate.

Bidig'iti-Pinnāt'us, *a*, *um*. (Same; *pinnātus*.) *Bot.* Applied to a pinnate leaf with two leaflets at the end of the common petiole.

Bien'nal. (*Bi-*; *annus*, a year.) *Bot.* Of two years' duration. *Bien'nis*, *is*, *e*.

Bifar'ius, *a*, *um*. (*Bi-*; *fāri*, to speak.) Having a double meaning; pointing two ways: bifarious.

Bifer, *a*, *um*. } (*Bi-*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.*

Biferus, *a*, *um*. } bearing twice in the year: biferous.

Bifid'us, *a*, *um*. (*Bi-*; *fīdo*, to cleave.) *Bot.*, *Pathol.* Divided into two; cleft: bifid. See *Spina bifida*.

Biflorus, *a*, *um*. (*Bi-*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having two flowers: biflorous, or biflorate.

Bi'forāt'us, *a*, *um*. } (*Bi-*; *fōres*, a door) *Bot.*

Bi'forus, *a*, *um*. } Having two entries, or apertures: bi'forate; biforous.

Bifurcat'ion. (*Bi-*; *furca*, a fork.) A dividing into two, as a fork into its prongs. *Bifurcat'io*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Bi'furcāt'us, *a*, *um*. (Same.) Divided into two, like a fork: bifurcate.

Bi'gast'er. (*Bi-*; *γαστήρ*, the belly.) *Anat.* Same as *Biventer* and *Digast'ricus*.

Bi'gemīnāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*Bi-*; *gēmīni*, twins.) *Bot.* Twin-forked: bigeminate.

Bi'gnōniāc'eus, *a*, *um*. (*Bi'gnōnia*, the trumpet-flower.) *Bot.* Having arrangement, as in the *Bignonia*; applied to a *Juss. Ord.* (pl. f.): bignoniaceous.

Bi'hōr'ius, *a*, *um*. (*Bi-*; *hōra*, an hour.) Enduring two hours: bihourious.

Bi'jūgātus, *a*, *um*. } (*Bi-*; *jūgum*, a yoke.)

Bi'jūg'us, *a*, *um*. } Double-yoked; in two pairs: bijugate.

Bilab'e. (*Bi-*; *λαβεῖν*, to lay hold on often.) *Surg.* An instrument for extracting foreign bodies of sufficiently moderate size from the bladder through the *urethra*.

Bi'lābiāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*Bi-*; *lābium*, a lip.) *Bot.* Having two lips: bilabiate.

Bi'lācīniāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*Bi-*; *lācīniātus*, fringed.) *Bot.* Double-fringed: bilaciniate.

Bi'lāmellāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*Bi-*; *lāmellātus*, having little plates.) *Bot.* Having two layers of little plates: bilamellate.

Bi'lātērāl'is, *is*, *e*. (*Bi-*; *lātērāl'is*, pertaining to the side.) *Bot.* Leaves proceeding from different points as well as different sides: and so, somewhat distinct from the term *opposite*: bilateral.

Bile. *Physiol.* The gall, or peculiar secretion of the liver. See *Bilis*, *Chole*, *Fel*.

Bil'lary. *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Be-, longing to the bile. *Biliāris*, *is*, *e*.

Bil'in'. (*Bilis*.) *Chem.* A gummy, pale, yellow mass, considered the principal constituent of bile.) *Bilina*, *æ*, *f*.

Bil'ious. (*Bilis*; terminal -*ōsus*.) *Pathol.* Having much, or full of, or relating to, bile. *Biliōsus*, *a*, *um*.

Bil'iphēin'. (*Bilis*; *φαιός*, of a brown colour.) *Chem.* The most important colouring matter of bile. *Biliphœina*, *æ*, *f*.

Bil'is, *is*, *f*. See *Bile*.

Bil'iverdin'. (Fr. *Bile*; *vert*, green-colour.) *Chem.* A green substance obtained from the green dejections of children. *Biliverdina*, *æ*, *f*.

Bil. (Sax. *Bil*.) *Ornithol.* The beak.

Bi'lōbus', *a*, *um*. (*Bi-*; *lōbus*, a lobe.) Having two lobes: bilobous.

Bi'lōcūlār'is, *is*, *e*. (*Bi-*; *lōcūlus*, a little cell.) *Bot.* Having two cells: bilocular.

Bi'mān'us, *a*, *um*. (*Bi-*; *mānus*, a hand.) *Zoöl.* Having two hands; applied to an *Ord.* (pl. n.) of *Mammalia*, of which man constitutes the only genus: bimanous.

Bi'mes'tris, *is*, *e*. (*Bi-*; *menstruus*, during a month's space.) *Physiol.* Of two months; two months old.

Bin-. Same as *Bi-*, the *n* being added before a vowel; as *binoxalate*, etc.

Bin'ary. (*Binus*, by couples.) Consisting of couples. *Binārius*, *a*, *um*.

Bin'ātus, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Bot.* In pairs, or couples: bin'ate.

Bi'ner'vātus, *a*, *um*. } (*Bi-*;

Bi'ner'vius, *a*, *um*. } *nervātus*,

Bi'ner'vius, *a*, *um*. } *nervātus*, *nervēd*.) *Bot.* Having two nerves: binervate; binervious.

Bin'ocūlus, *i*, *m*. (*Bin-*; *ocūlus*, the eye.) *Surg.* A bandage for maintaining dressings on both eyes.

Bin'oxalate. (*Bin-*; *oxálas*, an oxalate.) *Chem.* A combination of an excess of oxalic acid with a base. *Binoxálas, átis*, f.

Biódýnám'íca, *æ*, f. (*Bíos*, life; *δύναμις*, power.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of actual life: biodynamics.

Biol'ogy. (Same; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of life. *Biólógia, æ*, f.

Bi'ómagnétis'mus, *i*, m. (Same; *magnetismus*.) Animal magnetism.

Bipartít'us, *a, um.* (*Bi-*; *partio*, to divide.) *Bot.* Divided deeply into two: bipartite.

Bipeltát'us, *a, um.* (*Bi-*; *pelia*, a target, or buckler.) Having two shields. Applied to a Family (pl. n.) of the *Crustacea Stomapoda*: bipeltate.

Bipes', *édís*, adj. (*Bi-*; *pes*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having two feet: biped.

Bi'pinnátif'idus, *a, um.* (*Bi-*; *pinnátifidus*.) *Bot.* Doubly pinnatifid: bipinnatifid.

Bipinnát'us, *a, um.* (*Bi-*; *pinna*, a leaflet.) *Bot.* Having double leaflets: bipinnate.

Birostrát'us, *a, um.* } (*Bi-*; *ros-*
Biros'tris, *is, e.* } *trum*, a
beak.) *Chem., Nat. Hist.* Having two beaks: birostrate.

Bisexuál'is, *is, e.* (*Bi-*; *sexuális*.) Of both sexes: bisexual.

Bi'smúthi Carbón'as. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for carbonate of bismuth. See *Bismuthum*.

Bi'smúthi Subnít'ras. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for *Bismuthi album*: subnitrate of bismuth. See the following.

Bi'smúthum, *i, n.* (Germ. *Bismut*.) *Chem.* A yellowish-white metal, found generally native, or in the metallic state: bismuth. See the following.

Bi'smúthum Al'búm. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name of *Bismuthi Subnitrás*, or the trisnitrate of bismuth; lake-white, or pearl-white.

Bi'smúthi et Am'moniæ' Citrat'is Liq'uor. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for solution of citrate of bismuth and ammonia.

Bi'smúthi Ox'idum. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for oxide of bismuth.

Bi'smúthum Pur'ificát'um. *Chem.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for purified bismuth.

Bi'stort. (*Bis*, double; *torqueo*, to twist.) See *Polygonum bistorta*.

Bi'stoury. (Fr. *Bistouri*; from *Pistori*, a town where it was first manufactured.) *Surg.* A small knife, or scalpel, for surgical purposes: of this class of instruments there are the straight, the curved, and the probe-pointed—also made curved, according to occasion.

Bisul'phas, átis, f. (*Bi-*; *sulphas*.) *Chem.* A combination of two equivalents of sulphuric acid with one of the base: a bisulphate.

Bisul'phite. (*Bi-*; *sulphis*.) *Chem.* A combination of two equivalents of sulphurous acid with one of the base. *Bisulphis, útis*, f.

Bitar'tras, átis, f. (*Bi-*; *tartras*.) *Chem.* A supersalt with twice as much tartaric acid as the corresponding neutral salt: a bitartrate.

Bi'ternát'us, *a, um.* (*Bi-*; *ternátus*.) *Bot.* Twice ternate, or doubly threefold: biternate.

Bit'ter-Apple. } *M. Med.*
Bit'ter-Cu cumber. } The plant
Bit'ter-Gourd. } and fruit
of *Cucumis colocynthis*.

Bit'ter Prin'ciple. *Bot., Physiol.* A peculiar principle, on the presence of which the bitter quality of certain vegetables depends; as in the wood of quassia, gentian-root, the hop, etc.

Bit'ter-Sweet. *M. Med.* The *Solanum dulcamara*.

Bit'tern. *Chem.* The water remaining after crystallisation of common salt from sea-water, or salt springs.

Bit'ters. Term applied to several medicinal substances, expressing their quality as perceptible to the taste, and which are further distinguished into the aromatic, pure, and styptic bitters.

Bitúm'en, ínís, n. (As if *Pittumen*, from *πίττα*, pitch.) *Chem.* Name for certain inflammable mineral substances, of various consistency, from fluid to solid.

Bitúm'en Bar'báden'se. *M. Med.* The *Petroleum* of the pharmacopœias; or Barbadoes tar.

Bitum'ínisát'ion. The trans-

formation of organic matter into *Bitumen*, as wood into coal, and the remains of vegetable substances into peat. *Bitūmintiōtio*, *ōnis*, f.

Bituminous. (*Bitūmen*; terminal -*ōsus*.) *Chem.* Of the nature of bitumen. *Bitūmīnōsus*, *a*, *um*.

Bival'vis, *is*, *e*. (*Bi-*; *valva*, a valve.) *Bot., Conchol.* Having two valves: bivalve.

Biven'ter. (*Bi-*; *venter*, the belly.) *Anat.* Double belly; a faulty term used for *Diagasticus*; also called *Bigaster*.

Black-Wash. *Pharm.* A lotion made with calomel in lime-water; the grey lotion. *Lōtio Nigra*.

Blad'der. (*Sax. Blādre*, *Blādre*; the root of this term is *Anglo-Saxon*, to blow, to flare; the organ being easily distended by being blown into.) *Anat.* The receptacle of urine in man and other animals. *Bot., Nat. Hist.* Applied to various objects and productions of similar appearance, as those of sea-wrack, the air-bag of fishes, etc. See *Cystitis*, *Vesica*, *Vesicula*.

Blad'der-Fucus. } *M. Med.*

Blad'der-Wrack. } The *Fucus vesiculosus*.

Blad'der, Gall. *Anat.* The *Vesicula felleis*.

Blad'der, Ur'inary. *Anat.* The *Vesica urinaria*.

Blas'itas, *ātis*, f. (*Βλασις*, one that walks badly.) *Pathol.* The defect of speech termed stuttering or stammering. See *Pællismus*.

Blain. (*Sax. Blegne*.) *Surg. Pathol.* *Furunculus*, boil or ulcer.

Blas'tēm'a, *ātis*, n. (*Βλαστάνω*, to germinate.) *Physiol.* The organisable substance eliminated from the blood, and oozing through the capillaries. Hippocrates employs this word, but its sense is not very clear.

Blas'toderm. (*Βλαστάνω*, to germinate; *δέρμα*, the skin.) *Physiol.* A minute, thin membrane, on that surface of the yolk which (in the egg) is, by a peculiar arrangement, always uppermost: the germinal membrane, or *Cicatricula*. *Blastoderma*, *ātis*, n.

Blastoder'mic. *Physiol.* Belonging to the blastoderm. *Blastodermicus*, *a*, *um*.

Blastoder'mic Ves'icle. *Physiol.* A distinct envelope immediately surrounding the yolk, and covered by the vitelline membrane; afterwards becoming the umbilical vesicle.

Blastōgēn'ēsis, *is*, f. (*Βλαστός*, a sprout; *γένεσις*, generation.) *Bot.* The multiplication of plants by means of buds.

Blastogrāp'hia, *æ*, f. (*Βλαστώω*, to write.) *Bot.* Description of the bud; blastography.

Bleb. See *Bulla*.

Bleed'ing. See *Blood-letting*, *Hæmorrhagia*.

Blende. (*Sax. Blendan*, to mix together.) *Chem., Mineral.* A shining metallic substance composed of zinc and sulphur; also, a sulphuret of zinc in black crystals, called black jet.

Blen'nādēn't'is, *idis*, f. (*Βλέννα*, mucus; *adēnitis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of mucous glands.

Blen'nēly't'ria, *æ*, f. (Same; *ἔλντρον*, a sheath.) Same as *Leucorrhæa*.

Blen'nent'ēr'ia, *æ*, f. (Same; *έντερον*, an intestine.) *Pathol.* Mucous flow from the intestines.

Blen'nōgēn'icus, *a*, *um*. (Same; *γεννάω*, to generate.) *Physiol.* Generating mucus; muciparous: blennogenic.

Blen'nog'ēnus. Same as *Blennogenicus*.

Blen'nōmētrit'is, *idis*, f. (Same; *mētritis*.) *Pathol.* Mucous flow accompanying *Metritis*.

Blen'nophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (Same; *ophthalmia*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of mucous membrane of the eye.

Blen'norrhāg'ia, *æ*, f. (Same; *ρήγνυμι*, to burst asunder.) *Pathol.* A discharge of mucus: blennorrhage.

Blen'norrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Same; *ρῆω*, to flow.) *Pathol.* Flowing, or excessive secretion from mucous glands in any situation; incorrectly applied to the secretion in the urethra and vagina of an infectious purulent or muco-purulent discharge, known as *Gonorrhœa*. See *Baptorrhœa*.

Blen'norrhœ'a Chrōn'ica. *Pathol.* Gleet; also named *Catarrhus urethralis*.

Blen'norrhœ'a Sim'plex. *Pathol.* Increased secretion of mucus from the urethra.

Blen'nymên, *ênis*, m. (Same; *ύμην*, a membrane.) *Anat.* A mucous membrane.

Blen'nymên't'is, *idis*, f. (Same; terminal -*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

Blêp'hâradênit'is, *idis*, f. (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid; ἰδὴν, a gland; terminal -*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the Meibomian glands.

Blêp'hârltis, -*idis*, f. (Βλέφαρον; terminal -*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the eyelids.

Blêp'hâron'cus, *i*, m. (Βλέφαρον; *ὄγκος*, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Tumour on the eyelid.

Blêp'hârophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (Βλέφαρον; ὀφθαλμία, inflammation of the eye.) *Surg. Pathol.* Inflammation of the eye and eyelids coëxisting: blepharophthalmia.

Blêp'hârophthal'mic. *Pathol.* B'longing to *Blepharophthalmia*. *Blêp'hârophthalmicus*, *a*, *um*.

Blêp'hâroplas'tic. *Surg.* B'longing to blepharoplasty. *Blêp'hâroplasticus*, *a*, *um*.

Blêp'hâroplas'ty. (Βλέφαρον; *πλάσσω*, to form.) *Surg.* Operation for repairing lesions of the eyelids, by taking a flap from sound parts contiguous. *Blêp'hâroplastia*, *æ*, f.

Blêp'hâroplêgia, *æ*, f. (Βλέφαρον; *πληγή*, a stroke.) *Pathol.* Falling down of the upper eyelid, from paralysis. See *Blepharoptosis*.

Blêp'hâroptôsis, *is*, f. Same as *Blepharoplegia*.

Blin'dness, Day. See *Nyctalopia*.

Blin'dness, Night. }

Blin'dness, Noctur'nal. } See *Hemeralopia*.

Blis'ter. (Belg. *Bluyster*.) *Pharm., Surg. Pathol.* A spontaneous, or artificially induced deposition of serous fluid, beneath the cuticle. In common language, applied to the substance itself, which produces the vesication; as well as to the effect produced. *Vesicula*, *æ*, f. See *Bulla*.

Blis'ter-Beet'le. } See *Cantharis*,
Blis'ter-Fly. } *Lytta*, *Melœ*,
Musca Hispaniola.

Blis'tered. See *Bullatus*, *Bullosus*, *Vesicularis*, *Vesiculosus*.

Blis'tering Liq'uid. (B.P.) See *Liquor Epispasticus*.

Blood. (Sax. *Blôd*.) *Physiol.* The red fluid which circulates through the cavities of the heart, arteries, and veins: warm and red in the *Vertebrata*; cold and white for the most part in *Invertebrata*. *Sanguis*, *inis*.

Blood-Let'ting. *Surg.* A term embracing every artificial discharge of blood, for the cure or prevention of disease. It is called *general*, in venesection and arteriotomy; or *topical*, in the application of leeches, cupping-glasses, or scarification; bleeding.

Bloody Flux. See *Dysenteria*.

Blos'som. See *Corolla*.

Blow-Pipe. *Anat., Chem.* A simple, tapering, tube-like instrument of silver or brass, used for the purpose of inflation; also for directing a stream of air into the flame of a lamp, which thus assumes a conical form, at the point of which the heat is equal to that of a powerful furnace.

Blind'. Popular term employed to indicate the condition of an individual when under the attacks of *delir'ium trem'ens*.

Blue Disease. *Pathol.* *Cyanosis*, or *Morbus cœruleus*.

Blue Oin'tment. *Pharm.* The *Unguentum hydrargyri*.

Blue Pill. *Pharm.* The *Pilula hydrargyri*.

Blue Stone. } *M. Med.* The
Blue Vit'riol. } *Sulphas cupri*.
Cœruleus Lapis.

Blunt Hook. *Obstet. Surg.* The *Embryuleus*.

Boat-shaped. See *Navicularis*, *Scaphoides*.

Bock, v. } *Med.* Terms used,
Bock'en, v. } in Scotland, in Yorkshire, and other districts of England, as signifying to retch.

Bog-Bean. *M. Med.* Common name for *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

Bohea'. *Bot.* The *Thea nigra*, or black tea.

Bohun' Up'as. *Bot.* Bitter gum resin which exudes from incisions in the bark of a large tree, in Java, and the neighbouring islands, called

Antiar, or *Antikar*, by the Javanese; the *Antiaris toxicaria*, or *Ipo toxicaria*, of botanists; it is a deadly poison.

Boil. See *Furunculus*.

Boll'ey. A domestic, or nursery term; common in the north of England; applied to rough messes of bread or meal, and milk; especially where such food is unnecessarily substituted for their natural nourishment, to very young infants, in cases of "baby-farming," or cheap out-nursing, etc.

Boll'ing Point. *Chem.* 212° of Fahrenheit: *in vacuo*, 67°; under additional pressure, it may be heated to 400°. In the Centigrade thermometer it is 100°; in Reaumur's, 80°.

Bole. See *Bolus*.

Bolet'ate. (*Bolētūm acīdum*; terminal-*ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of boletic acid with a base. *Bolētas*, *ātis*, f.

Bolet'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* An acid discovered in the *Boletus pseudo-ignarius*.

Bolēt'us, *i*, m. (Βόλος, a mass.) A kind of fungus referred to the genus *Lycoperdon*.

Bolēt'us Igniār'ius. *M. Med.* The agaric of the oak, or touchwood; the *Agaricus chirurgorum*, or the *Fungus igniarius*.

Bol'us, *i*, m. (Βόλος, a mass.) *Pharm.* Any roundly formed medicine, larger than an ordinary-sized pill, yet small enough to be swallowed: a bolus. *Mineral.* A kind of argillaceous earth: bole.

Bol'us Armen'iac. See *Armenian Bole*.

Bombāc'eus, *a*, um. (*Bombax*.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Bombax*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): bombaceous.

Bom'bax, *ācis*, f. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monadelphia*; Ord. *Polyandria*. The cotton tree. See *Gossypium*.

Bom'bate. (*Bombicum acidum*; terminal-*ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of bomic acid with a base. *Bombias*, *ātis*, f.

Bom'bic. (Βόμβυξ, a silkworm; terminal-*ic.*) *Chem.* Pertaining to the *Bombyx*. *Bombicus*, *a*, um.

Bomb'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* An acid obtained from the silkworm chrysalis.

Bomb'us, *i*, n. (Βοῦβς, the buzzing of bees.) *Med.* A ringing noise in the ears; also, the sound of flatus moving through the intestines. See *Tinnitus Aurium*, *Borborygmus*.

Bone. See *Os, ossis*.

Bone-Bin'der. The *Osteocolla*.

Bonplan'dia, *æ*, f. (*M. Bonpland*, their discoverer.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Diosmeæ*, or *Ruticææ*.

Bonplan'dia Trifoliāt'a. *M. Med.* Former name of the plant affording *Angustura bark*, now referred to the *Galipea cusparia*.

Borac'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* An acid obtained from borax.

Bor'ate. (*Boracicum acidum*; terminal-*ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of boracic acid with a base. *Bōras*, *ātis*, f.

Bōrax, *ācis*, f. (Arab. *Baurac*, a species of nitre.) *Chem.*, *M. Med.* Pharmacopœical name for the *Biboras sodæ*; the *Beras sodæ*.

Borbōryg'mus, *i*, m. (Βορβορυγμός, a rumbling in the bowels.) *Med.* The gurgling noise produced by the movements of flatus in the intestines. See *Intonatio*.

Bor'on. *Chem.* The base of boracic acid. *Bōrium*, *ii*, n.

Bor'uret. (*Boron*; terminal-*uret.*) *Chem.* A combination of boron with a simple body. *Bōrūrētum*, *i*, n.

Boswel'lia Serrāta. *M. Med.* The tree believed to afford *Olibanum*.

Bot'al's Hole. *Anat.* The *Foramen ovale* of the fetal heart. *Fōrāmen Bōtāle*.

Botanology. (*Borān*, a herb; λόγος, a discourse.) Same as *Botany*. *Bōtānōlōgia*, *æ*, f.

Bot'any. (*Borān*.) That branch of natural history which relates to the vegetable kingdom. *Bōtānica*, *æ*, f.

Bothriōcēp'hālus, *i*, m. (Βόθριον, a little pit; κεφαλῇ, a head.) *Zoöl.* The *Tenia solium*.

Botryoid'al. Incorrect for *Botryoid*.

Botryoid'ēs, adj. (Βότρυς, a cluster of grapes; terminal-*idēs*.) *Bot.* Resembling a cluster of grapes: botryoid.

Bottle-shaped. See *Lageniformis*.

Boug'ie. (Fr. a wax candle.) *Surg.* A slender instrument for introduction into the *urethra*; also, of same form, but stronger, for the *rectum*, *vagina*, and *oesophagus*.

Boug'ie, Ar'med. } *Surg.* A
Boug'ie, Caus'tic. } bougie with
a piece of *Nitras argenti* fixed in its
extremity.

Bövin'a Fäm'es. The disease
Bulimia.

Braccāt'us, a, um. (*Bracca*,
breeches.) *Ornith.* Having breeches:
braccate.

Brachēr'ium, ii, n. (*Brachium*,
the arm.) *Surg.* See *Subligamen*.

Brac'hia'us. *Anat.* Same as
Brachialis.

Brachial'gia, æ, f. (Same; ἄλ-
γος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the arm,
or of any part of it: brachialgy.

Brac'hial'ia, is, e. (Same.) *Anat.*
Belonging to the arm: brachial.

Brach'iāt'us, a, um. (Same.) *Bot.*
Having branches in pairs at right
angles with those above and below:
brachiate.

Brachio-. (Same.) *Anat.* A
prefix in names of vessels, liga-
ments, etc., connected with the arm.

Brach'iōpōdus, a, um. (Βραχίων,
an arm; ποῦς, a foot.) *Zool.* Ap-
plied to a Cl. (pl. n.) of *Mollusca*,
having two fleshy arms instead of
feet: brachiopodous.

Brac'hium, ii, n. (Βραχίον.)
Anat. The arm, from shoulder to
wrist; strictly, to the elbow, form-
ing the proper arm.

Brach'iptērus, a, um. (Βραχὺς,
short; πτερόν, a wing.) *Ornithol.*
Applied to a Family (pl. n.) with
small wings: brachypterous.

Brach'yūrus, a, um. (Βραχὺς;
οὐρά, a tail.) *Zool.* Applied to a
Family (pl. n.) of *Crustacea Deca-
poda*: brachyurous.

Brac'tea, æ, f. (A thin plate of
metal.) *Bot.* A floral leaf having
a flower arising from its *axilla*, and
different from the other leaves.

Bract'eat'us, a, um. (*Bractea*.)
Bot. Having floral leaves: brac-
teate.

Bract'eiformis, is, e. (*Bractea*;
forma, resemblance.) *Bot.* Resem-
bling a floral leaf: bracteiform.

Bract'ēla, æ, f. (Dim. *Bractea*.)
Bot. A little floral leaf: a bracteole.

Bract'eolāt'us, a, um. *Bot.*
Having bracteolæ: bracteolate.

Brad'ypermātis'mus, i, m.
(Βραδύς, slow; σπέρμα, seed; ter-
minal -ισμός.) *Pathol.* Too slow
emission of the semen: bradyper-
matism.

Brain. (Sax. *Brægen*.) Generally
the whole nervous mass within the
Cranium, or skull. *Anat.* See
Cerebrum.

Brain, Lit'tle. *Anat.* See *Cere-
bellum*.

Branch. (Fr. *Branche*.) *Anat.*
Applied to the several portions of
blood-vessels, nerves, etc., as they
divide from a larger vessel; like
branches of a tree. *Bot.* A bough.
Rāmus, i, m.

Branch'ed. See *Ramosus*.

Branch'ia, ārum, f. pl. (Βράγ-
χια.) *Ichthyol.* Gills, or breathing
apparatus analogous to the lungs of
land animals. *Zool.* Organs of re-
spiration in *Mollusca*, *Crustacea*, and
some *Reptilia*.

Branch'iōpōdus, a, um. (Βράγ-
χια; ποῦς, a foot.) *Zool.* Applied to
an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Crustacea Ento-
mostraca*, in which the branchiæ
constitute part of their feet.

Branch'iostegal', (Βράγχια;
στέγω, to cover.) *Comp. Anat.*
Covering the gills; applied to ap-
pendages of the hyoid and scapular
arches. *Branchiostēgālis, is, e.*

Branch'iosteus, a, um. (Βράγ-
χια; ὀστέον, a bone.) *Ichthyol.*
Having gills with bony rays: bran-
chiosteous.

Brazil'iensis Rādix. *M. Med.*
Name for ipecacuan root.

Brenk-Bone Fev'er. See *Dengue*.

Breast. (Sax. *Breost*.) *Anat.*
The mamma of females; the *mam-
milla* of males; also, popularly, the
thorax or chest. See *Pectus*.

Breas't-Bone. See *Sternum*.

Breas't-Pum'p. See *Antlia
Mammaria*.

Breath. (Sax. *Brath*.) *Physiol.*
The air received and discharged by
expansion and contraction of the
lungs. *Hālūtis, ūs, m.* See *Spiritus*

Brec'cia, æ, f. (Ital. a fragment.
Geol. Rock with fragmentary struc-
ture, the agglomerated grains o

which are angulous fragments with sharp edges.

Brec'ciatus, *a, um*. (*Breccia*.) *Geol.* Having breccia: brecciated.

Brec'ciolâris, *is, e*. *Geol.* Applied to rocks having various bodies in their paste or substance: brecciolar.

Breg'ma, *âtis, n*. (*Βρέχω*, to moisten.) *Anat.* The sinciput.

Brêphotrôp'hium, *ii, n*. (*Βρέφος*, an infant; *τρέφω*, to nourish.) *Med.* A foundling hospital.

Brêvipen'nis, *is, e*. (*Brêvis*, short; *penna*, a wing.) *Ornithol.* Short-winged: brevipennate.

Bright's Disease. *Pathol.* Granular disease of the kidney; first described by Bright; *Morbus Brightii*; also called *Albuminuria* and *Nephria*.

Brit'ish Pharmacopœ'ia. See *Pharmacopœia*.

Brom'ate. (*Brômîcum acîdum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of bromic acid with a base. *Brômas, âtis, f*.

Bromatôgraphy. (*Βρώμα*, food; *γράφω*, to describe.) *Physiol.* A treatise on foods. *Brômâtôgrâphia, æ, f*.

Bromatôlogy. (*Βρώμα*, food; *λόγος*, a discourse.) A consideration of food, its nature, quality, and uses. *Brômâtôlôgia, æ, f*.

Brome, or Brom'ine. (*Βρώμος*, a stench.) *Chem.* An elementary body obtained from sea-water, called Bittern. *Brômium*, or *Brômînum*, *ii, n*.

Brom'ic. (*Brômium*; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Belonging to brome. *Brômîcus, a, um*.

Brom'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* A compound of bromine and oxygen.

Brom'ide. (*Brômium*; terminal -ide.) *Chem.* A combination of bromine with a base. *Brômîs, idis, f*.

Brom'ide of Ammon'ium. *Chem.* (*B. P.*) *Ammonii Bromium*. See following.

Brom'ide of Pot'ash. *Chem., M. Med.* (*B. P.*) *Potassii Bromidium*. See *Brome*.

Brôm'Inum, *ii, n*. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name of brome, or bromine.

Brôm'ium. Same as *Brominium*.

Brôm'o-. (*Bromium*.) A prefix denoting connection with bromine.

Brom'iform. (*Bromium*; *formyle*.) *Chem.* A peculiar substance compounded of bromine and formic acid; somewhat analogous in effects to chloroform and sodoform.

Brom'uret. (*Brômium*; terminal -uret.) *Chem.* A combination of brome with a base. *Brômûrêtum, i, n*.

Bron'chia, *ôrum, pl. n*. (*Βρόγχος*, the windpipe.) *Anat.* The first two branches of the *tracheæ*, or windpipe; otherwise called *Brô'chi*.

Bron'chiâlis, *is, e*. (*Bronchia*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *bronchia*, or *bronchi*: bronchial.

Bron'chitis, *idis, f*. (*Bronchia*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *Bronchia*.

Bron'cho-. (*Βρόγχος*, the windpipe.) *Med.* A prefix in compound terms indicating connection with the windpipe.

Bron'chocèle, *es, f*. (*Βρόγχος*; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Surg.* An indolent swelling of the thyroid gland; *goitre*; *tracheocèle*; called also Derbyshire neck.

Bron'chop'honism. } (*Βρόγχος*; *φωνή*, the voice; terminal -ισμός.) *Med.* Sound of the voice, heard by means of the stethoscope in the *bronchia*. *Bronchôphônismus, i, m*. *Bronchôphônia, æ, f*.

Bron'chorrhœ'a, *æ, f*. (*Βρόγχος*; *ῥέω*, to flow.) *Pathol.* Increased discharge of mucus from the *bronchia*.

Bronchot'omy. (*Βρόγχος*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* The operation of cutting into the *bronchus*, *trachea*, or windpipe. *Bronchôtômia, æ, f*.

Bron'hus, *i, m*. (*Βρόγχος*.) *Anat.* Same as *Trachea*: in the pl. *bronchi* is used synonymously with *bronchia*.

Bront'olith. (*Βροντή*, thunder; *λίθος*, a stone.) *Nat. Philos.* A thunder-stone; another name for *Aérolite*, or *Meteorolite*. *Brontôlithes, is, or æ, m*.

Bron'ze. A compound metal, consisting of copper with a small proportion of tin; similar to bell-metal.

Brook'lime. The *Veronica beccabunga*.

Broom. The *Spartium scoparium*.

Brown Stud y. See *Aphelxia otiosa*.

Brucin'. Chem. A vegetable alkali discovered in the false *Angustura* bark, and in the *Nux vomica*. *Brúcia*, or *Brúcina*, α , f.

Bruiss'ement. (Fr.) *Med.* Corvisart's term for the *Purring tremor*, or *Frémissement cataire* of Lacnec.

Bruit. (Fr. a noise.) *Pathol.* Applied to the different tones of sound perceived by means of the stethoscope; according as the thorax or its organs are affected with disease.

Brunner's Glands. *Anat.* The *Glandulæ solitariae*, or mucous follicles discovered by Brunner in the cellular tunic of the intestinal canal. *Glandulæ Brunnerii*.

Bryōn'ia, α , f. (Brύω, to abound.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monœcia*; Ord. *Syngenesia*. Juss. *Cucurbitaceæ*. Bryony.

Bryōn'ia Al'ba. The *Bryonia dioica*.

Bryōn'ia Dioic'a. *M. Med.* The wild vine; also called *Bryonia alba*, wild hops, and tetter-berry.

Búb'o, $\acute{o}$ nis, m. } (Βουβών, the **Búb'ōn**, $\acute{o}$ nis, m. } groin.) *Surg.* Inflammatory swelling of a lymphatic gland, particularly in the groin, or axilla; a genus, Ord. *Tumores*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology; adenitis: bubo. *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Umbelliferae*.

Búb'ōn Gal'bānum. *M. Med.* Former name of the plant which yields galbanum: now called *Galbanum officinale*.

Búbōn'al'gia, α , f. (*Búbōn*; $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\gamma\acute{o}s$, pain.) *Surg. Pathol.* Pain in the groin: bubonalgia.

Búbōn'ócēl'e, ϵs , f. (Βουβών; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* A species of hernia in which part of the bowels protrudes, at the abdominal ring; synonymous with inguinal hernia.

Buc'cal. (*Bucca*, the cheek.) Belonging to the cheek. *Buccālis*, $i s$, e .

Buccināt'or, $\acute{o}$ ris, m. (*Buccino*, to sound a trumpet.) *Anat.* A flat thin muscle which forms the wall of the cheek.

Buc'cinoid'æ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Buccinum*, a shell-fish shaped somewhat like a trumpet or horn; terminat'idæ.) *Zoöl.* Name given to a Family of the *Mollusca Gastero-*

poda Pectinibranchiata, having the *Buccinum* for its type.

Buc'co-. (*Bucca*, the cheek.) *Anat.* A prefix in compound names denoting connection with the cheek or its muscles.

Buch'u. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name of the *Barosma crenata*, *B. crenulata*, and *B. serratifolia*. See *Bucku*.

Buch'u Fol'ia. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for bucco; buch'u leaves; also for the foregoing.

Buc'k-Bean. *M. Med.* The *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

Buc'k-Thorn. *M. Med.* The *Rhamnus catharticus*.

Buck'u. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the leaves of several species of *Barosma*. See *Buchu*.

Bucnēm'ia, α , f. (Βοῦ, a particle of increase; κνήμη, the leg.) *Pathol.* Disease of the leg, distinguished by tense, diffuse, inflammatory swelling.

Bud. (F. *Bouton*.) *Bot.* The rudiments of a plant in a latent state, till evolved at the proper season, and by the influence of other circumstances. *Gemma*, α , f.

Buffy Coat. *Pathol.* The inflammatory crust, or buff-coloured substance on the surface of the *crassamentum* of blood, when taken from persons labouring under inflammation, when coagulation is completed. *Côrium Phlogisticum*.

Bul'am Fev'er. *Pathol.* Name by the natives on the African coast for yellow fever.

Bulbiferus, a , um. (*Bulbus*, a bulb; *féro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing bulbs: bulbiferous.

Bulb'il. (Dim. *Bulbus*.) *Bot.* A small, solid, or scaly bud, which being detached from a plant, becomes developed and perfectly similar to it. *Bulbillus*, i , m.

Bulbō'sus, a , um. (*Bulbus*; terminal $\acute{o}$ sus.) *Bot.* Having, or full of bulbs: bulbous.

Bulbulus, i , m. See *Bulbil*.

Bul'bus, i , m. (Βολβός.) *Bot.* A globular, coated body, solid, or composed of fleshy scales or layers, constituting the lower part of some plants; and sending off radicles from the flattened basis: a bulb.

Bul'imia, *α, f.* } (Βού, ineret.

Bul'imias'is, *is, f.* } λιμῆς, hun-

Bul'imus, *i, m.* } ger.) *Pathol.*

Voracity, or insatiable hunger : canine hunger. A genus, *Ord. Dysorexia* ; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Bul'la, *α, f.* (A bubble.) *Pathol.* A transparent vesicle caused by burns, scalds, or otherwise ; a bleb ; a blister.

Bul'latus, *a, um.* } (*Bulla* ; ter-

Bul'lösus, *a, um.* } minal *ösus*.)

Bot. Having, or full of *bullæ* ; an appearance presented by the body of a leaf being raised above its veins : bullate ; bul'lose.

Bun'ion. (Βουνιον, a kind of turnip.) *Surg.* Inflammation (or rather its effects) in the *bursa mucosa*, at the ball of the great toe, induration of adjacent parts, enlargement of the joint, etc.

Bup'thal'mus, *i, m.* (Βούς, an ox ; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) *Surg. Pathol.* The first stage of *Hydrophthalmia* : ox-eye.

Burd'ock. *M. Med.* The *Arotium lappa*, and *Lappa minor*.

Buret'te. (Fr. an oil cruet.) *Chem.* A convenient little bottle, employed to contain tests, or reagents.

Burgundy Pit'ch. *M. Med.* *Pix Burgundica* of the pharmacopœias ; or *Pix abietina*.

Burn. (Sax. *Barnan*, to scorch.) *Surg. Pathol.* Lesion caused by the application of heat. *Ambustio, ðnis, f.*

Burn't Spon'ge. *M. Med.* The substance *Spongiausta*.

Bur'sa, *α, f.* (Bύρα, a leathern bottle.) A bag, or purse.

Bur'sa Mācōs'a. *Anat.* A serous bag, secreting a substance (*Synovia*) to lubricate tendons and joints, rendering their motion easy.

Bursāl'is, *is, e.* (*Bursa*.) Belonging to a purse or bag : bursal.

Bursal'ogy. (Bύρα, a bag ; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* The consideration of the *bursæ mucosæ*. *Bursālōg'ia*, *α, f.*

But'ter. (Βούτυρον, from βούς, a cow ; τυρός, cheese.) The substance which is obtained from cream, by means of churning. Some other matters, from their outward appearance merely, have been called by the same name—as butter of antimony, etc.

But'terfly-shap'ed. See *Papilionaceus*.

Büt'yrā'eus, *a, um.* (*Büt'rum*, butter.) Of the appearance or consistence of butter : butyraceous.

But'yrate. (*Büt'ricum acídum* ; terminal-ate.) *Chem.* A combination of butyric acid with a base. *Büt'yras*, *átis, f.*

Butyr'ic Acid. *Chem.* A volatile acid obtained from butter.

Butyrin'. (*Büt'rum*, butter.) *Chem.* The essential fatty matter of butter : the butyrate of glycerin. *Büt'yrina*, *α, f.*

Buxin'. *Chem.* An alkaline substance obtained from the *Buxus sempervirens*. *Buxina*, *α, f.*

Bys'sum, *i, n.* } (Bύσος, a kind

Bys'sus, *i, m.* } of fine flax.)

Anat. The *pu'dendum muliebre*. *Bot.* A genus of lichens. *Zoöl.* The hairy appendage by which the *Mollusca* attach themselves to rocks, etc.

C.

C. *Chem.* (Anciently the symbol for *nitrum*.) *Pharm.* For *compositi*, or *compositæ* ; and for *cum*, with.

C. M. *Med.* For *Cras manè*, to-morrow morning.

C. N. *Med.* For *Cras nocte*, to-morrow night.

Cabal'ine. (*Caballus*, a horse.) *Pharm.* Applied to a coarse kind of aloes fit only for horses. *Cábal'linus*, *a, um.*

Cab'bage-Tree. *M. Med.* The

Geoffræa inermis, or *Andira inermis*.

Cachec'tic. (*Cächexia*.) *Pathol.* Pertaining to *Cächexia*. *Cächecticus*, *a, um.*

Cächelcōm'a, *átis, m* (Κακός, bad ; ἔλκος, an ulcer.) *Surg. Pathol.* Malignant ulcer.

Cächex'ia, *α, f.* (Κακός, bad ; ἔξis, a habit.) *Pathol.* Depraved habit of body ; applied (pl.) to a Cl. of Nosology : cachexy.

Cæcocol'pia, *æ*, *f*. (Κακός; κόλπος, the vagina.) *Surg. Pathol.* A putrid condition of the vulva and vaginal entrance.

Cæcoët'hës, *is*, *n*. (Κακός, bad; ἦθος, habit or disposition.) *Pathol.* Bad habit or disposition.

Cæcôsôm'ium, *ii*, *n*. (Κακός; σῶμα, a body.) *Med.* A lazaretto for Lepra and other incurable diseases.

Cæcteus, *a*, *um*. (Cactus, the artichoke.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the Cactus; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): cacteous.

Cadäv'eric. (Cädäver, a corpse.) *Med.* Belonging to a dead body. Cädävëricus, *a*, *um*.

Cad'mla, *æ*, *f*. (Καδμεία, brass ore.) *Chem.* Applied to several metallic substances—Calamine, Cobalt, Tutty, etc.

Cad'mium, *ii*, *n*. (Cadmia, tutty; in which it was first observed.) *Chem.* Name for a metal found in several of the ores of zinc.

Cad'mii Iodid'um. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for iodide of cadmium. Employed in ointment.

Cäd'ucus, *a*, *um*. (Cädo, to fall.) Falling off: caducous.

Cæcäl'is, *is*, *e*. (Cæcum, the blind gut.) *Anat.* Belonging to the Cæcum: cæcal.

Cæc'itas, *ätis*, *f*. (Cæcus, blind.) *Pathol.* Blindness.

Cæcit'is, *itis*, *f*. (Cæcum; terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the cæcum.

Cæc'um. (Neut. sing. of Cæcus.) *Anat.* The blind gut (intestinum being understood), or first portion of the large intestine; the Caput coli: the cæcum.

Cærul'eus Morb'us. *Pathol.* The blue disease, or Cyanosis.

Cærull'na. See Cerulin.

Cæsar'ean Operat'ion. } (From Cæsar'ean Section. } *Julius Cæsar*; said to have been delivered thus; more probably Cædo, to cut.) *Obstet. Surg.* The operation of cutting into the womb when natural delivery is impracticable; hysterotomy. Operätio Cæsärea; Sectio Cæsärea.

Caffeïn'. (Fr. Café, coffee.) A bitter principle obtained from coffee; the same as Thein. Caffëina, *æ*, *f*.

Cäjäpat'i Oleum. (Malay, Cajuputo, white-tree.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for Cajuput or Cajuput oil obtained from the Melaleuca minor. See Oleum Cajuputi.

Cal'abar Bean. See Physostigma venenosum.

Cälämif'erus, *a*, *um*. (Cälämus; fëro, to bear.) Bearing cylindrical tubes: calamiferous.

Cäläm'ina, *æ*, *f*. (Cadmia, läpt-dösa, an ore of zinc.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for a native impure carbonate of zinc.

Cäläminär'is, *is*, *e*. *M. Med.* Belonging to calamine, or Lapis calaminaris: calaminar.

Cäl'amus, *i*, *m*. (Arab. Kalam, the stalk of a plant.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. Hexandria; Ord. Monogynia. Juss. Aroideæ. A reed, pen, or quill. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the rhizoma of Acorus calamus.

Cäl'amus Rot'ang. *M. Med.* Supposed to yield the substance dragon's blood, which is really obtained from the Pterocarpus draco.

Cäl'amus Scriptör'ius. *Anat.* Applied to a narrow fissure on the back and median line, of the Pons Varolii.

Calapit'te. (Malay, Calappa, the cocoa-tree.) *Bot.* A stony concretion sometimes found in the inside of the cocoa-nut; also called a vegetable bezoar.

Cäläthid'ium, *ii*, *n*. (Καλαθίς, a little basket.) *Bot.* A kind of inflorescence composed of sessile flowers thickly placed upon a common involucre.

Calcän'eum, *i*, *n*. (Calx, the heel.) *Anat.* The largest bone of the tarsus; the heel-bone, or Os calcis.

Calcärät'us, *a*, *um*. (Calx, a spur.) *Bot.* Having spurs; applied to corollæ, etc.: calcarate.

Calcar'eous. (Calx, lime.) *Chem.* Belonging to lime. Calcärius, *a*, *um*.

Calcar'eous Earth. *Chem.* Lime. Calceifor'mis, *is*, *e*. (Calceus, a shoe; forma.) Formed like a shoe: calceiform.

Calcif'erus, *a*, *um*. Calx; fëro,

to bear.) *Mineral*. Containing carbonate of lime : calciferous.

Calci'genous. (*Calx*, lime ; γεννάω, to generate.) *Chem*. Descriptive of metals, which with oxygen form a calx or earthy-looking substance. *Calci'gēnus*, *a*, *um*.

Calci' chloride. (*B. P.*) *Chem*. Chloride of Calcium. See *Calcium*.

Calcinat'ion. (*Calx*.) *Chem*. The application of heat to saline, metallic, or other substances, to deprive them of moisture, etc. *Calcinatio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Calcinat'us, *a*, *um*. (*Calx*.) Reduced to powder ; calcined. See *Calcination*, *Ustus*.

Cal'cis Hyd'ras. *Chem*. (*B. P.*) Hydrate of slaked lime.

Cal'cis Hypophos'phis. Pharmacopœial name (*B. P.*) for *Hypophosphite of lime*.

Calcium, *ii*, *n*. (*Calx*, lime.) *Chem*. The metallic base of lime.

Calcūlifrāgus, *a*, *um*. (*Calcūlus* ; *frango*, to break.) *Med*. Breaking or reducing *calculi* : calculifragous. See *Lithotriptic*. *Surg*. An instrument (sing. *m*.) for breaking down *calculi* in the bladder. See *Lithotriptor*.

Cal'culōs'us, *a*, *um*. (*Calcūlus* ; terminal -*osus*.) *Med*. Having a calculus ; strictly, full of *calculi* ; applied to those afflicted with stone in the bladder : calculous.

Cal'cūlus, *i*, *m*. (Dim. *Calx*, chalk.) *Pathol*. A stone-like concretion in the urinary bladder, kidney, gall-bladder, intestines, or in and about the joints : a calculus.

Cal'cūlus Pōdāg'ricus. *Pathol*. A calcareous formation on the hands and feet of patients afflicted with gout. See *Chalk-stone*.

Calcfac'ient. (*Cālidus*, warm ; *fācio*, to make.) *Pharm*. Exciting warmth ; making warm. *Cālēfāciens*, *tis*, *part*.

Calcfact'ion. (Same.) *Med*. The act of applying heat. *Cālēfactio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Cālīg'o, *inis*, *f*. (*Cālīgo*, to make dark or dim.) *Pathol*. Dimness of sight approaching without apparent cause ; blindness. A genus, *Ord*. *Dysæsthesiæ* ; *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

Callisay's Bark. *M. Med*. The *Cinchona flava*.

Callis'thēn'ia, *æ*, *f*. (Καλός, fair ; σθένος, strength.) *Med*. An exercise for strengthening the body and giving ease and elegance to the movements of the limbs : calisthenics.

Callos'ity. (*Callus*.) *Med*. A preternatural hardness in the skin or naturally soft parts. *Callōg'ia*, *ātis*, *f*.

Cal'lus, *i*, *m*. or *um*, *i*, *n*. (Κάλον, wood ; as if woody or hard.) *Surg*. The plastic, or rudimentary osseous substance deposited between the portions of a fractured bone. Also, unnatural hardness or induration of any soft part ; or a thickening of the cuticle, insensible to the touch.

Cālōmēl'as, *ānos*, *m*. (Καλός, useful, excellent, and therefore beautiful [abstractly "beautiful"]—as is often said of rich wines, fruits, etc. ; —not in allusion to their appearance, but in respect of their material qualities ; μέλας, black, dark, dusky.) Allowing the preposition *κατά* to be herein understood, the meaning of the above term seems to be—*valuable towards the dark complaint*, i.e. bilious disease. *M. Med*. Pharmacopœial name for the protochloride or submuriate of mercury : the *Hydrargyri chloridum* : cal'omel. Hitherto a singular origin has existed for the term *Calomel* ; to the effect that the foregoing two Greek words mean "a beautiful negro ; the mercurial alluded to having been prepared by a handsome black slave, and hence the name !"

Calor'ic. (*Cālor*, heat.) *Chem*. The matter or cause of the sensation of heat ; igneous fluid. *Cālōricum*, *i*, *n*.

Caloric'ity. (*Cālor*, heat.) *Physiol*. The faculty of generating the amount of heat necessary to life ; and maintaining that temperature in all situations, hot or cold. *Cālōritas*, *ātis*, *f*.

Calerif'ic. (*Cālor* ; *fācio*, to make.) *Physiol*. Heat-producing ; heat-creating. *Cālōrificus*, *a*, *um*.

Calorim'eter. (*Cālor* ; μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem*. An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of

caloric disengaged from any substance. *Cālōrē metrum*, i, n.

Cālōrimōtor, *ōris*, m. (*Cālōr*; *mōtor*, a mover.) *Nat. Philos.* An electric apparatus which, whilst in operation, produces highly elevated temperatures.

Cālūm'ba, *æ*, f. (*Colomba*, in Ceylon.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the root of *Cocculus palmatus*, or *Menispermum palmatum*: the *Colombæ Radix*.

Calvār'ia, *æ*, f. (*Calveo*, to be bald.) *Anat.* That portion of the *cranium* above the orbits, temples, ears, and occipital protuberance.

Calvit'ies, *ēi*, f. (*Calvus*, bald.) *Physiol.* Want or loss of hair, particularly on the *sinciput*; baldness. See *Defluum Capillorum*.

Calx, *cis*, m. *Anat.* The heel.

Calx, *cis*, f. (Arab. *Kalsh*, to burn.) *Chem., M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for lime.

Calx Viv'a. *Chem.* Quicklime.

Calyciflor'us, *a*, um. (*Calyx*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having the stamens inserted in the calyx: calyciflor'ate.

Calycifor'mis, *is*, e. (*Calyx*; *forma*.) *Bot.* Formed like a calyx: calyciform.

Calycin'us, *a*, um. (*Calyx*.) *Bot.* Belonging to a calyx: calycine.

Calycoid'ēs, adj. (*Calyx*; terminal -*idēs*.) *Bot.* Resembling a calyx: calycoid.

Calyculāt'us, *a*, um. (*Calyculus*.) *Bot.* Having *calyculi*: calyculate.

Calyc'ulus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Calyx*.) *Bot.* The membranous margin surrounding the apex of a seed; also, a little calyx exterior to a proper one.

Calyp'tra, *æ*, f. (*Καλύπτω*, to cover.) *Bot.* A membranous covering over the *antheræ* in mosses; also, the proper covering or coat of the seed, which falls off spontaneously.

Calyptrā'tus, *a*, um. (*Calyptra*, the veil of mosses.) *Bot.* Having *calyptræ*; calyptrate.

Calyx', *ycis*, m. (*Καλύπτω*, to cover.) *Anat.* In the pl., five or six membranous cups or sacs, each surrounding one or two of the *papillæ* of the kidney. *Bot.* The flower-cup or empalements which cover the flower; the most part

green, and surrounding the *corolla*. *Ōrñithol., Physiol.* The very vascular capsule enclosing the vesicle or yolk, formed of the three layers of the *ovarium*.

Cam'blum, *ii*, n. (Nutriment.) *Bot.* A glutinous fluid between the bark and *alburnum*.

Cambōg'ia, *æ*, f. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of gamboge, obtained from uncertain species of *Garcinia*; also, of two species, both supposed to be from a genus called *Hebradendron*.

Cambōgoid'ēs, adj. (*Cambōgia*; terminal -*idēs*.) *Bot.* Resembling the gamboge tree.

Cam'bridge University, and its Medical Degrees, etc. Primarily—"Candidates for M.B. must reside nine terms (nearly three years) and must have passed the prescribed examination in classics, mathematics, etc.; and must have been engaged five years in medical study, either under direction of the Medical Board at Cambridge; or at some accredited school of medicine; and undergone three examinations. Study during only four such years will be required, if the candidate has graduated with honours, as B.A." This University now possesses facilities for studying all the branches which constitute the *medical curriculum*, enjoined by the Licensing Boards. Candidates are admitted to examination for M.D. nearly three years after obtaining the degree of M.B. In common with other British Universities, Cambridge grants the degree of C.M.; after a preparatory curriculum of about five years—and one year less, in instances of those who have graduated with honours, as B.A.

Cam'era, *æ*, f. (*Καμάρα*, an upper gallery.) *Anat.* In pl., the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye.

Campān'a, *æ*, f. (*Campānia*, in Italy, where they were first used in churches.) A bell. *Chem.* A dish or cover, shaped like a bell, employed in making sulphuric acid.

Campān'ac'eus, *a*, um. (*Campāna*.) *Bot.* Like a bell; applied to an Ord. (pl. f.) in Linnæus's Natural method: campanaceous.

Campān'ifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Campāna*; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Formed like a bell: campaniform.

Campān'ulā'eus, *a, um.* (*Campānūla*, the bell-flower.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement, as in *Campanula*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): campanulaceous.

Campān'ulātus, *a, um.* (*Campānūla*, a little bell.) *Bot.* Like a little bell: campanulate.

Cam'phine. (*Camphōra*.) *Chem.* Substance procured from common turpentine; with an equivalent of oxygen, it forms camphor; also called *Camphogen*.

Cam'phōra, *æ, f.* (*Kaphur*, or *Kamphur*, Arab. and Pers.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of camphor, or more properly camphire.

Cam'phōra Of'ficiār'um. *Bot., M. Med.* The plant which (B. P.) chiefly yields camphor.

Cam'phorate. (*Camphōricum acidum*; terminal-*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of camphoric acid with a base. *Camphōras, ātis, f.*

Camphōrātus, *a, um.* (*Camphōra*.) *Pharm.* Having, or combined with, camphor: camphorated.

Camphoric. (*Camphōra*, camphor; terminal-*ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to camphor; applied to an acid obtained from camphor. *Camphōricus, a, um.*

Cānālīc'ulātus, *a, um.* (*Cānālīcūlus*.) *Bot.* Having a little canal or channel; channelled: canaliculated.

Cānālīc'ulus, *i, m.* (Dim. *Cānālīs*.) A small channel or vessel.

Cānālīs, *is, m. or f.* (*Canna*, a reed.) *Anat.* A canal or channel, applied to blood-vessels, cavities, etc. See *Alveus*.

Cancellātus, *a, um.* (*Cancelli*.) *Anat.* Having a latticed appearance: cancellated.

Cancell'um, *ōrum*, pl. m. *Anat.* Lattices; minute divisions in the reticulated structure of bones.

Can'cer, *crī, m. and n.* (*Καρκίος*, a crab; the turgid veins radiating like a crab's claws.) *Surg. Pathol.* A painful scirrhous tumour terminating in a fatal ulcer: cancer. See *Carcinoma*.

Cancer, *crī, or cēris, m.* (Same.)

Zoöl. A genus of *Crustacea Mala-costraca*.

Can'cer As'tacus. *M. Med.* The crab-fish, affording the *Lapilli cancrorum*, or crab's eyes.

Can'cer Pagurus. *M. Med.* The crab-fish, affording the *Chela cancrorum*, or crab's claws.

Can'croid. (*Cancer*; terminal-*idēs*.) *Pathol.* Resembling cancer. *Cancroïdēs*, adj.

Can'croid'e, adj. French form of the preceding term.

Cancrōr'um Lāp'il'i } See *Can-*
et Chēl'æ. } *cer As-*

Cancrōrum Oc'ūll. } *cus*; *C.*
Pagurus.

Can'crum Or'is. *Surg. Pathol.* A deep, foul, irregular ulcer inside the lips and cheeks. See *Gangræna Oris*. *Stomacace*.

Cānel'la, *æ, f.* (*Canna*, a reed.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Dodecandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Meliaceæ*. Pharmacopœial name for the bark of *Canella alba*; the *Canellæ albæ cortex*.

Cānel'la Al'ba. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name of the foregoing.

Canellæ Albæ Cortex. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P. 1867) for *Canella alba* bark.

Cānc'ulā'ris, *is, e.* (*Cānc'ula*, the dog-star.) The hottest days of the year, the *Dies caniculares*, or dog-days.

Can'ine Appetit'e. See *Bulimia*.

Can'ine Mad'ness. See *Hydrophobia*.

Cān'in'us, *a, um.* (*Cānis*, a dog.) Belonging to the dog: canine.

Cān'in'us Mus'culus. *Anat.* The *Levator angulioris*.

Cān'inus Risus. } *Pathol.*
Cān'inus Spās'mus. }
The *Spasmus cynicus*.

Cān'it'ies, *ei, f.* (*Cānus*, grey-haired.) Greyness of the hair.

Cānnā'bīna, *æ, f.* (*Cānnābis*, hemp.) *Chem.* A resin extracted from the *Cannabis Indica*.

Can'nābīs, *is, f.* (*Κάnnabis*.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diœcia*; Ord. *Pentandria*. Juss. *Urticaceæ*. Hemp.

Can'nābīs In'dica. *Med.* (B. P.) A variety well known in South America, Turkey, Asia Minor, India, etc., for its exciting properties; called *Bangue* among the Hindoos,

Hashish by the Arabs, *Maslach* by the Turks, and among the Hottentots *Dacha*.

Can'nāla, *c*, f. (Dim. *Canna*, a reed.) *Surg.* A tubular instrument introduced by means of a *stilette* into a cavity or tumour, for drawing off fluid.

Cantharidin'. (*Canthāris*.) *Chem. Pharm.* A peculiar substance in *Cantharides*, on which their vesicating quality depends. *Cantharidina*, *c*, f.

Canthāris, *idis*, f. (Κάνθαρος, a beetle.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of the blistering-fly: the *Cantharis vesicatoria*; the *Musca Hispaniola*; also termed *Lytta vesicatoria*, and *Melœ vesicatorius*.

Canthitis, *idis*, f. (*Canthus*; terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of one or both *canthi*.

Canthoplasty. (Κανθός, the angle of the eye; πλασσω, to form.) *Surg.* The operation of transplanting a portion of the *conjunctiva* of the eye to the external *canthus* of the eyelids. *Canthoplastia*, *c*, f.

Canthus, *i*, m. (Κανθός.) *Anat.* The angle formed by the junction of the eyelids; the internal being the *greater*, the external the *lesser canthus*.

Caoutchoucine. *Chem.* The principle on which the properties of caoutchouc depend. *Caoutchoucina*, *c*, f.

Capillāc'eus, *a*, um. } (*Capillus*,
Capillāris, *is*, e. } a hair.)
Belonging to hair: capillaceous, capillary. See the following.

Capillary. (Same.) *Anat.* Applied to the minute ramifications of arteries terminating on the surface of the body, or internal cavities, often called *capillaries*; hair-like. *Capillāris*, *is*, e.

Capillifolius, *a*, um. (*Capillus*; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having hair-like leaves: capillifolious.

Capillīc'ulus, *i*, n. (Dim. *Capillus*, the hair.) *Anat.* In pl., the arterial and venous radicles carrying on a circulation, forming a diverticulum of the general circulation; and pervading, more minutely than the *capillaries*, the ultimate elements of every organ.

Capillifer'alis, *is*, e. (*Capillus*;

forma.) Formed like hair: capilliform.

Cap'ital. (*Caput*.) Belonging to the head. *Chem.* The upper part of an alembic. *Pharm.* Applied (pl. n.) to medicines for the head. *Capitalia medicamenta*. *Surg.* Applied to the more important operations. *Capitalis*, *is*, e.

Cap'itāt'us, *a*, um. (*Caput*.) *Anat.*, *Bot.* Growing in heads; applied to a section (pl. f.) of the *Synanthereæ*: capitate.

Cap'itellāt'us. Same as *Capitulum*.

Cap'itulāt'us, *a*, um. *Bot.* Having a *Capitulum*, or knob on the top: capitulated.

Capit'ulum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Caput*.) A little head, or knob. *Anat.* A protuberance of bone received into a hollow portion of another bone. *Bot.* A kind of inflorescence consisting of a number of flowers in a globular form on a common peduncle. *Chem.* An alembic.

Capiv'i Oil. See *Balsamum Copaibæ*.

Cap'rate. (*Capricum acidum*; terminal-ate.) *Chem.* A combination of capric acid with a base. *Capras*, *ātis*, f.

Capreolār'is, *is*, e. } (*Capreolus*,
Capreolātus, *a*, um. } a tendril.)
Anat. Applied to the spermatic vessels, or *Vasa capreolaria*, from their twisted appearance; capreolary: capreolate.

Cap'ric Ac'id. *Chem.* A volatile acid, a constituent of butter made from milk of the goat or cow.

Cap'ridæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Caper*, a goat; terminal-ideæ.) *Zool.* A family of which the goat is the type.

Caprifolīc'eus, *a*, um. (*Caprifolium*, the honeysuckle.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Caprifolium*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): caprifoliaceous.

Caproat'e. (*Caproicum acidum*; terminal-ate.) *Chem.* A combination of caproic acid with a base. *Caprōas*, *ātis*, f.

Caproic' Ac'id. *Chem.* An oily limpid liquid, obtained from the caproate of baryta, and entering into the constitution of butter. *Caproicum Acidum*.

Caprylic Acid. *Chem.* A smeary mass, acid, acrid, and of a peculiar, disagreeable odour, a constituent in butter from the milk of the goat or cow.

Capsicum, *i*, *n.* (Κάπρω, to devour.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogymia*. Juss. *Solanææ*. Pharmacopœial name for the capsules and seeds of *Capsicum annum*.

Capsicum Annuum. *M. Med.* The Capsicum, Cayenne, or Guinea pepper plant.

Capsula, *æ*, *f.* (Dim. *Capsa*, a box.) A capsule. *Anat.* A membranous bag, containing some part, or organ, or the extremities of bones forming a joint. *Bot.* A membranous pericarp which splits in a determinate manner.

Capsular Ligament. *Anat.* A kind of ligamentous bag surrounding every movable articulation, and containing the *synovia*.

Capsule of Glisson. See *Glisson*, *Capsule of*.

Capsuliferus, *a*, *um.* (*Capsula*; *fêro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Containing capsules: capsuliferous.

Capsulitis, *idis*, *f.* ((*Capsula*; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the capsule of the eye.

Căpūt, *itis*, *n.* (Κάπα, or often by *periph.* κεφαλή, the head.) *Anat.* The head, consisting of the *cranium*, or skull, and the face; also applied to any prominent object like a head.

Căpūt Căfi. *Anat.* The *Cæcum*.

Căpūt Gal'linăg'inis. *Anat.* The *Verumontanum*, or prominent fold of the lining membrane in the prostatic portion of the urethra.

Caramel. French name for sugar partly decomposed by the action of heat.

Carapace. *Zoöl.* The hard covering or shell on the upper part of the body of the *Chelonía*.

Caraway. *M. Med.* The *Carum carui*.

Carbolic Acid. *Chem.* Acidum carbolicum (B. P.) An acid derived from the products of coal-tar distillations. *Med. Surg.* An antiseptic and disinfectant in great repute at present. Its curative influence on raw surfaces, after operations, was discovered by Mr. Lister.

Carbo Lig'ni. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for charcoal.

Car'bon. (*Carbo*, a coal.) *Chem.* The basis of charcoal; also, charcoal itself—the diamond. *Carbonium*, *ii*, *n.*

Carbonac'eous. Of the nature of carbon. *Carbonaceus*, *a*, *um.*

Car'bonate. (*Carbonicum* acidum; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of carbonic acid with a base. *Carbonas*, *atis*, *f.*

Carbonatus, *a*, *um.* *Chem.* Converted into a carbonate; carbonated.

Carbonic Acid. *Chem.* The acid formed during combustion of charcoal; and existing abundantly in nature; composing $\frac{44}{100}$ of the weight of limestone, marble, calcareous spar, etc.

Carbonic Acid Gas. Same as *Carbonic Acid*.

Carboniferous. (*Carbo*, a coal; *fêro*, to bear.) *Geol.* Having or containing coal. *Carboniferus*, *a*, *um.*

Carbonisat'ion. (*Carbon*.) *Chem.* Process of converting organic substances into charcoal. *Carbonisatio*, *onis*, *f.*

Carbunc'ulus, *i*, *m.* (Dim. *Carbo*.) *Mineral.* The carbuncle, of a deep bright red colour. *Surg. Pathol.* *Anthrax*, or carbuncle.

Car'buret. (*Carbon*, terminal *-ûret*.) *Chem.* Combination of carbon with another substance. *Carbûretum*, *i*, *n.*

Car'bureted. (*Carbûretum*, a carburet.) *Chem.* Of the nature of a *Carburet*.

Carcinôma, *atis*, *n.* (Καρκίνος, an eating ulcer.) *Surg. Pathol.* A name for cancer.

Carcinom'atous. (*Carcinôma*.) *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Carcinoma*. *Carcinomatus*, *a*, *um.*

Cardâm'ine, *es*, *f.* (Καρδία, courage.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Tetradynamia*; Ord. *Siliquosa*. Juss. *Cruciferae*.

Cardâm'ine Prăten'sis. *M. Med.* The cuckoo flower, which yields cardamine flowers; the *Nasturtium aquaticum*.

Cardâmônum. (Καρδάμωμον, an aromatic plant.) *Bot.*, *M. Med.* (B. P.) Dried capsules of the *Malabar Cardamom*. Cardamoms.

Car'dia, *α*, f. (Καρδία.) *Anat.* The heart; also, the superior opening of the stomach.

Car'diac. (*Cardia*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the heart; applied to the superior opening of the stomach. *Pharm.* Applied to invigorating medicines. *Cardiacus*, *α*, *um*.

Cardiag'ra, *α*, f. (Καρδία; ἄγρᾱ, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Pain, or gout of the heart.

Cardial'gia, *α*, f. (Καρδία, the heart; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* An uneasy or painful sensation in, or referred to the stomach; heartburn: cardialgy.

Cardiōcē'le, *es*, f. (Καρδία; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Protrusion of the heart through a wound of the diaphragm.

Cardiōdŷn'ia, *α*, f. (*Cardia*; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the heart. See *Cardiagra*.

Cardiōgraph'h. (Καρδία; γράφω, to write.) *Med.* A lever-instrument contrived with the intention of its indicating the varieties of force communicated by the ventricles. It resembles in design that of the *Sphygmograph*.

Cardiōpēricardit'is, *idis*, f. (*Cardia*; pēricarditis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the heart and *pericardium*.

Cardit'is, *idis*, f. (Καρδία; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the heart; a genus, *Ord.* *Phlegmasiæ*; *Cl.* *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

Car'do, *inis*, m. A hinge. *Anat.* Applied to the articulation called *Ginglymus*.

Car'io, *ei*, f. (Cario, to rot.) *Surg. Pathol.* Disease of bones, analogous to ulceration of the soft parts. Decay, rottenness.

Car'in'a, *α*, f. (The keel of a ship.) *Bot.* The lower petal of the papilionaceous corolla.

Car'ināt'us, *α*, *um*. (Cūrīna.) *Bot.* Keel-shaped; applied to leaves, petals, etc.: carinate.

Car'ions. (Cāries; terminal -ōsus.) *Surg. Pathol.* Having or affected with *Caries*. *Cāriōsus*, *α*, *um*.

Carmin'ative. (*Carmen*, a song or charm.) *Pharm.* Applied to medicines which assuage pain. *Carminātivus*, *α*, *um*.

Car'mine. Beautiful colouring matter or pigment, obtained from cochineal; also called *Coccinellin*.

Car'nēa' Colum'næ. See *Columnae Carneæ*.

Car'neus, *α*, *um*. (Cāro, flesh.) Belonging to flesh: carneous. See *Carnōsus*.

Carnificāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (Cāro; fio, to become.) *Physiol.* Change of any texture of the animal body into flesh: carnification.

Carniform'is, *is*, e. (Cāro; forma, resemblance.) Resembling flesh: carniform.

Carniv'orus, *α*, *um*. (Cāro; vōro, to devour.) Flesh-devouring; carnivorous. *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) of *Coleoptera*. *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) of *Mammalia Quadrumana*.

Carnō'sus, *α*, *um*. (Cāro; terminal -ōsus.) Fleishy; full of flesh; carneous: carnose. *Bot.* Applied to an *Ord.* (pl. n.) of *Polypi*.

Car'o, *carnis*, f. *Anat., Physiol.* The red fibrous part, or belly of muscles; the flesh. *Bot.* The soft portion of fruits.

Carolin'a Pink. *M. Med.* The *Spigelia Marilandica*.

Carō'ta, *α*, f. Pharmacopœial name for the root of the *Daucus carota*; the *Dauci radix*; the edible carrot.

α, *um*. (Καρῶω, to stupify.) Having power to stupify: carotid. *Anat.* Applied (pl. n., agreeing with *rami*) to the carotid arteries.

Carot'id. (Καρῶω, to stupify.) *Anat.* An artery on each side of the neck, carrying blood to the head. *Carōtis*, *idis*, adj. See *Caroticus*.

Carotin'. (Cārōta.) *Chem.* A peculiar crystalline principle of the *Daucus carota*. *Cārōtina*, *α*, f.

Carpāl'is, *is*, e. *Anat.* Belonging to the *carpus* or wrist: carpal.

Carpel'lum, *ii*, n. *Bot.* A hollow case, or ovary, formed of a folded leaf, of which the upper surface is turned inwards, and the margins are united: a carpel.

Carp'hology. (Κάρφος, chaff; λέγω, to collect.) *Pathol.* The movements of delirious patients, as if they were searching for or grasping at imaginary objects, picking

the bed-clothes, etc.: floccillation.
Carpholögia, *æ*, f.

a, *um*. (*Carpölögia*.) *Bot.* Defining or describing fruits or seeds; applied to literary works of this kind: carpological.

Carpology. (*Καρπός*, fruit; *a*, a discourse.) *Bot.* Description of fruits. *Carpölögia*, *æ*, f.

Carpot'icus, *a*, *um*. (*Καρπός*.) *Pathol.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of Mason Good's *Cl. Genetica*, or diseases affecting impregnation: carpotic.

Carpus, *i*, *m*. (*Καρπός*.) *Anat.* The set of bones forming the wrist.
ss. } *Med.*

Car'rageen' Moss. } species of lichen, moss, or seaweed; found on the rocks and shores of Northern Europe; and in Carragheen, near Waterford, Ireland.

Car'rà'a Water. *Chem.* A liquid prepared in imitation of the qualities of certain springs of Carrara, in Italy, famous for its marble quarries.

Car'ron Oil. Used originally at Carron Iron Works, in Scotland. *Surg.* The *Linimentum aquæ calcis*.

Car'tilage. (As if *Carnilage*, from *cāro*, flesh; *ago*, to yield.) *Anat.* A pearly white, glistening, elastic, uniform substance, adhering to articular surfaces of bones. *Car'nis*, *f*.

Cartilagin'eous. } *Anat.* Of the cartilage. *Bot.* Applied to leaves that have a hard margin, and are different in their substance from the disc. *Cartilagineus*, *a*, *um*.

Car'ui Fructus. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) *Carui*, for the fruit of the *Carum carui*; the *Carum carui seminai*.

Cār'um, *i*, *n*. (Arab. *Carvi*, or *Carvia*.) A Linn. genus; *Cl. Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Umbelliferae*.

Cār'um Cār'ui. *M. Med.* The caraway plant.

Cār'un cāla, *æ*, *f*. (Dim. *Cāro*, flesh.) *Anat.* A little fleshy excrescence: a caruncle.

Myrtifor'mes.

Anat. The remnants of the lacerated hymen, two, three, or four in number, when apparent.

Cāryōp'hyl'lac'eus, *a*, *um*. (*Cāryōphyllus*.) *Bot.* Belonging to the clove tree, or its flowers: caryophyllaceous.

Cāryōp'hyl'lāt'a, *æ*, *f*. (*Cāryōphyllus*.) *M. Med.* The plant *Geum urbanum*. See *Eugenia Caryophyllata*.

Cāryōp'hyl'lens, *a*, *um*. (*Cāryōphyllus*.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Caryophyllus*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): caryophylleous.

Cāryōp'hyl'lus, *i*, *m*. (*Cāryōphyllus*; terminal *-idēs*.) *Bot.* Resembling the *caryophyllus*: caryophyllous.

Cāryōp'hyl'lum, *i*, *n*. (*Cāryōphyllus*.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P. 1867) (L.) for the unexpanded flower of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*.

Cāryōphyl'lus, *i*, *m*. (*Κάρυον*, a nut; *φύλλον*, a leaf, supposed to be the leaf of the Indian nut plant.) A Linn. genus, *Cl. Polyandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Myrtaceæ*. Pharmacopœial name of the clove; the *Caryophyllum*; the *Caryophyllus aromaticus*.

Cāryōphyl'lus Arōmāt'icus. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the clove. Also, the clove-tree.

Cāryop'sis, *is*, *f*. (*Κάρυον*, a nut.) *Bot.* A one-seeded pericarp, adhering closely to the integument of the seed, as in oats, rice, etc.

Cas'ca, Cāscār'a. (Spanish names for various species of barks.) About three years ago, *Casca erythrophlœi*, in form of tincture, was said to have proved efficacious in controlling the heart's action; aiding its tone; and contracting the smaller arteries.

Cāscarill'æ Cor'tex. (Dim. *Cāscāra*, the Spanish word for bark.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) *Cāscarilla*, for the bark of the *Croton eleuteria*, or *C. cāscarilla*: the *Croton eleuteria*.

Cāsein. (*Cāseum*, cheese.) *Chem.* A substance obtained from milk, animal, and vegetable, and the chief ingredient in cheese. *Cāsein* may be considered the *albumen* of milk, as it is the nutritious element of that secretion. *Cāseina*, *æ*, *f*.

Cas'eous. (*Cāseum*; terminal

-*cheus*.) Having or full of cheese : cheesy. *Cāseōsus*, *a*, *um*.

Cas'sia, *æ*, *f*. (Arab. *Katsa*, to tear off.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Decandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Leguminosæ*. Pharmacopœial name of the fruit of *Cassia fistula*; the *Cassia pulpa*.

Cas'sia Fis'tūla. *M. Med.* The purging cassia-tree, now transferred to a new genus, *Cathartocarpus fistula*, from which the cassia pulp is obtained.

Cas'sia Lanceōlata. *M. Med.* The plant which affords the senna of commerce.

Cas'sia Officinālis. *M. Med.* A species from which *Senna Alexandrina* and *Senna Indica* are obtained.

Cas'sia Pul'pa. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P. 1867) for the fruit of *Cassia fistula*.

Cast'or Oil. *M. Med.* An oil extracted from the seeds of the *Ricinus communis*. *O'leum Ric'ini*.

Castō'reum, *i*, *n*. (*Castor*, the beaver.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for a peculiar concrete substance obtained from the follicles of the prepuce in the *Castor fiber*, or beaver : castor.

Castōr'idæ, patron, pl. m. (*Castor*, the beaver; terminal *-idæ*.) *Zool.* A Family, of which *Castor* is type.

Castōrin'. (*Castō'reum*.) *M. Med.* The active matter of *Castoreum*. *Castōrina*, *æ*, *f*.

Castrat'ion. (*Castro*, to emasculate.) *Bot.* Removal of the anthers of a flower. *Surg.* The removing of a testicle, or both; orshotomy; emasculation. *Cast'atio*, *inis*, *f*.

Castrātus, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Bot.* Having the anther removed. *Surg.* Deprived of testicles; emasculate : castrated.

Castren'sis, *is*, *e*. (*Castra*, a camp.) *Pathol.* Applied to diseases which soldiers, encamped under unhealthy circumstances, are particularly liable to—as *Febris castrensis*, camp-fever.

Cat's Tail. *Bot.* Common name for the *Typha*.

Cātācaus'is, *eos*, *f*. (*Katakaio*, to burn.) *Med.* The phenomena called preternatural combustion.

Cat'aclysm. (*Kataklízo*, to inundate.) *Geol.* A deluge or inundation. *Med.* An affusion. *Cātaclysmus*, *i*, *m*.

Cātācou'stica, *æ*, *f*. (*Katà*, against; *akouō*, to hear.) *Nat. Philos.* That branch which treats of reflected sounds : catacoustics.

Cātālep'sia, *æ*, *f*. } (*Katalam-*
Cātālep'sis, *eos*, *f*. } *βάνω*, to seize.) *Pathol.* A total suspension of sensibility and voluntary motion; for the most part, of mental power; the action of the heart and lungs continuing; trance : catalepsy. See *Apoplexia Cataleptica*.

Catalept'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to catalepsy. *Cātālepticus*, *a*, *um*.

Cātāl'ysis, *is*, *f*. (*Katalízo*, to dissolve.) *Chem.* A force which decomposes a compound body by mere contact; as peroxide of hydrogen is decomposed by contact with platinum.

Catalyt'ic. } *Chem.* Belonging
Catalyt'ical. } to *Catalysis*. *Cātālyticus*, *a*, *um*.

Cātāmēnia, *ōrum*, pl. n. (*Katà*, according to; *μήν*, the month.) *Physiol.* Monthly discharge from the uterus; the menses, menstrual discharge, or courses.

Cātāphōnica, *æ*, *f*. (*Katà*; *φωνή*, sound.) *Nat. Philos.* That branch which treats of the reflection of sound : cataphonics.

Cātāplas'ma, *ātis*, *n*. (*Kataplasō*, to overlay with plaster.) *Pharm.* A soft application of moistened bread, linseed meal, oatmeal, etc., medicated or not : a cataplasm. A poultice.

Cat'aract'. (*Katarrhāssō*, to con-found.) *Pathol.* Obstructed sight, produced by opacity of the crystalline lens, or its capsule. *Cātāracta*, *æ*, *f*.

Catarrh. (*Katarrēō*, to flow down.) *Pathol.* A common cold in the head or chest; also *Influenza*; likewise the mucous fluid poured out by the bladder under disease, or catarrh of that organ; the discharge in *Leucorrhœa*, or catarrh of the vagina. *Cātarrhus*, *i*, *m*.

Catar'rh. *Pathol.* Belonging to catarrh. *Cātarrhālis*, *is*, *e*.

Cātāstalt'icus, *a*, *um*. (*Kata-*

στέλλω, to restrain.) *Pharm.* Having power to restrain, check, or astringe; applied to medicines (pl. n.) that check evacuations, as, astringent and styptic substances; the same as *Anastalticus*: *cătăstaltic*. *Physiol.* Applied, by M. Hall, to the action of the *Vis nervosa*, from above downwards. See *Cathodic*.

Căt'chu, indecl. (Japan. *Kate*, a tree; *chu*, juice.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the substance Japan earth, obtained from the wood of *Acacia catechu*.

Căt'chû Pallidum. (Same.) *M. Med.* (B. P.) A extract made from young shoots and foliage of *Uncaria Gambir*. Pale catechu.

Căthar'sis, eos, f. (Καθαίρω, to purge.) *Med.* Purgation of the excrements medically or naturally.

Căthart'ic. (Same.) *Med.* A medicine which quickens or increases evacuation from the intestines; or causes active purging. *Cătharticus*, a, um.

Căthartin'. (Καθαίρω, to purge.) *Pharm.* A peculiar substance obtained from senna leaves, on which their purging quality depends. *Căthartina*, a, f.

Căt'heter. (Καθετήρ, from καθίημι, to pour down.) *Surg.* A hollow instrument like a tube; closed, except with small perforations, towards one extremity. Catheters are made either straight, or with a curve; and are introduced into the bladder by the urethra for drawing off the urine in cases of retention, etc. *Căthéter*, êris, or *tri*, m.; *Căthêtêrus*, i, m.

Căthêtêris'mus, i, m. (*Căthéter*; terminal -ismus.) *Surg.* Operation of introducing the catheter: catheterism.

Căt'hode. (Κατὰ, down; ὁδός, a way.) *Nat. Philos.* In electrochemical action—that part of the decomposing body which the electric current leaves.

Căthod'ic. (Same.) *Physiol.* Proceeding downwards; applied to the course of action, from nervous influence. *Căthôdicus*, a, um. See *Cătastalticus*.

Căt'ion. (Κατὰ, down; εἶμι, to go.) *Nat. Philos.* A term in electrochemical action for a body that

passes to the cathode of the decomposing body.

Căt'kin. *Bot.* The *Amentum*.

Căt'ling. *Surg.* A double-edged, sharp-pointed, straight knife for amputations.

Cătop'tric. } (Κατοπτρίζω, to } make reflections with a mirror.) *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to a mirror, or to catoptrics; specular. *Cătoptricus*, a, an.

Cătop'trics. *Nat. Philos.* (Same.) That branch of optics which treats of the reflection of rays. *Cătoptrica*, a, f.

Caud'a Equina. *Anat.* The ending portion of the spinal marrow; which, from giving off a large number of nerves, has a resemblance to a horse's tail.

Caud'al. (*Cauda*, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Belonging to the tail. *Caudalis*, is, e.

Caudât'us, a, um. (Same.) *Bot.* Having a tail: caudate.

Caudic'ula, a, f. (Dim. *Caudex*.) *Bot.* A solid prolongation, in form of a filament, which bears the masses of pollen: a caudicle or caudicle.

Caul. (Welsh.) *Anat.* The epiploon or omentum. *Obstet.* The amnion, a portion of which sometimes envelops the child's head at birth. See *Halihoo*.

Caul'es'cens, tis, part. (*Caulesco*, to grow to a stem.) *Bot.* Growing to a stem: caulescent.

Caulic'ulus, i, m. (Dim. *Caulis*.) *Bot.* The intermediary part of the embryo which has germinated, between the cotyledons and the root; a cauliculus or caulicle.

Cauliflôr'us, a, um. (*Caulis*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers on the stem: cauliflorous.

Caulifor'mis, is, e. (*Caulis*; *forma*.) *Bot.* Formed like a stem: cauliform.

Caul'ine. (*Caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Belonging to a stalk or stem. *Caulinus*, a, um.

Caulôcar'peus, a, um. (*Caulis*; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having persistent stems, frequently bearing fruit: caulocarpeous.

Caum'a, âtis, n. (Καίω, to burn.) The burning heat of fever. •

Caus'tic. (Καίω, to burn.) *Surg.* Applied to substances which de-

compose and destroy the texture of organised bodies. *Cauticus, a, um.*

Caust'ic Al'kali. *Chem.* A pure alkali.

Caust'ic, Lun'ar. *M. Med.* The *Nitras argenti.* *Caust'icum Lünäre.*

Caust'ic Pot'ash. *M. Med.* The *Potassa fusa*; the *Potassæ hydras*, and the *Potassa cum calce.*

Caustic'ity. (*Causticus.*) *Chem. Med.* The distinguishing quality of caustic substances. *Causticitas, âtis, f.*

Cauterizati'on. *Surg.* The act of applying the cautery. *Cauterizatio, ônis, f.*

Caut'ery. (*Kaiw, to burn.*) *Surg.* The application of a caustic substance, or of a searing-iron. *Cauterium, ii, n.*

Caut'ery, Act'ual. *Surg.* Heated iron or other substance, or fire. *Cauterium Actuâlis.*

Caut'ery, Potent'ial. *Surg.* The several caustic substances. *Cauterium Potentiâlis.*

Cav'ernous. (*Caverna, a cavern; terminal-ösus.*) *Anat.* Having cells or caverns. *Cavernösus, a, um.*

Cav'ernous Sin'us. *Anat.* A sinus on the base of the cranium.

Cayen'ne Pep'per. *M. Med.* The ground pods and seeds of the *Capsum annuum*; Guinea pepper.

Cec'al. *Anat.* Belonging to the *Cæcum.* *Cecâlis, is, e.*

Cec'um. *Anat.* The *Caput coli.* Neut. of *Cæcus, a, um.*

Cèle. (*Κήλη, a tumour.*) *Surg. Pathol.* Formerly used for *hernia*; now used in compound terms, to signify a tumour caused by protrusion of some soft part or parts denoted by the first portion of the term, as *Enterocèle, Épiplocele*, etc. Also the swelling of a part, as *Sarcocèle*; or its enlargement by the presence of fluid, as *Hydrocèle.*

Cell. *Bot.* The space between the valves and partitions of a capsule. *Löcülamentum, i, n.* *Pathol.* A body enclosing various kinds of contents; or consisting of one or more internal vesicles, called *nuclei*, containing granules or *nucleoli*; a corpuscle. *Physiol.* A minute cell, as origin or commencement of every plant and animal. *Cella, æ, f. Cellula, æ, f.*

Cell - Nuc'leus. *Physiol.* The cytotblast; also termed *areola.*

Cell - Theor'y. *Physiol.* The proposition that there exists one general principle for the formation of all organic productions — i.e., the formation of cells; also, the conclusions drawn from this proposition.

Cell'ula, æ, f. (*Dim. Cella, a cell.*) *Anat., Bot., Physiol.* A little cell: a cellule.

Cell'ular. (*Cellula.*) *Anat., Bot.* Having or consisting of cells. *Cellulâris, is, e.*

Cell'ular Membrane.
Cell'ular Texture.
Cell'ular Tissue. } *Anat.*

See *Membrana, Texture, Tissue.*

Cell'ulose. (*Cellula.*) *Chem.* The chief ingredient of the cellular substance of plants.

Celot'omy. (*Κήλη, a tumour; τέμνω, to cut.*) *Surg.* The operation for strangulated hernia. *Celotomia, æ, f.*

Cem'ent. *Chem.* Any substance used for uniting or cementing together what may have been broken, as lute, glue, solder, etc.; also, a composition by which metals are covered and subjected to heat without fusion, and are thereby changed in their qualities. *Cementum, i, n.*

Cement'ation. (*Cementum.*) *Chem.* A process by which metals are purified or changed into their qualities by heat without fusion, by means of a composition called a cement, with which they are covered. *Cementatio, ônis, f.*

Centaur'ii Cich'm'ina. *M. Med.* The tops of the *Chironia centaurium.*

Centaur'ium, ii, n. (*Κένταυρος, a centaur.*) Pharmacopœial name of *Erythræa centaurium*, or *Chironia centaurium*, the *Folia erythræa centaurii.*

Centifol'ius, a, um. (*Centum, a hundred; folium, a leaf.*) *Bot.* Having a hundred leaves: centifolious.

Cen'tigrade. (*Centum, a hundred; grâdus, a grade.*) Having a hundred grades or degrees; applied to a French thermometer thus divided. *Centigrâdus, a, um.*

Cen'tigramme. (*Centum; gramma, a gramme.*) *Pharm.* The hundredth of a gramme; equal to

0·154 of a grain avoirdupois, or one-sixth of a grain troy.

Centilitre. (Fr. *Cent*; *litre*.) One-hundredth part of a litre; equal to 0·6102 of an English cubic inch.

Centimetre. (Fr. *Cent*; *mètre*.) One-hundredth part of a metre; equal to 0·394 or two-fifths of an English inch.

Centipes, pēdis, adj. (*Centum*, a hundred; *pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having a hundred, or many feet: centipede. See *Myriapodus*.

Centrad. (See *Centrum*, below.) *Anat.* Applied the same as *Central* used adverbially.

Central. (*Centrum*.) *Anat.* Applied, by Dr. Barclay, to the body and middle organs generally, as meaning towards the centre. *Centrālis*, is, e.

Centre of Grav'ity. *Nat. Philos.* That point of a body by which, were it freely suspended, all its parts would be in *æquilibrium*.

Centres Nervous. *Physiol.* The brain, spinal cord, and sympathetic ganglia.

Centrifugal. (*Centrum*, the centre; *fugio*, to fly.) Flying from the centre. *Centrifūgus*, a, um.

Centrifugal Force. *Nat. Philos.* Law by which a body moving in a circular orbit strives to fall off from its motion in a tangent to the orbit.

Centripetal. (*Centrum*; *pēto*, to seek.) Tending to the centre. *Centripētus*, a, um.

Centripetal Force. *Nat. Philos.* Law by which a body moving round another, tends, or is impelled to, the centre.

Centro-staltic. (*Centrum*; *stalticus*, staltic.) *Physiol.* Applied, by M. Hall, to the action of the *Vis nervosa*, in the spinal centre. *Centrostalticus*, a, um.

Centrum, i, n. (*Κέντρον*, a central point; or *Κεντρώω*, to set in the middle.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the homologues of the body of a *vertebra*.

Centrum Commun'e. *Anat.* The solar plexus.

Centrum Oval'e of Vieussens. See *Vieussens*, etc.

Centrum Ovale of Vicq D'Azyr. See *Vicq D'Azyr*, etc.

Cephaëlis, u, f. A Linn. genus,

Cl. Pentandria; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Cinchonaceæ*.

Cephaëlis Ip'écacuan'ha. *M. Med.* The plant from which ipecacuanha root is chiefly obtained.

Cēphālēm'ia, æ, f. (*Κεφαλή*, the head; *αἷμα*, blood.) *Pathol.* Fulness of blood, congestion, in the head; congestion of the brain.

Cēphāl'āgra, æ, f. (*Κεφαλή*; *ἄγρα*, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Acute pain of the head, gouty or rheumatic.

Cēphāl'al'gia, æ, f. (*Κεφαλή*, the head; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Headache, or continued pain in the head: cephalalgia.

Cephal'ic. (*Κεφαλή*.) *Anat., Pharm.* Belonging to the head. *Cēphālicus*, a, um.

Cēphāl'itis. See *Encephalitis*.

Cēph'halo- (*Κεφαλή*.) *Anat.* This in compound names denotes connection with the head.

Cēph'hālogrāp'hia, æ, f. (*Κεφαλή*; *γράφω*, to write.) *Anat.* A description of heads: cephalography.

Cēphāl'ohēmātōm'a, ātis, n. (*Κεφαλή*, the head; *αἱμάτωμα*, a bloody fungus.) *Pathol.* A sanguineous tumour of the cranium: a cephalohematome.

Cēphālōid'ēs, adj. (*Κεφαλή*; terminal -*idēs*.) Resembling the head: cephaloid.

Cēphālōlōg'ia, æ, f. (*Κεφαλή*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Anat.* A treatise on the head: cephalology.

Cēphālōm'ēter. (*Κεφαλή*; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Obstet.* An instrument for ascertaining the size of the foetal head, during parturition. *Cēphālōmetrum*, i, n.

Cēphālōp'odus, a, um. (*Κεφαλή*; *πούς*, a foot.) *Zool.* Applied to a Class (pl. n.) of *Mollusca*, in which strong fleshy productions by means of which they crawl proceed from the head: cephalopodous.

Cep'halot. (*Κεφαλή*.) *Chem.* A distinct fat discovered in the brain, containing phosphorus and sulphur. See *Cerebrot*.

Cep'halotome. (*Κεφαλή*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Obstet. Surg.* An instrument for cutting or breaking down the head of the foetus; there are various forms and adaptations of it. *Cēphālōtōmus*, i, m.

Cēphālōtōm'ia, *α, f.* (Same.) *Anatom. Surg.* Dissection of the head; also the cutting or breaking down of the foetal head: cephalotomy.

Cep'halotribe. (Κεφαλὴ; τρίβω, to break down.) *Obstet. Surg.* An instrument intended to supersede the crotchet and perforator in the operation of craniotomy.

Cēra Al'ba. (Κηρός, wax.) White, or bleached wax. See the following. (B. P.)

Cēra Flav'a. (Same; yellow.) Natural wax or honeycomb of the hive-bee. *Apis mellifica*. (B. P.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name of yellow wax; the *Cera flava*, or waxy secretion of the *Apis mellifica*. *Ornithol.* A membrane covering the base of the beak in which the nostrils are pierced.

Cērā'ceus, *α, um*. (*Cēra*.) Of the appearance or consistence of wax: ceraceous.

Cerasin'. (*Cērāsus*, the cherry tree.) *Cērāsina*, *α, f.* See *Adragan'hin*.

Cērālīt'ēs, *α, m*. (Κέρας, a horn.) *Geol.* The *Unicornu fossile*.

Cērālīt'ia, *idis, f.* (Κέρας; terminal -itis.) Same as *Corneitis*.

Cērāt'o-. (Κέρας.) *Anat.* Prefix denoting connection with the *cornu* or horn of the hyoid bone; or with the cornea.

Cerat'obran'chial. (*Cērātō*; βράγχια, the gills.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to those longer bent pieces, supported by the bones, which form the lower extremities of the branchial arches in fishes. *Cērātobran'chialis, is, e.*

Cērāt'ōcēle, *es, f.* (Κέρας; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A hernia of the cornea.

Cērāt'o-glos'sus, *α, um*. (*Cērātō*; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Anat.* A name for the *Hyo-glossus* muscle, from its appearance and insertion: ceratoglossal.

Ceratohyal. (Κέρας; hyoïdēs, hyoid.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the lower and larger of the two principal parts of the *cornu* of the hyoid bone. *Ceratohyalis, is, e.*

Cērāt'old'ēs, *adj.* (Κέρας; terminal -idēs.) Resembling a horn: ceratoid.

Ceratom'a. See *Keratoma*.

Cerat'on'yx'is. See *Keratonyxis*.

Cērāt'oplas'tica, *α, f.* (Κέρας; πλάσσω, to form.) *Surg.* The artificial formation of the cornea: ceratoplasty.

Cērāt'ōs'us, *α, um*. (Κέρας, a horn; terminal -ōsus.) Having, or full of, horn: cera'tous or ce'ratose.

Cerat'otom'e. (Κέρας; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* A knife for dividing the cornea. *Cērātōtōmus, i, m.*

Cērāt'ōtōm'ia, *α, f.* (Κέρας; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Cutting of the cornea: ceratotomy.

Cērāt'um, *i, n*. (*Cēra*, wax.) *Pharm.* A compound ointment in which wax predominates as a stiffening ingredient: cerate.

Cer'cea, *α, f.* (Κέρκος, a tail.) *Entomol.* Applicable to feelers situated behind the body.

Cerch'nus, *i, n*. (Κέρχω, to render hoarse.) *Pathol.* Noisy respiration: wheezing. See *Rhonceus*.

Cereāl'in'. (*Ceres*, the Goddess of Corn.) *Chem.* The nutritious principle in flour. *Cereālina, α, f.*

Cereāl'is, *is, e*. (Same.) *Bot.* Pertaining to corn: cereal.

Cērēbell'is, *idis, f.* (*Cērēbellum*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the cerebellum.

Cērēbell'um, *i, n*. (Dim. *Cērēbrum*.) *Anat.* The little brain: situated in the lower and posterior part of the *cranium*.

Cērēbrāl'is, *is, e*. (*Cērēbrum*.) Belonging to the brain; brain-like: ce'rebral.

Cereb'ric. (*Cērēbrum*; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Applied to a fatty acid existing in the brain in combination with soda. *Cērēbricus, α, um*.

Cērēb'rifor'mis, *is, e*. (*Cērēbrum*; forma, likeness.) *Med.* Like the form or substance of the brain: encephaloid: cerebriiform.

Cerebrin'. (*Cērēbrum*.) *Chem.* The cerebral, lamellous stearin obtained from the brain-mass. *Cērēbrina, α, f.*

Cērēbrīt'is, *idis, f.* (*Cērēbrum*; -itis, inflammation.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the substance of the brain.

Cēr'ebro-. *Anat., Physiol.* A prefix, in compound terms, denoting connection with the *Cerebrum*.

Cērēbrold'ēs, *adj.* (*Cērēbrum*;

terminal -*idēs*.) Resembling brain : ce'rebroid.

Cer'ebrot. (*Cērēbrum*.) Same as *Cephalot*.

Cērēbrum, *i*, *n*. (Κάρα, the head.) *Anat.* The brain proper; occupying the entire upper portion of the cranium; and separated from the cerebellum by the *Tentorium*.

Cērēvis'ia, *α*, *f*. (As if *Cērēris vis in aqua*, the strength of corn in water.) Any liquid brewed from corn; ale, beer.

Cērēvis'ia Fermen'tum. *M. Med.* (B. P.) Yeast, or barm.

Cer'ii Ox'alas. (*Cēra*, wax; *Oxalium acidum*; terminal -*ate*.) *M. Med.*, *Pharm.* Salt precipitated from a solution of oxalate of ammonia added to a soluble salt of cerium. Pharmacopœial name for *Oxalate of Cerium*.

Cer'in'. (*Cēra*, wax.) *Chem.* A component of common wax; which dissolves in sixteen times its weight of boiling alcohol, and has properties almost the same as those of wax. *Cērīna*, *α*, *f*.

Cer'ium. (*Ceres*, the planet of that name.) *Chem.* A rare metal, found associated with lanthanum, and didymium—as hydrated sulphates, in *Cerite*, and other mineral compounds.

Cer'nuus, *a*, *um*. (*Cernuo*, to bow downward.) *Bot.* Nodding : cernuous.

Cerum'en, *inis*, *n*. (*Cēra*, wax.) *Physiol.* The wax-like secretion in the ear, given out by follicles of the inner surface of the *Meatus auditorius externus*; ear-wax.

Cerum'inous. (*Cerūmen*; terminal -*ōsus*.) *Physiol.* Belonging to cerumen. *Cērūminōsus*, *a*, *um*.

Cērūs'sa, *α*, *f*. (Κῆρ, a plague, death, or poison; from its poisonous qualities.) *Chem.* The subcarbonate of lead; white lead : cerusse.

Cerv'ical. (*Cervix*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the neck. *Cervicālis*, *is*, *e*.

Cervidæ, patron. pl. *m*. (*Cervus*; terminal -*idæ*.) *Zoöl.* A Family having the *Cervus* for their type.

Cer'vix, *icis*, *f*. (As if *Cērēbria*, the way of the brain.) *Anat.* The neck, more particularly its back portion. Also, generally those parts

of organs that are narrowed, like a neck.

Cer'vus, *i*, *m*. (Κέρας, a horn.) *Zoöl.* A genus of *Mammalia Ruminantia*.

Cer'vus El'ēphas. *M. Med.* The stag, the horns of which afford some valuable medicines.

Cespitōsus, *a*, *um*. (*Cespes*, a turf; terminal -*ōsus*.) *Bot.* Producing many stems from one root, forming a surface of turf or sōd : cespitose.

Cetac'eous. (*Cētus*, a whale.) Belonging to the whale. *Cētāceus*, *a*, *um*.

Cētāc'eum, *i*, *n*. (*Cētus*.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for an oily, concrete, crystalline, semi-transparent matter, obtained from several species of whale, but chiefly the *Physeter macrocephalus*: spermaceti.

Cet'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* A supposed peculiar acid resulting from the saponification of *Cetin*; found to be only a mixture of margaric acid and *Cetin*.

Cet'in. (*Cētus*.) *Chem.* Spermaceti. *Cētīna*, *α*, *f*.

Cetr'aria, *α*, *f*. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of the *Cetraria Islandica*.

Cetr'aria Islan'dica. *M. Med.* The new Pharmacopœial name of the *Lichen cetraria*, or Iceland moss.

Cetrar'ic. (*Cetrāria*; terminal -*ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to Iceland moss; applied to anacid. *Cetrāricus*, *a*, *um*.

Cetrār'in'. *Chem.* The bitter principle of the *Cetraria Islandica*. *Cetrārīna*, *α*, *f*.

Ceylon Moss. See *Jafna Moss*.

Chaff. See *Palea*.

Chālaz'a, *α*, *f*. (Χάλαζα, a hail-stone.) *Bot.* Applied to an enlargement of the *raphe*, where it joins the base of the nucleus. *Pathol.* Same as *Chalazion* and *Hordeolum*. *Physiol.* Two spiral bodies (nom. pl.) situated one at each end of the egg, the apex of each adhering to the yolk.

Chālaz'ion, *ii*, *n*. } (Same.)
Chālaz'ium, *ii*, *n*. } *Surg.* A small tubercle on the edge of the eyelid; called also *Chalaza* and *Hordeolum*, or styte.

Chälazös'is, *is*, f. (Χαλάζωσις.) *Pathol.* Same as *Chalaza* and *Chalazion*.

Chalcëdôn'ius, *a*, *um*. } Having
Chalcëd'önus, *a*, *um*. } the external characters of chalcedony: chalcedonious, or chalcedonous.

Chalk. (Sax. *Cealc*.) *M. Med.* Carbonate of lime; whitening. *Crëta*, *a*, f.

Chalk-stone. *Pathol.* A concretion deposited in the hands and feet of those afflicted with gout, resembling chalk, though chemically different; gout-stone. *Calcûlus Arthriticus*. *Calcûlus Pödagricus*.

Chalyb'ente. (Χάλυψ, iron.) *Med.* Containing iron. *Chälÿbeätus*, *a*, *um*.

Chamæl'eön, *önis*, or *ontis*, m. (Χαμαι, on the ground; λέων, a lion.) *Bot.* A name given to certain thistles, from the variety of their colours; like the changing hues of the chameleon. *Zool.* The type of the *Chamæleonida*.

Chäma'lëönide, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Chämæleon*; terminal *-ides*.) *Zool.* A family of *Reptilia sauria*, having the chameleon for its type.

Chämæ'mël'um, *i*, n. (Χαμαι, on the ground; μήλον, an apple.) *M. Med.* The *Anthemis nobilis*.

Chämæ'mël'um Nöb'ile. *M. Med.* The *Anthemis nobilis*.

Chambers of the Eye. See *Camera*.

Cham'omile Flow'ers. *M. Med.* The flowers of *Anthemis nobilis*.

Chämömil'la Romän'a. *M. Med.* The *Anthemis nobilis*.

Chan'cre. (Fr.) *Surg. Pathol.* A sore or ulcer arising from the direct application of the syphilitic poison.

Change of Life. *Physiol.* Popularly, the constitutional disturbance often attending the cessation of the *Catamenia*.

Channelled. See *Canaliculatus*.

Characters, Chem'ical. Various systems of these, as symbols, have been introduced; but are now almost entirely discarded. Abbreviations, equations, and contractions are employed instead. See *Abbreviation*.

Char'coal. See *Carbon*.

Charp'ic. (Fr.) A substance

composed of filaments separated or scraped from old linen; used in lieu of lint, for absorbing blood, matter or the like.

Char'ta Epispast'ica. (*Charta*, paper; ἑπισπάω, to attract.) *Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for a new blistering paper; the essential ingredient of which is the blistering-fly.

Char'ta Sinäp'is. *Mustard Paper*. (B. P.)

Cheek. See *Bucca*, *Genæ*, *Mala*.

Cheek-Bone. (Sax. *Ceacchan*.) *Anat.* The *Os jugale*, *malæ*, or *zygomaticum*.

Cheil'oplas'tic. *Surg.* Belonging to the operation of cheiloplasty, *Cheiloplas'ticus*, *a*, *um*.

Cheil'oplas'ty. (Χείλος, the lip; πλάσσω, to form.) *Surg.* The operation of supplying deficiencies of the lip, by appropriating a sufficient portion of neighbouring, healthy substance, to that purpose.

Cheiropt'erus, *a*, *um*. (Χείρ, the hand; πτερόν, a wing.) *Zool.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) of *Mammalia Carnaria*, that have a fold of skin extending from the neck between their four feet and toes; enabling certain of them to fly, as the bat tribe: cheirop-terous.

Chel'æ Canc'rorum. See *Cancrorum*, *Lapilli* et *Chelæ*.

Chëll'e'tra, *a*, f. (*Chëla*, a claw.) *Zool.* Prehensile organs (nom. pl.) of certain *Arachnides*, terminated by two fingers; or a single one resembling a hook, or claw.

Chëll'iferus, *a*, *um*. (Χηλή, a claw; φέρο, to bear.) Having claws or pincers: cheliferous.

Chëll'ifor'mis, *is*, e. (Χηλή; forma.) Formed like a claw: cheliform.

Chëloid'ës, adj. (Χέλος, a tortoise; terminal *ides*.) *Pathol.* *Zool.* Applied to a skin disease; resembling the tortoise: cheloid.

Chëlön'ia, *önium*, pl. n. (Χελώνη, a tortoise.) An Ord. of *Reptilia*, including the several varieties of the tortoise. See *Testudo*.

Chëlön'ius, *a*, *um*. (Χελώνη, a tortoise.) *Zool.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of the *Reptilia*: chelonian.

Chem'ical. (*Chémia.*) Of or belonging to chemistry. *Chémicus*, *a*, *um*.

Chem'istry. (*Xημία*, from *χύνω*, to pour out, or to melt.) *Nat. Philos.* "The science which investigates the composition of natural substances, and the permanent changes of constitution which their mutual actions produce." *Chémia*, *Chímia*, or *Chýmia*, *a*, *f*.

Chémōs'is, *eos*, *f*. (*Χαίνω*, to gape.) *Surg.* Inflammation of the *conjunctiva*, with lymph or blood effused in the cellular substance connecting it with the eyeball, causing it to be projected in a ridge around the cornea—the latter appearing thereby sunk as in a gap.

Cher'ry-Laur'el. } *M. Med.* The
Cher'ry, *Bay*. } *Prunus lauro-cerasus*.

Chew'ing the Cud. *Physiol.* A faculty peculiar to certain animals of masticating their food a second time. See *Ruminans*, and *Rumination*.

Chias'ma, *ātis*, *n*. (*Χίαζω*, to make the letter X.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* The crossing of the fibres of the optic nerve: *chiasm*. See *Intersectio*, *Intricatura*.

Chic'ken Pox. *Pathol.* The disease *Varicella*.

Chil'blain. (*Sax. Cele*, cold; *blēgen*, a boil.) *Surg.* A painful inflammatory swelling on the fingers, toes, or heels, consequent on exposure to severe cold; a kibe. *Pernio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Child-Red Fever. See *Puerperal Fever*.

Chimāphil'a, *a*, *f*. (*Χεῖμα*, winter; *φιλέω*, to love.) Pharmacopœial name for the *Chimaphila corymbosa*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Decandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Pyrolaceæ*. See *Pyrola*.

Chimāphil'a Cōrymbōs'a. }
Chimāphil'a Um'bellāt'a. } *M. Med.* The *Pyrola umbellata*, or American winter-green.

Chim'ney-Sweep'er's Can'cer. *Pathol.* The *Cancer scroti*, or soot-wart.

Chin'-Cough. (*Belg. Kienkoeff.*) *Pathol.* *Pertussis*, or whooping-cough.

Chin'china. *M. Med.* *Cinchona*, or Peruvian bark.

Chines'e Worm'wood. *M. Med.* The *Artemisia Chinensis*.

Chinoidin'. (*China*, Peruvian bark; *είδος*, likeness.) *Chem.* A substance containing a small portion of amorphous quinine. *Chinoidina*, *a*, *f*.

Chirāg'ra, *a*, *f*. (*Χεῖρ*, the hand; *ἄγρᾱ*, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Gout in the joints of the hand.

Chirāt'a, *a*, *f*. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the herb and root of the *Agathotes*, or *Agathotes chyrata*.

Chirōn'ia, *a*, *f*. (*Chiron*, the centaur.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Gentiana*, or *Gentianaceæ*.

Chirōn'ia Centaur'ium. *M. Med.* The Lesser Centaury.

Chirur'geōn. See *Chirurgus*, *Surgeon*.

Chirur'gia, *a*, *f*. (*Χεῖρ*, the hand; *ἔργον*, a work.) A manual operation. *Med.* That department of medicine which heals *with the hand*; but not excluding other remedies: surgery, or *chirurgery*. See *Surgery*.

Chirur'gicus, *a*, *um*. (*Chirurgia*.) Belonging to surgery; surgical: *chirurgical*.

Chirur'gus, *i*, *m*. (*Χεῖρ*, the hand; *ἔργον*, a work.) A surgeon, or *chirurg*.

Chitīn'a, *a*, *f*. (*Χιτὼν*, a doublet.) *Entomol.* The hard crust forming the outward integument; especially the *elytra*: the *chitine*.

Chloas'ma, *ātis*, *n*. (*Χλωάζω*, to be green.) *Pathol.* A cutaneous affection exhibiting spots and patches of a yellowish brown colour; the *Pityriasis versicolor* of Willan.

Chlor'al. (*Chloro*; and termination or suffix *-al*; belonging to or containing chlorine.) A preparation obtained through continued action of chlorine on absolute alcohol.

Chlor'al Hyd'rate. *Chloral Hydras* (B. P.), Hydrate of Chloral. (See foregoing.) A crystallizing substance, formed by combination of *chloral* with water.

Chlor'ate. (*Chloricum acidum*; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of chloric acid with a base. *Chlōras*, *ātis*, *f*.

Chlor'ic. (*Chlōrium*; chlorine;

terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from chlorine. *Chloricus, a, um.*

Chlor'ide. (*Chlōrium*; terminal -ide.) *Chem.* A combination of chlorine with different substances. *Chloridum, i, n.*

Chlor'ide of Mer'cury. *M. Med.* The *Submurius hydrargyri*, the *Hydrargyri chloridum* of the pharmacopœia, or *Calomelas*, or *Calomelas sublimatum*.

Chlor'ine. (Χλωρίς, green.) *Chem.* An elementary body, formerly called oxy-muriatic acid; also *Dephlogisticated marine acid*. *Chlōrium, ii, n.*

Chloriod'ate. (*Chlōriōdētum* acidum; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of chloriodic acid with a base. *Chlōriōdas, ātis, f.*

Chloriod'ic. (*Chlōrium*, chlorine; *iōdinium*, iodine; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Belonging to chlorine and iodine; applied to an acid obtained from this compound. *Chlōriōdētus, a, um.*

Chloro-. *Chem.* A prefix in compound terms, meaning that chlorine is one of the components of the substance denoted, or is employed in its preparation.

Chlorocarbon'ic. (*Chlōro-; carbonium*; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* An acid obtained from chlorine and carbon, termed Phosgene, properly Photogene gas. *Chlōrōcarbōnētus, a, um.*

Chlor'odyn'e. (Same.) A patent medicine, invented in India. It has been much advertised, as an anodyne.

Chlor'oform'um. (*Chlōro-; formyle*.) *Chem., Med.* (B. P.) An anæsthetic agent, the perchloride of formyle: long held in estimation; but, of late, its use has been considered more hazardous than *Ether*; thus tending to revive the reputation of the latter.

Chlor'oform'yle. (Same meaning as foregoing.)

Chlōrōm'ētrum, i, n. (*Chlōrium*; μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem.* An apparatus for estimating the quantity of chlorine in combination with water, or a base; a chlorometer.

Chlōrōphyll'e. (Χλωρίς, green; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Chem.* The green colouring matter of leaves.

Chlōrō'sis, is, f. (Χλωρίς, green.) *Pathol.* A disease peculiar to young females; under retention or suppression of the menstrual discharge; green-sickness. A genus, Ord. *Adynamia*; Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Chlōrō'ticus, a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *chlorosis*: chlorotic.

Chlor'ous Ac'id. *Chem.* The peroxide of chlorine, because approaching to an acid in its nature.

Chlor'uret. (*Chlōrium*; terminal -uret.) *Chem.* A combination of chlorine with a metal, or inflammable body. *Chlōrūrētum, i, n.*

Choke-Damp. (Sax. *Aceōcian*, to stifle; Germ. *Dampf*, a vapour.) Term used for all irrespirable gases.

Chol'em'ia, æ, f. (Χολή, bile; αἷμα, blood.) *Chem. Pathol.* The presence of bile-pigment in the blood: cholemia.

Chol'agōguc'. (Χολή, bile; ἄγω, to lead out.) *Pharm.* Medicine possessing the property of increasing the evacuation of bile. *Chol'agōgus, a, um.*

Chol'e, es, f. (Χολή.) *Physiol.* The bile. See *Bilis* and *Fel*.

Chol'eat. (*Cholēicum* acidum; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of choleic acid with a base. *Choleas, ātis, f.*

Chol'ecystit'is, idis, f. (*Cholēcystis*, the gall-bladder; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the gall-bladder.

Chol'ēdōchus, a, um. (Χολή; δέχομαι, to receive.) *Anat.* Receiving gall or bile. See *Ductus Communis Choledochus*.

Chol'ēt. (Χολή; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Relating to bile; applied to an acid obtained from bile. *Cholētus, a, um.*

Chol'ēin'. (Χολή.) *Chem.* The peculiar principle of bile. *Cholēina, æ, f.*

Cholepyr'rhin. (Χολή; πυρρός, yellow.) *Chem.* Synonymous with *Biliphein*. *Cholēpyrchina, æ, f.*

Chol'ēra, æ, i. (Χολή, bile; ῥέω, to flow: or χολάς, the intestines; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A disease, the symptoms of which are vomiting and purging of bile; with painful griping, and spasm of the muscles of the abdomen and calves.

of the legs, etc. A genus, Ord. *Spasmi*; Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Chol'era Asiatica. *Pathol.* A marked illustration of the foregoing; but a very formidable epidemic. Its symptoms are more severe and rapid in their progress to a too generally fatal issue.

Chol'era Bilio'sa. (See foregoing.) *Pathol.* Copious and frequent vomiting; at first of the alimentary and fecal matters; with redundancy of bile, and spasms of the legs and thighs.

Chol'eraic. Same as *Cholericus*.

Chol'er'icus, a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to cholera. *Physiol.* Bilious.

Chol'eroid'. (*Chol'era*, and terminal *-idēs*.) *Pathol.* Resembling cholera; applied to diseases of this character. *Chol'eroidēs*, adj.

Chol'erophób'ia, a, f. (*Chol'era*; φόβος, fear.) *Pathol.* A dread of cholera.

Chol'erophōn'e, es, f. (*Chol'era*; φωνή, the voice.) *Pathol.* The *Vox cholericæ*, or faint whispering voice of choleraic patients.

Chol'esteatōm'a, ātis, n. (*Χολή*; στεάτωμα.) *Pathol.* A fatty tumour, laminated and pearly, principally composed of crystals of cholesteroline; a cholesteatome.

Chol'ester'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* Obtained by treating Cholesterin with nitric acid.

Cholest'erin'. (*Χολή*, bile; στερεός, firm or solid.) *Chem.* A fatty substance of pearl-like appearance, forming the well-known material of human biliary calculi. *Cholestērīna*, *a, f.*

Chol'ic. (*Χολή*.) *Chem.* Belonging to bile. *Cholicus, a, um.*

Chol'ic Ac'id. A peculiar acid obtained from bile, free from sulphur. *Acidum Cholicum.* See *Cholic*.

Chol'inate. (*Cholinicum acidum*; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of cholinic acid with a base. *Cholīnas, ātis, f.*

Chol'in'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* A distinct substance obtained from bile, and called an acid. *Ac'idum Cholinicum.*

Chol'ic. (*Χολή*; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Synonymous with *Chol'ic*.

Applied to an acid obtained from bile, containing sulphur. *Chol'dicous, a, um.*

Chol'olit'hic. (*Chol'dolithus*.) Belonging to a gall-stone.) *Chol'dolithicus, a, um.*

Chol'olit'hus, i, m. (*Χολή*; λίθος, a stone.) *Chem. Pathol.* A gall-stone, or biliary calculus.

Chol'osis, is, or eos, f. (*Χολή*.) *Pathol.* In pl., Biliary diseases.

Chondral gia, a, f. (*Χόνδρος*; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain (rheumatic, arthritic, or inflammatory) of the cartilages.

Chondrin'. (*Χόνδρος*, cartilage.) *Chem.* Gelatin obtained from the permanent cartilages, the cornea, fungous bones, etc. *Chondrina, a, f.*

Chondro-. (*Χόνδρος*.) *Anat.* A prefix in compound terms, denoting connection with cartilage.

Chond'rōgēn'is, is, or eos, f. (*Χόνδρος*; γένεσις, generation.) *Physiol.* The formation of cartilage.

Chond'rogrip'hia, a, f. (*Χόνδρος*; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A history of cartilage: chondrography.

Chond'roid. (*Χόνδρος*; terminal *-idēs*.) *Pathol.* Resembling cartilage. *Chondroidēs*, adj.

Chond'rolōg'ia, a, f. (*Χόνδρος*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* A dissertation on the nature and structure of cartilages: chondrology.

Chond'rōm'a, ātis, n. (*Χόνδρος*.) *Pathol.* A cartilaginous growth.

Chond'rop'teryg'ius, a, um. (*Χόνδρος*; πτερόγιον, a little wing.) *Ichthycl.* Cartilage-finned; applied to a distinct series (pl. m.): chondropterygious.

Chond'rōsis, is, or eos, f. *Pathol.* The progress of *Chondroma*. *Physiol.* The formation of cartilage.

Chond'rōtōm'ia, a, f. (*Χόνδρος*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat., Surg.* Dissection or division of cartilage.

Chord. (*Χορδή*.) A string of a harp. *Geom.* A right line from one extremity of an arch to another: a subtense. *Chorda, a, f.*

Chorda Mag'na. *Anat.* The *Tendo Achillis*.

Chorda Tym'pani. *Anat.* A branch of the seventh pair of nerves.

Chordæ Tendin'æ. *Anat.*

Muscular attachments, connecting the *Carneæ columnæ* of the ventricles to the auricular valves of the heart.

Chor'dæ Vōcāl'es. *Anat., Physiol.* The thyro-arytenoid ligaments of the larynx, or the inferior ligaments of the glottis.

Chor'dæ Willis'ii. See *Willis, Chords of.*

Chor'dec. (Fr. *Chordé*; a cord.) *Pathol.* Painful tension and downward curvature of the penis, experienced in *Gonorrhœa*.

Chōrēa', æ, f. (*Χορεία*, saltation.) *Pathol.* A species of convulsive disease characterised by energetic movements of the limbs, and involuntary gesticulations; termed also the St. Vitus' Dance. See *Convulsio Habitualis*.

Chōr'ion, ii, n. (*Χωρίον*.) *Obstet., Physiol.* The second or most external membrane involving the fœtus. Also, the *Membrana putaminis*, or membrane of the shell of the egg.

Chor'oid'. (*Chōrion*; terminal -*idēs*.) *Anat.* Resembling the chorion. *Chōroïdēs*, adj.

Chor'oid Mem'brane. *Anat.* The second membrane of the eyeball, immediately beneath the sclerotic coat. Also, the *Velum interpositum*, or choroid membrane of the brain. *Membrāna Chōroïdēs*.

Chor'oid Plex'us. *Anat.* A plexus of vessels, woven, as it were, into a thin vascular membrane derived from the *Pia mater*, situated in the lateral ventricles of the brain. *Plexus Chōroïdēs*.

Christ'mas Rose. *M. Med.* The *Helleborus niger*.

Chrom'ate. (*Chromicum acidum*; terminal -*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of chromic acid with a base. *Chromas, ātis, f.*

Chromat'ic. (*Χρῶμα*, colour.) Belonging to colour. *Chrōmāt'icus, a, um.*

Chromatōgēnous. (*Χρῶμα*; γεννάω, to generate.) *Pathol.* Generating or forming colour; applied to the functions of the derma. *Chrōmātōgēnus, a, um.*

Chrōmāt'ōlōg'ia, æ, f. (*Χρῶμα*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine of colour: chromatology.

Chrōmāt'op'sia, æ, f. (*Χρῶμα*; ὄψις, vision.) *Pathol.* Coloured vision: chromatopsy.

Chrom'atrop'e. (*Χρῶμα*; τρέπω, to turn.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument on the principle of the magic lantern; to which is adjusted a revolving disc, painted with a variety of colours, which seem to fuse and combine, during a rapid revolving motion, so as to produce beautiful and highly pleasing figures. *Chrōmātōrōpus, i, m.*

Chrom'ic. *Chem.* Belonging to *Chromium*, applied to an acid extracted from the red lead ore of Siberia. *Chrōmicus, a, um.*

Chrōm'idrōs'ia, is, f. (*Χρῶμα*; ἰδρῶς, to sweat.) *Pathol.* Abnormal coloration of the perspiration.

Chrōm'ium, ii, n. (*Χρῶμα*.) *Chem.* A metal extracted from native chromate of lead, or of iron: chrome.

Chrom'ogen. (*Χρῶμα*; γεννάω, to generate.) *Chem.* Vegetable colouring-matter; which, acted on by acids and alkalis, produces red, yellow, or green tints. *Chrōmōgēnium, ii, n.*

Chromop'sy. See *Chromatopsia*.

Chron'ic. (*Χρόνος*, time.) *Pathol.* Long-continued; opposed to *acute*. *Chrōnicus, a, um.*

Chronother'mal. (*Χρονός*; θερμή, heat.) Applied to a theory that all diseases have periodic intermissions, with alternate chills and heats. *Chrōnōthermālis, is, e.*

Chroōpsia. Same as *Chromatopsia*.

Chrys'alls, idis, f. (*Χρυσός*, gold.) *Entomol.* The *Pupa*, *Nympha*, or second condition in the metamorphosis of insects; also termed *Aurelia*.

Chrys'ōphan'ic Ac'id. (*Χρυσός*, gold; φαίνω, to shine.) A highly irritating, or corroding acid; of comparatively recent discovery. Supposed to be the active principle contained in *Gōa Powder*; if not indeed that powder itself. For its value, in form of ointment, usually see *Gōa*. (The acid crystallizes in fine yellow scales.)

Chyl'e. (*Χυλός*, juice.) *Physiol.* The milk-like liquor from which the blood is formed, occupying the

lacteal vessels and thoracic duct. *Chylus*, i, m.

Chyliferous. (*Chylus*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Bearing chyle. *Chyliferus*, a, um.

Chylificat'ion. (*Chylus*; *fācio*, to make.) *Physiol.* The process by which the chyle is separated from the chyme. *Chylificatio*, *ōnis*, f.

Chyl'opoiet'ic. (*Chylus*; *poiēō*, to make.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Connected with the formation of chyle. *Chyl'opoieticus*, a, um.

Chylōs'is, is, f. (*χυλός*, juice.) *Physiol.* Same as *Chylification*.

Chyl'uria, a, f. (*Chylus*; *ōūrov*, urine.) *Pathol.* A discharge of chyle with the urine.

Chym'e. (*χυμός*, juice.) *Physiol.* The pulpy mass formed by the food in its first great change in the process of digestion. *Chymus*, i, m.

Chym'ia. See *Chemia*.

Chym'ificat'ion. (*Chymus*; *fācio*, to make.) *Physiol.* Conversion of the food into chyme. *Chymificatio*, *ōnis*, f.

Chym'istry. (Old spelling of *Chemistry*.)

Cicatric'ula, a, f. (Dim. *Cicatrix*.) *Physiol.* The blastoderm.

Cicat'rix, icis, f. (*Cicatrizo*, to heal, leaving a scar.) *Surg.* The scar or seam of a healed wound, sore, or ulcer.

Cicatrizat'ion. (Same.) *Surg.* The process by which a cicatrix is formed. *Cicatrizatio*, *ōnis*, f.

Cicatrizāt'us, a, um. (Same.) *Bot.* Having a scar; scarred. *Surg.* Cicatrized.

Cicat'a, a, f. *M. Med.* The *Conium maculatum*, or hemlock.

Cicutin'a. (*Cicuta*, hemlock.) *Chem.* Same as *Conein*.

Cil'ia. (*Cilium*, i, n.) The eyelash; the hair of the eyebrow. (See *Cilium* below.) *Anat.* Nom. pl. of *Cilium*. *Zoöl.* Minute, slender objects attached to certain animals, that have a vibratile motion.

Cil'itary. (*Cilium*.) Belonging to the *Cilium*. Also applied to several parts corresponding to the junction of the cornea to the sclerotic coat. *Ciliaris*, is, e.

Ciliāt'us, a, um. (*Cilium*.) *Bot.* Having hairs, or a species of pubescence, on the margin of a

leaf or petal. *Zoöl.* Having *Cilia*: ciliate.

Cil'ium, ii, n. (Same.) *Anat.* The eyelid, but more strictly the utmost edge of the upper eyelid; the eyelash.

Cillōs'is, is, f. (*Cilleo*.) *Pathol.* Spasmodic trembling or agitation of the eyelids.

Cinchōn'a, a, f. (Countess *del Cinchon*, signally cured by its use.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopoeial name for several species of Peruvian bark. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Cinchonaceæ*. The B. P. gives the following:—

Cinchon'a Flav'a Cor'tex.

Cinchon'a Pal'lidæ Cor'tex.

Cinchon'a Rub'ræ Cor'tex.

Cinchōnāc'eus, a, um. (*Cinchōna*.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Cinchona*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): cinchonaceous.

Cinchon'ic. (*Cinchōna*; terminal -ic.) Belonging to *cinchona*; applied to an acid obtained from all the species. *Cinchōnicus*, a, um.

Cinchon'ic Ac'id. Same as *Kinic acid*.

Cinchonin'. (*Cinchōna*.) *Chem.* A peculiar vegetable principle or alkali, discovered in the *Cinchona condaminæa*. *Cinchōnina*, a, f.

Cinert'ious. (*Cinis*, the ash of any burnt substance.) Belonging to or resembling ashes in colour. *Anat.* Applied to the cortical substance of the brain, etc. *Cinertius*, a, um.

Cinēt'icus, a, um. (*κινέω*, to move.) Applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of the *Neurotica*; including diseases which affect the muscles: cinetic.

Cin'nabar. (*Κιννάβαρι*, the gum of an Indian tree.) *M. Med.* The red sulphuret or bisulphuret of mercury. *Cinnābāris*, is, f.

Cin'nāb'arine. *Chem.*, *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to cinnabar. *Cinnābārinus*, a, um.

Cinn'amom'i Cor'tex. (See the subjoined.) *M. Med.* The inmost bark obtained from shoots of *stocks* truncated from the following. (B. P.)

Cin'nāmōm'um, i, n. (Arab. *Kinamon*.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopoeial name of *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*; the *Laurus cinnamomum*.

Cin'namon Tree. *M. Med.* The *Laurus cinnamomum*.

Cin'namon Tree. *Wild. M. Med.* The *Laurus cassia*.

Cionit'is, idis, f. (Κίον, a column; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *uvula*.

Cion'orrāp'hia, æ, f. (Κίον; ράφη, a seam.) *Surg.* Suture of the *uvula*: cionorrhaphy.

Cion'otōm'ia, æ, f. (Κίον; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Cutting off of a part of the *uvula*: cionotomy.

Cyprin'idæ, patron. pl. m. (*Cyprinus*, a carp-fish; terminal -idæ.) *Ichthyol.* A family of *Malacopterygii Abdominales*, having the *Cyprinus* for its type.

Circināl'is. Same as the following.

Circināt'us, a, um. (*Circinor*, to be compassed about.) *Bot.* Compassed about; rounded: circinate.

Cir'cle. (*Circūlus*, a little ring.) *Astron., Geom.* A figure bounded with one line only, to which all the right lines that can be drawn from a point to the middle of it are equal.

Cir'culat'ion. (*Circūlo*, to circulate.) *Physiol.* That vital action by which the blood is sent from the heart through the arteries; these diminish in calibre till they end in minute ramifications on the entire surface, where they are connected to correspondingly minute veins; which, increasing in size, return the blood to the heart. "*Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis, et Sanguinis in Animalibus*," was the title given to his grand discovery of the Circulation of the Blood; as published by Harvey, at Frankfort, in 1627.

Cir'cumcis'ion. (*Circumcideo*, to cut about.) *Surg.* The operation of cutting off a circular piece of the prepuce. *Circumcisio, ōnis, f.*

Cir'cumduc'tion. (*Circum, about; dūco*, to lead.) *Anat.* Circular movement of a limb. *Circumductio, ōnis, f.*

Cir'cumflex'us, a, um. (*Circumflecto*, to bend about.) *Anat.* Bowed, or bent about: circumflex.

Cir'cumgyrāt'io, ōnis, f. (*Circum; gyro*, a circle.) Movement in a circle: circumgyration.

Cir'cumscis'silis, is, e. (*Circum-scindo*.) *Bot.* Applied to dehiscient fruits, the upper part of which opens like a lid: circumscissile.

Cir'cumscis'sus, a, um. (*Circum-scindo*.) *Bot.* Having a circular cut or fissure: circumcised.

Cir'rhōn'ōsus, i, m. (Κιρρὸς, tawny; νόσος, a disease.) *Pathol.* A golden yellow appearance of the *pleura, peritoneum*, etc., in the fœtus.

Cir'rhōs'is, is, f. (Κιρρὸς, reddish yellow, or tawny.) *Pathol.* Name, proposed for granulated or tuberculated kidney, designative of its general appearance or colour, in a diseased state.

Cir'rif'erus, a, um. } (*Cirrus*;
Cir'rig'erus, a, um. } *fēro*; *gēro*,
to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or producing
cirri: cirriferous; cirrigerous.

Cir'rig'rādus, a, um. (*Cirrus*; *gradior*, to walk.) Progressing by means of *cirri*: cirrigrade.

Cir'ripes, pēdis, adj. (*Cirrus*; *pes*, a foot.) Same as *Cirropodus*.

Cir'rōp'odus, a, um. (*Cirrus*; *ποῦς*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Fringe-footed; applied to a *Cl.* (pl. n.) of *Mollusca*, having filaments, or *cirri*, arranged in pairs on the abdomen, analogous to a sort of feet or fins: cirropodus.

Cirrōs'us, a, um. (*Cirrus*; terminal -ōsus.) *Bot.* Having or full of *cirri*: cirrose.

Cir'rus, i, m. (A lock of curled hair; a fringe.) *Bot.* A clasper or tendril, one of the *fulcra* of plants* also termed *Clavicula*. *Ichthyol.* In pl., fleshy organs in the head; which may probably remedy the imperfection of other organs of touch. *Zoöl.* Applied to organs similar to those last mentioned, in different parts of various animals.

Cir'sōcēl'e, es, f. (Κιρσός; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* A varicose enlargement of the spermatic vein; *Hernia varicosa*: cirsocele.

Cir'sold'ēs, adj. (Κιρσός; terminal -idēs.) Resembling a varix: cirsoïd.

Cir'som'phālos. (Κιρσός; ὀμφαλος, the navel.) *Pathol.* A varicose condition around the navel.

Cir'sophthal'mia, æ, f. (Κιρσός; ὀφθαλμος, the eye.) *Surg. Pathol.*

A varicose condition of the eye: cirsophthalmus.

Cir'sōtōm'ia, *a, f.* (Κίρσος; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Extirpation of varices: cirsootomy.

Cis'sam'pēlos, *i, f.* (Κισσός, ivy; ἀμπέλος, the vine.) The wild vine. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diaëcea*; Ord. *Monadelphica*. Juss. *Menispermææ*.

Cis'sam'pēlos Pareir'a. *M. Med.* The *Pareira brava*, or American wild vine.

Cit'rate. (*Citricum acídum*; terminal-ate.) *Chem.* A combination of citric acid, with a base. *Citras, ātis, f.*

Cit'rate of Potash. *M. Med.* (B. P.) *Potassæ citras*.

Cit'ric Acid. *Chem.* An acid obtained from lemon-juice.

Cit'ron. *M. Med.* Fruit of the *Cit'reum*, or citron-tree, a variety of the *Citrus medica*. *Citro, ōnis, f.* *Cedromēla, a, f.*

Citru'lus Cōlōcynth'is. *M. Med.* Name for the *Cucumis colocynthis*.

Cit'rus, *i, m.* (Κίτριά, the lemon, or citron.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Polyadelphia*; Ord. *Icosandria*. Juss. *Aurantiaceæ*.

Cit'rus Auran'tium. *M. Med.* The orange-tree.

Cit'rus Bigarad'ia. *M. Med.* The orange-tree.

Cit'rus Limet'ta Bergā'mium. *M. Med.* The tree from the rind of whose fruit oil of bergamot is obtained; the *Citrus limetta*.

* **Cit'rus Limōn'um**. } *M. Med.*

Cit'rus Mēd'ica. } Names of the plants which bear the *Limones* of the pharmacopœias, or limes and lemons.

Clairvoy'ance. (Fr. clear-sightedness, or sagacity.) The pretended phenomena practised by confederated exhibitors; in which (with the "mind's eye") the most intricate internal arrangements of his own or of another's body, and of any place, domicile, or building, however distant, and other wonderful things, are asserted to be seen by the performer.

Clam'my. See *Viscosus*.

Clap. (Old Fr. *Clapises*, public shops of infamous character.) *Surg. Pathol.* Vulgar term for *Baptorrhæa*.

Clār'ificāt'ion. (*Clārus*, clear; *fācio*, to make.) The purifying or freeing a fluid from heterogeneous matter or impurities. *Clār'ificātiō, ōnis, f.*

Clas'per. See *Cirrus*, *Clavicula*.

Class. *Nat. Hist.* A primary division of bodies having some general resemblance; but further divisible into distinctive Orders. *Classis, is, f.*

Clas'sificat'ion. (*Classis; fācio*, to make.) *Nat. Hist.* The systematic arrangement of natural productions, and morbid affections of the animal body into classes.

Clāvāt'io, ōnis, f. (*Clāvus*, a nail.) *Anat.* Same as *Gomphosis*.

Clāvāt'us, a, um. (*Clāva*, a club.) *Bot.* Club-shaped; clubbed: clavate.

Clāv'ellāt'us, a, um. } (*Clāva*,
Clāv'ellōs'us, a, um. } a club.)
Having, or formed like clubs: clavellate; clavellous.

Clāv'icorn'is, is, e. (*Clāva*; cornu, a horn.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (pl. f.) of *Coleoptera*, in which the antennæ are thick at the extremity; frequently forming a solid club: clavicornate.

Clāv'icūla, a, f. } (Dim. *Clāvis*,
Clāv'icūlus, i, m. } a key.) *Anat.*

The collar-bone, or clavicle. *Bot.* A tendril, clasper, or cirrus.

Clāv'iculār'is, is, e. (*Clāv'icūla*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the clavicle: clavicular.

Clāv'iculāt'us, a, um. (*Clāv'icūla*.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Having clavicles, as man, and the *Simiæ*: claviculate.

Clāv'ifor'mis, is, e. (*Clāva*, a club; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Club-shaped: claviform.

Clāv'us, i, m. (*Clāudo*, to shut; from resemblance to the head of a nail.) *Pathol.* A corn, or horny cutaneous formation; the effect of continued pressure, generally on the prominent parts of the toes. Also, a very acute pain confined to a small part of the head, as if a nail were being driven into it; called *Clavus hystericus*; also *condylōma* of the *utērus*; likewise, a tubercle on the white of the eye.

Claw. (Sax. *Clawu*.) *Bot.* The lower, narrow part of a petal.

Zoöl. The nail or talon of birds and other animals. *Unguis*, *is*, *m*.

Clay. (Sax. *Clæg*.) *Chem. Argilla*, or argillaceous earth.

Clay, Pure. *Chem.* The substance *Alumina*.

Cleau'sings. *Obstet.* The *Lochia*.

Cleav'age. (Sax. *Cleafan*, to split.) *Mineral.* The property of splitting, or of being split, in certain determinate directions; foliated fracture.

Cleid'o-. (Κλεις, the clavicle.) *Anat.* In compound names of muscles, etc., denotes attachment to or connection with the clavicle.

Clepsydra, æ, f. (Κλέπτω, to attain by secret means; ὕδωρ, water.) *Nat. Philos.* Instrument anciently employed for measuring time, by allowing water to drop through a small hole, from one vessel to another.

Clim'ac'tër, ëris, m. (Κλιμάζω, to proceed by degrees. The step or round of a ladder.) *Physiol.* The progression of human life, divided into periods of seven years.

Clim'acter'ic. (Κλιμακτήρ, from κλιμάζω, to proceed by degrees.) *Physiol.* Applied to a particular epoch during the ordinary term of life; divided into, or marked by multiplied periods of, seven years; at which the body is supposed to be peculiarly affected, and suffers considerable change. *Climactëricus, a, um.*

Clim'acter'ic Disease. *Pathol.* That sudden change which occurs in many instances of advanced life, generally about the fourth climacteric, or 63rd year, being 9 times 7. See *Climacteric*.

Clim'atolog'in, æ, f. (Clima; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* A treatise on climate: climatology.

Climan'drium, ii, n. (Κλάνη, a bed; άνήρ, a man.) *Bot.* The part of the pollen of fructification of the *Orchidea*, in which the anther is fixed.

Clin'ic. Fr. *Clinique*. (*Clinicus*, *i, m*.) *Med. Pathol.* Anciently applied to the medical attendant on bed-ridden patients. Now used (especially on the Continent) as the name for a lecture by the bedside.

Clin'ical. (Κλίνη, a bed.) *Med. Pathol.* Pertaining to a bed, as clinical lectures, which are those delivered by medical attendants at the bedside. *Clinicus, a, um.*

Clinoid'ës, adj. (Κλίνη; terminal -idës.) *Anat.* Resembling a bed; applied to four processes of the *Sella Turcica*: clinoid.

Clinômê'trum, i, n. (Κλίνω, to incline; μέτρον, a measure.) *Geom.* Apparatus for measuring the inclination of a line in relation to a horizontal plane: a clinometer.

Cliscom'eter, (Κλίσις, inclination; μέτρον, a measure.) Anat. Instrument for measuring the angle which the axis of the female pulvis makes with that of the body. *Cliseomê'trum, i, n.*

Clit'-Bur. *M. Med.* The *Arc-tium lappa*; also called Clot-bur.

Clit'oris, idis, f. (Κλείω, to shut up; because concealed by the *labia pudendi*.) *Anat.* A small glandiform body in the female, like a *penis*.

Clit'oris'mus, i, m. *Pathol.* Morbid swelling of the *clitoris*.

Clit'ori'tis, idis, f. (*Clit'oris*; terminal *itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *clitoris*.

Cloac'a, æ, f. (As if *Cluāca*, from κλύω, to wash or make clean.) *Surg. Pathol.* The openings (pl.) through the new bony shell (in *Necrosis* of a long cylindrical bone) into the *sequestrum*, or enclosed dead bone, by which the matter formed in the interior is discharged. *Zoöl.* A cavity in birds and certain other animals in which the oviducts terminate.

Clon'ic. (Κλόνος, commotion.) *Pathol.* Descriptive of irregular movements; spasms, in which contractions and relaxations are alternate; as in epilepsy. *Clônicus, a, um.*

Clot. (Belg. *Klot*, a mass of thickened fluid.) *Physiol.* The *Crassamentum* of the blood.

Clot-Bur. See *Clit'-Bur*.

Clove. (Sax. *Clufe*, a spike.) *M. Med.* The calyx, or unexpanded flower of the *Eugenia caryophyllata*. See *Anthophyllus*.

Clove-Gill'flower. } *M. Med.*
Clove-Pink. } The *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

Clove-Tree. *M. Med.* The *Eugenia caryophyllata*.

Clov'en spine. *Surg. Pathol.* *Spina bifida*, a variety of *Hydrorachis* or *Hydrorachitis*.

Club-Foot. See *Talipes*.

Clüpeidæ, patron. nom. pl. f. (*Clüpea*, a small fish of the herring kind; terminal *-idæ*.) *Ichthyol.* A family having the *Clupea* for their type.

Clus'ter. See *Racemus*, *Thyrus*.

Clýpeäl'is, is, e. (*Clýpeus*, a shield.) Belonging to a shield: clypeal.

Clys'ter. (*Κλυστήρ*, from to wash away.) *Med.* An injection into the rectum; an enema; a glyster. *Clyster, éris*, m.

Coädünät'us, a, um. (*Coädüno*, to join together.) *Bot.* Clustered: coadunate.

Coag'uläble. (*Coägülo*, to curdle.) *Chem.*, *Physiol.* Having the property of coagulation. *Coägülabilis*, is, e.

Coag'ulable Lym'ph. *Physiol.* Fibrin of the blood.

Coag'ulat'ion. (*Coägülo*.) *Chem.*, *Physiol.* The thickening state of the albuminous portion of certain animal and vegetable fluids, on applying acids or heat. *Coägülatio, önis*, f.

Coägü'lum, i, n. (*Coägülo*.) *Chem.*, *Physiol.* The jelly-like consistence assumed by albuminous substances, blood, etc., when acted on by heat.

Coales'cent. (*Coälesco*, to grow together.) Growing together; concreting. *Coälescens, tis*, part.

Coaptat'ion. (*Con*, together; *apto*, to fit.) *Surg.* The fitting together of the ends of a fractured bone. *Coäptatio, önis*, f.

Coarctat'ion. (*Coarcto*, to straiten.) Straitening, or pressing together. *Surg. Pathol.* Applied to strictures of the intestine or urethra. *Coarctatio, önis*, f.

Coarctät'us, a, um. (Same.) *Bot.* Pressed close together: coarctate.

Coat. See *Tunica*.

Coat'ed. See *Tunicatus*. *Pathol.* Applied to any condition of the tongue, indicative of visceral disturbance; loaded.

Cob'alt. (Germ. *Kobold*.) *Chem.*

A metal met in combination, generally, with arsenic. *Cöbaltum*, i, n.

Cobal'ticus, a, um. *Chem.* Belonging to cobalt: cobaltic.

Cob'ra de Capel'lo. *Zööl.* Portuguese name for the *Naja vulgaris*, or hooded snake.

Cob'web. Web of the *Aränea*, or spider.

Coc'cif'erus, a, um. (*Coccus*; *jëro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing berries, or objects like them: cocciferous.

Coc'cinel'la, æ, f. (Dim. *Coccus*.) *M. Med.* The cochineal insect; cochineal. See *Coccus Cacti*. *Entomol.* A genus of *Coleoptera*. The lady-bird.

Coc'cinellin'. The colouring principle of cochineal; carmine. *Coccinellina*, æ, f.

Coc'cülus, i, m. (Dim. *Coccus*.) A genus, Cl. *Diaccia*; Ord. *Dodecandria*. Juss. *Menispermæ*. *M. Med.* Pharmacopoeial name for the fruit of *Anamirta cocculus*, or *Cocculus Indicus*.

Coc'cülus Indit Arömäticus. *M. Med.* *Myrtus pimenta*, or Jamaica pepper.

Coc'cülus Indicus. *M. Med.* The berries of the *Menispermum cocculus*.

Palmät'us. *M. Med.* The plant which affords Calumba, Colomba, or Columbo root: called also *Menispermum palmatum*.

Coc'cum, i, n. (*Κόκκος*, a grain.) *Bot.* A kind of seed-vessel distinguished from a capsule, the sides of which being elastic, project the seeds with great force, as in the *Euphorbia*.

Coc'cum Báp'hleum. *Entomol.* The Kermes berry.

Coc'cus, i, m. (*Κόκκος*, a kernel; also, an insect.) *Bot.* A cell or capsule. *Entomol.* A genus of *Hemiptera Gallinsecta*. *M. Med.* Pharmacopoeial name (B. P.) for the *Coccus cacti*.

Coc'cus Cacti. *M. Med.* The *Coccinella*, or cochineal insect.

Coc'cus Infectörius. *Entomol.* The insect which produces the kermes grains or berries.

Coc'cus Lac'ca. *Entomol.* The insect which produces Lac.

Coc'cygeus, a, um. (*Coccyz*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the coccyx: coccygeal.

Coccyx, *cŷgis*, f. (Κόκκυξ, the cuckoo; because like its bill.) *Anat.* The small triangular bone appended to the point of the *sacrum*.

Coccyx, *cŷgis*, f. (Coccyx; , pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the coccyx, occurring especially in women.

Cochineal. *M. Med.* The *Coccus cacti*, *Coccinella*, or cochineal insect, brought from South America, as a reddish grain. *Coccinella*, *c*, f.

Cochl. Ampl. } *Pharm.* For *Cochl. Mag.* } *Cochleäre amplum*, or *magnum*, a table-spoon.

Cochl. Med. *Pharm.* For *Cochleäre medium*, a dessert-spoon.

Cochl. Min. *Pharm.* For *C. minimum*, a tea-spoon.

Cochlea, *c*, f. (Κοχλιάς, a winding staircase.) *Anat.* A conical cavity of the internal ear.

Cochleāria, *c*, f. (*Cochleäre*, a spoon.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Tetradynamia*; Ord. *Siliculosa*. Juss. *Crucifere*.

Cochleāria Armōrācia. *M. Med.* The horse-radish plant; the *Raphanus rusticanus*.

Cochleāriformis, *is*, e. (*Cochleäre*, a spoon; *forma*.) *Bot.* Formed like a spoon: cochleariform.

Cochleatus, *a*, *um*. (*Cochlea*.) *Bot.* Spiral: cochleate.

Cocoon. *Bot.* The fruit of *Theobroma cacao*.

Cocoon. (Κόκκος, a kernel.) *Entomol.* The silken case of certain *Arachnides*, etc., in which they deposit their eggs, change their teguments, or retire for the winter.

Cocoon. See *Concoction*.

Cod-Fish Oil. } *M. Med.* Ob-

Cod-Liver Oil. } tained from the liver of the *Gadus morrhua*, or cod-fish. *Morrhua Oleum*.

Codag'a-Pala Bark. *Bot.* That of the *Nerium antidysentericum*.

Codeate. (*Codēicum acidum*; terminal -ate.) A combination of codeic acid with a base. *Cōdeas*, *ātis*, f.

Codeic. *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from codein. *Codein*, *a*, *um*.

Codein. (Κώδεια, the head of the poppy.) *Chem.* An active principle of opium. *Cōdēia*, *c*, f.

c, f. (Κωλία, from

, hollow.) *Anat.* The belly, especially the lower portion; also, the stomach.

Cœliac. (*Cœlia*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the belly. *Cœliacus*, *a*, *um*.

Cœliac Pass'ion. *Pathol.* A chronic flux, in which the aliment is discharged half-digested; the *Diarrhœa cœliaca* of Cullen. *Passio Cœliāca*.

Cœliac Plex'us. *Anat.* A name for the Solar plexus.

Cœliac'a. (Nom. pl. n. of *Cœliacus*.) The first class of Good's Nosology.

a, *um*. See *Cœliac*.

a, *um*. (*Cœlia*; *āl*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the belly.

Coffea, *c*, f. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Rubiaceæ*. Coffee.

Coffea Arab'ica. *Bot.* The plant which affords coffee.

Cohab'it'ion. (*Con*, together; *hābito*, to dwell.) *Med. Jur.* The dwelling together of two persons of opposite sex, including sexual congress, without the sanction of marriage. *Cōhābitatio*, *ōnis*, f.

Cohes'ion. (*Cohæro*, to stick together.) *Chem.* The power by which the particles of bodies adhere to each other. *Cohæsiō*, *ōnis*, f.

Cohobat'ion. (*Cohob*, used by Paracelsus to signify *repetition*.) *Chem.* The pouring of a fluid again and again on the matter from which it was distilled, and as often distilling it, to render it more efficacious. *Cōhōbatio*, *ōnis*, f.

Col'tus, *ūs*, m. (*Cōeo*, to meet.) *Chem.* Union of substances by incorporation or mixture. *Physiol.* The coming together of male and female in the act of procreation. See *Concubitus*, *Congress*, *Copula*, *Copulation*.

Colātōr'ium, *ii*, n. (*Cōlo*, to strain.) *Chem.*, *Pharm.* A strainer of any kind; a sieve.

a, *um*. *Bot.*

Having an arrangement as in the *Colchicum*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): *colchica'ceous*.

Colchic Cor'mus et Sēmīna. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P. 1867) for the bulbs and seeds : the *Colchici radix* v. *Colchicum*.

Col'chica. Same as *Colchicina*.
Col'chicin'. *Chem.* A doubtful alkaloid substance obtained from *Colchicum autumnale*. *Colchicina*, α , f.

Col'chicum, i , n. (*Colchis*, a country of Asia.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Hexandria*; Ord. *Trigynia*. Juss. *Melanthaceæ*, or *Colchicaceæ*.

Col'chicum Aut'umnal'e. *M. Med.* The meadow saffron.

Cold. (*Sax. Ceald.*) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* The privation of heat. *Frigus, ōris*, n. *Pathol.* Catarrh. *Cātarrhus*, i , m.

Coleop'terus, a , um. (*Κολῆς*, a sheath; *πτερον*, a wing.) *Entomol.* An Ord. (pl. n.) in which the inferior wings are covered by others like sheaths or cases: coleopterous.

Col'eorhiza, α , f. (*Κολῆς*, a sheath; *ρίζα*, a root.) *Bot.* A kind of case which envelopes certain radicles.

Col'ic. *Pathol.* See *Colica*.

Col'ica, α , f. (*Cōlon*, the large intestine.) *Pathol.* The belly-ache, or colic: a genus, Ord. *Spasmi*; Cl. *Adynamie*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Collic'ulus Sēmināl'is. *Anat.* A small elevation in the prostate gland.

Col'icus, a , um. *Anat.* Belonging to the colon: colic.

Col'iform. (*Cōla*.) *Anat.* Resembling a sieve; applied to the ethmoid bone (*os coliforme*); sieve-like. *Coliformis*, is , e.

Colit'is, *idis*, f. (*Cōlon*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the Colon.

Col'la Pis'cium. See *Ichthyocolla*.

Collap'sus, a , um. (*Collābor*, to fall down.) *Pathol.* State of extreme depression, or complete prostration of the vital powers, as occurs in Asiatic cholera, etc.: collapsed.

Coll'ar. (*Collum*, the neck.) *Entomol.* The *Prothorax*, or anterior segment of the trunk. *Collāre*, is , n.

Coll'ar-Bone. *Anat.* The clavicle. *Clavicula*, α , f.

Col'lege. See Royal College of Surgeons.

Collēs'is, is , f. (*Κόλλησις*, from *κολλάω*, to join more firmly.) Old term for agglutination. *Surg.* Application of cupping-glasses.

Col'let. (Fr. a collar.) *Bot.* See *Neck*.

Collic'ulus, i , m. (Dim. *Collis*, a hill.) A little hill or eminence; applied to a small eminence in the prostate gland, termed *Colliculus seminalis*, etc.

Collic'ulus Ner'vi Æthmoidā'lis. *Anat.* The *Corpus striatum*.

Collic'ulus Ner'vi Op'ticl. *Anat.* The optic *thalamus*.

Collig'native. (*Colligneo*, to melt.) *Pathol.* Applied to any excessive discharge or evacuation. *Colligativus*, a , um.

Collid'ion. (*Κόλλα*, glue.) *Pharm., Surg.* A substance like homogeneous syrup, prepared by dissolving gun-cotton in sulphuric ether.

Collod'ium Flex'ile. (*Κόλλα*, glue; *flexilis*, e , easy to be bent.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of Flexible Collodion.

Colloid. (*Κόλλα*, glue; terminal -idēs.) *Pathol.* Resembling glue. *Colloidēs*, adj.

Collonēm'a, *itis*, n. (*Κόλλα*, glue.) *Pathol.* A pulp-like tumour, containing a clear, greyish-yellow substance like gelatine.

Col'lum, i , n. (Dim. *Columna*, a pillar.) *Anat., Bot.* The neck; also applied to any part which, from its situation, form, or connection, resembles a neck.

Collyr'ium, *ii*, n. (*Καλλύριον*, a small cake, made as an application to eye-diseases, by *Hippoc.*: a small loaf given to children.) *Pharm.* Any fluid application or wash for the eyes. Probably small bits of bread had been formerly used, soaked in the wash.

Colōbōma, *itis*, n. (*Κολοβώω*, to mutilate.) *Surg. Pathol.* A mutilation, or defect.

Colōcyn'this, *idis*, f. (*Κολοκύνθα*, a gourd.) *M. Med.* Name for the dried pulp of bitter cucumber; also called *Coloquintida*. See *Colocynth*, *Cucumis Colocynthis*.

Colom'ba. Same as *Calumba*.

Cōlon, i , n. (*Κόλος*, hollow.) *Anat.* The greater portion of the intestine, between the *cæcum* and *rectum*.

Cōlōphōnia, α , f. (*Cōlōphon*, a city of Ionia.) A dark-coloured

resin, from the distillation of rough turpentine without water: colophony.

Côlorâtus, *a, um*. (*Côlôro*, to colour.) *Bot.* Applied to objects of any other colour than green.

Côlor; (*Côlor*; *fâcio*, to make.) *Nat. Philos.* Making colours; applied to the luminous rays.

Côlostrâtio, *-ônis*, *f.* *Pathol.* Term for the diseases of new-born infants, derived from the *colostrum*: colostration.

Colos'tric. *Obstet., Physiol.* Belonging to the *colostrum*. *Colôstri-cus, a, um*.

Colos'tric Flu'id. *Obstet., Physiol.* The imperfect secretion of milk ere the mother has recovered from delivery; because of the presence of *colostrum*; popularly, *green milk*.

Colos'trous. (*Côlostrum*.) *Obstet., Physiol.* Having or full of *colostrum*. *Côlostrôsus, a, um*.

Côlos'trum, *i, n.* (*Κόλον*, food.) *Obstet., Physiol.* A quality in first milk after a delivery; it has a greenish or yellowish colour; and apparently imparts a sufficiently laxative influence on the bowels of the infant, towards ejecting the meconium.

Côlotôm'ia, *a, f.* (*Côlon*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* Cutting into the colon: colotomy.

Col'pôcele, *es, f.* (*Κόλπος*, the vagina; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* *Hernia vaginalis*, or a tumour in the vagina: colpoecele.

Colpoptôsis, *is*. (*Κόλπος*; *πίπτω*, to fall.) *Surg.* Falling down or prolapsus of the vagina.

Colt's Foot. *M. Med.* The *Tussilago farfara*.

Columella. See *Columnella*.

Côlum'na Nâsl. *Anat.* The fleshy termination of the septum of the nose.

Côlum'na Or'is. *Anat.* The uvula.

Côlum'na Vertebrâl'is. *Anat.* The spinal column.

Côlum'næ Car'nææ. *Anat.* The muscular projections in the ventricles of the heart.

Côlum'nar. (*Côlumna*, a pillar.) Belonging to a pillar or column; pillar-like. *Côlumnâris, is, e*.

Côlumnel'ia, *a, f.* (*Dim. Cô-lumna*.) *Bot.* A substance passing through the capsule which connects the several partitions and seeds; also spelled *Columella*.

Côlumnif'erus, *a, um*. (*Côlumna*; *fêro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to plants (*pl. f.*) that have the *stamina* and pistil like a column in the middle of the flower: columniferous.

Côlum'nûla, *a, f.* (*Dim. Cô-lumna*.) *Bot.* The filament which passes through the middle of the capsule of frondose mosses.

Côm'a, *âtis, n.* (*Κῶμα*, deep sleep.) *Pathol.* A state of lethargic drowsiness, produced by compression of the brain, and other causes.

Côm'a, *a, f.* (*Κομάω*, to be adorned.) *Bot.* A bush or head of leaves terminating a stem.

Côma-Vigil. *Pathol.* The lethargic condition of the patient, in bad cases of typhus, in which he is watchful and muttering in delirium.

Cômâta. Soporose diseases; an *Ord-r*, *Cl. Neuroses*, of Cullen's *Nosology*. *Pl. of Côma*.

Com'atose. (*Côma*; terminal *-ôsus*.) *Pathol.* Having a constant propensity to sleep; full of sleep. *Cômâtôsus, a, um*.

Combina'tion. (*Combino*, to set in couplestog. ther.) *Chem.* Chemical union of two or more substances, as opposed to mere mechanical mixture. *Combina'tio, ônis, f.*

Combust'ion. (*Combûro*, to burn.) *Chem.* The evolution of heat and light, during chemical action, by absorbing oxygen from atmospheric air: burning. *Combustio, ônis, f.*

Combustion, Pre-ternatural. } See *Pre-ternatural Combustion*.

Combustion, Spon-taneous. } *long-haired; from the stream of light usually appended to them, like a tail.* *Astron.* Name of a heavenly body, supposed to be planetary, forming a part of our system. *Cômêta*, or *Cômêtes*, *a, m*.

(*Committuo*, to crush.) *Surg.* Applied to fractures

in which the bone is broken into several pieces. *Commīnūtus, a, um.*

Com'missūr'a, α, f. (*Commīto*, to join together.) *Anat.* A uniting together: a commissure.

Com'missūr'a Magna. *Anat.* The *Corpus callosum*.

Common Integuments. See

Comparative Anat'omy. See *A. Comp.*

Complicated. (*Complicō*, to wrap together.) *Surg.* Applied to fractures when combined with other circumstances that make treatment difficult; as, a wounded artery, dislocation, injury of the viscera, etc. *Complicātus, a, um.*

Complicat'ion. (Same.) *Pathol.* The coexistence of two or more diseases, which modify each other; without being in their nature inseparable. *Complicatio, ōnis, f.*

Compōsītus, a, um. (*Compōno*, to put together.) Compound: opposed to simple. *Bot.* Applied to a *Juss. Ord.* (pl. f.).

Compound. (Same.) *Pharm.* Composed of two or more ingredients or substances. *Surg.* Applied to fractures and dislocations connected with wounds of the soft parts. *Compositus, a, um.*

Com'press. (*Comprimo*, to press together.) *Surg.* A portion of folded linen, lint, or other materials, made into a kind of pad fitted to parts which require partial pressure. *Compressus, i, m.*

Compres'sion. (Same.) *Surg. Pathol.* An abnormal state of a part, produced by something pressing upon it; generally used in reference to the brain. *Compressio, ōnis, f.*

Compres'sor, ōris, m. *Anat.* Applied to a muscle which presses upon any part; a compressor. *Surg.* Applied to certain instruments for fixing arteries during operations.

of Dupuytren. See *Dupuytren*, Compressor of.

Compres'sor Pre'stātē. *Anat.* The anterior fibres of the *Levator ani*, which embrace the prostate gland.

Compressus, a, um. (Same.) *Bot.* Flattened in a lateral direction: compressed.

Concaus'a, α, f. (*Con*, together; *causa*.) *Pathol.* A cause combined with another: a concause.

Concāv'o-concāvus, a, um. Having two concave faces: concavo-concave.

Concāv'o-convexus, a, um. Having one face concave, the other convex: concavo-convex.

Concentrat'ion. (*Con*, together; *centrum*, the centre.) *Chem.* The rendering of a fluid stronger, by evaporating a portion of the water it contains. *Concentratio, ōnis, f.*

Concen'tric. (*Con*, together; *centrum*, the centre.) Having one common centre. *Concentricus, a, um.*

Conceptac'ulum, i, n. *Bot.* Vessel containing the reproductive corpuscles of the *Cryptogamia*.

Concep'tion. (*Concipio*, to conceive.) *Physiol.* Impregnation of the *ovulum* in the *ovarium* of the female: by contact, or direct influence of the male semen. See *Genitura*.

Concep'tion, False. *Physiol.* An imperfect impregnation or blighted ovum.

Con'cha, α, f. (*Κόγχη*, a shell.) *Anat.* The hollow portion of the external ear, etc. *Nat. Hist.* Applied to different objects from their shape.

Con'hæ Nār'tum. *Anat.* The turbinated portion of the ethmoid bone, and the inferior spongy bones or shells of the nose.

Con'hif'erus, a, um. (*Concha; fero*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Bearing or having shells: conchiferous.

Con'holdā'is. Same as *Conchoides*.

Con'holdēs, adj. (*Κόγχη*; terminal -*idēs*.) Resembling a shell: conchoid.

Con'hūs, i, m. (*Κόγχη*.) *Anat.* The *cranium*; the cavity of the eye.

Concoct'ion. (*Concoquo*, to digest.) *Physiol.* Process which food undergoes in the stomach and bowels; also used for *Digestion*, though the latter is properly referred to the stomach. *Concoctio, ōnis, f.*

Concret'e. (*Concreasco*, to grow together.) *Chem.* Applied to substances converted from fluid, to

denser consistence. *Concrētus*, *a*, *um*.

Concret'ion. (Same.) *Chem.* Condensation of a fluid, or moist substance, to more solid consistence. *Surg.* The growing together of parts naturally separate, as the fingers or toes. *Concrētio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Concub'itus, *ūs*, *m*. (*Concūbo*, to lie together.) Copulation, congress, or cōitus.

Concus'sion. (*Concūtio*, to shake.) *Pathol.* Lesion, productive of alarming symptoms; caused by great violence offered to the brain itself, though no fissure, fracture of the skull, or extravasation may be discovered. *Concusio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Condensat'ion. (*Condenso*, to make thick.) *Chem.* Process of bringing the components of vapour or gas, nearer each other; by pressure or cold. *Pathol.* Applied to thickened or more dense condition of texture, or of parts; as of the cellular texture, the parenchyma of an organ, etc. *Condensatio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Condensat'or, *ōris*, *m*. (Same.) *Chem.* A vessel or apparatus, for condensing gas, vapour, or air. *Nat. Philos.* Instrument for rendering sensible the weakest quantities of electricity: a condenser.

Conduc'tion. (*Conducō*, to lead together.) *Nat. Philos.* The passing of caloric from particle to particle of matter; as in an iron rod heated at one end, where it progresses gradually along the metal. *Conductio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Conduc'tor, *ōris*, *m*. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to a body which can transmit electric influence.

Cond'uplicat'us, *a*, *um*. (*Con*, together; *duplicātus*, doubled.) *Bot.* Folded together: conduplicate.

Cond'yle. (*Χόνδυλος*, a tubercle.) *Anat.* The round eminence at the end of a bone in a joint. *Condylus*, *i*, *m*.

Cond'ylloid'. (*Condylus*; terminal *-ides*.) *Anat.* Resembling a condyle. *Condylloidēs*, *adj*.

Condylōm'a, *ātis*, *n*. (*Κόνδυλος*.) *Surg.* A small hard tumour or wart-like excrescence about the anus or pudendum of both sexes.

Cone. (*Κώνος*.) *Geom.* A solid formed by the rotation of a right-angled triangle about its perpendicular, called the axis of the cone. See *Conus*, *Strobilus*.

Cone-shaped. See *Conicus*, *Strobiliformis*.

Concin'. (*Cōnium*, hemlock.) *M. Med.* The active matter of *Conium maculatum*; also termed *Conicin* and *Cicutin*. *Cōneta*, *e*, *f*.

Confec'tion. (*Confectio*, *ōnis*, *f*, a making up.) *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name given to medicines formed into a pasty consistence. The Brit. Ph. directs the following Confections: C. Opii, C. Piperis, C. Rosæ Caninæ, C. Rosæ Gallicæ, C. Scammonii, C. Sennæ, C. Sulphuris, C. Terebinthinæ.

Confer'va, *e*, *f*. (*Conferveo*, to knit together.) *Bot.* The *Confervee* are chiefly fresh-water plants composed of jointed capillary tubes, the joints containing granules variously arranged.

Confer'void. (*Conferva*; terminal *-ides*.) *Pathol.* Resembling the *Conferva*. *Confervoidēs*, *adj*.

Confluent. (*Confluo*, to run together.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves connected at their base. *Pathol.* Applied to the eruption in *Variola*, and some other exanthematous diseases. *Confluens*, *tis*, *part*.

Conformat'ion. (*Conformo*, to shape.) The natural form of a part. *Conformatio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Congelat'ion. (*Congēlo*, to freeze.) *Chem.* Process whereby the change of a liquid body to a more solid state, is produced by the losing of its caloric. *Congēlatio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Congēner, *ēris*, *adj*. (*Con*, together; *gēnus*, a kind, or race.) *Anat.* Applied to muscles which contribute to, or perform the same action. *Nat. Hist.* Applied to genera merely allied, or to species of the same genus.

Congen'ital. (*Con*; *gēno*, to beget.) Born with a person; from birth; connate. *Congēnitus*, *a*, *um*.

Congēr'ies, *ēi*, *f*. (*Congēro*, to heap up.) *Anat.* A collection, number, or heap.

Conges'tion. (*Congēro*, to lay up.) *Pathol.* Excessive tumefac-

tion of an organ; owing to the unnatural accumulation of their natural contents, in any vessels or ducts. *Congestio, ōnis, f.*

Conges'tive. (Same.) *Pathol.* Capable of producing congestion. *Congestivus, a, um.*

Con'gius, ii, m. (*Congio*, to augment.) *Pharm.* A gallon.

Con'globat'e. (*Conglōbo*, massed together into a ball.) Formed into a ball. *Conglobātus, a, um.*

Conglom'erate. (*Conglōmēro*, to heap upon one.) Irregularly crowded together. *Conglōmērātus, a, um.*

Con'glutinan'tia. (*Conglūtino*, to glue together.) Same as *Agglutinantia*. See *Agglutinant*.

Cong'ress. (*Congrēdiōr*, to meet together.) *Physiol.* The meeting of male and female in the procreative act: *Congressus, ūs, m.* See *Cœtus*, *Concubitus*, *Cupulation*.

Con'cein'. (Same as *Conein*.) *Cōnceina, ō, f.*

Con'iceus, a, um. Belonging to a cone: conical.

Con'iferus, a, um. (*Cōnus; fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing cones: coniferous.

Form. (*Cōnus; forma*, likeness.) Like a cone in appearance: conoid. *Cōniformis, is, e.*

Con'it Folia. (See *Conium*.) Hemlock leaves (B. P.)

Con'it Fructus. (Same.) Hemlock fruit (B. P.)

Cōnitiōdēs, adj. (*Kōvia, a lixivium*, or lime; terminal *-idēs*.) *Pathol.* Having, or being full of lime; of the nature of a *lixivium*.

Cōnitos'tris, is, e. (*Cōnus, a cone; rostrum, a beak.*) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (pl. f.) of *Passerinae*; having strong conical beaks; conirostrate.

Cōnium', ii, n. (*Kōνειον*.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Umbelliferae*. Pharmacopœial name for the fresh dried leaves of *Conium maculatum*.

Cōnium Maculāt'um. *M. Med.* The *Cicuta*, or hemlock.

Conjūgātus, a, um. (*Conjūgo*, to yoke.) *Bot.* Yoked: conjugate.

See *Membrana C. idis, f.* (*Con-*

junctiva; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *conjunctiva*.

Conjunctiv'us, a, um. (*Conjūgo*, to join.) *Anat.* A membrane, which lines both eyelids; and covers the external portion of the eyeballs. See *Membrana Conjunctiva*.

Connāt'us, a, um. (*Con*, together; *nascor*, to grow.) *Bot.* Grown together: connate. *Pathol.* Born with a person; congenital.

Connectiv'um, i, n. (*Connecto*, to fasten together.) *Bot.* The transverse body by which the lobes of the anther are united.

Conniv'ens, entis, part. (*Conniveo*, to wink at.) *Anat.* Converging, as the eyelids in winking, etc. See *Valvulae Conniventes*. *Bot.* Approaching together so as to hide what is within.

Con'oid. (*Kōνος, a cone*; terminal *-idēs*.) Resembling a cone; coniform. *Cōnoides, adj.*

Con'oid Lig'ament. *Anat.* That which passes from the root of the coracoid process to the clavicle. *Ligamentum Cōnoidēs*.

Conser'va, ō, f. (*Conservo*, to keep.) *Pharm.* A composition of some recent vegetable fruit, and sugar, of the consistence of honey: a conserve.

Conservat'rix, icis, f. (Same.) She that preserveth. See *Vis Conservatrix*.

Cons'ōnance. (*Consono*, to sound together.) *Nat. Philos.* A term employed by Skoda, in auscultation, to describe the repetition of only certain notes, from the human voice, or of instruments, which occurs when sounded into a tube or cavity. A phenomenon differing from *echo* and *unison-resonance*.

Cons'tellat'ion. (*Con*; *stella, a star*.) *Astron.* A collection of fixed stars representing an animal or other figure according to their arrangement. *Constellātio, ōnis, f.*

Constipat'ion. (*Constipo*, to cram close.) Costiveness; tardiness of power to empty the bowels, and, so, distinct from obstipation. *Constipatio, ōnis, f.* Bound Bowels.

Constitut'ion. (*Constituto*, to dispose.) *Physiol.* The general habit or temperament of the body. *Constitutio, ōnis, f.*

Constrictor, ōris, m. (*Constringo*, to be straight.) *Anat.* Applied to a muscle that straitens or contracts a part.

Consumption. (*Consumo*, to wear out.) *Pathol.* Popular term for *Phthisis pulmonalis*; similarly termed "a decline." *Consumptio, ōnis, f.*

Contagion. (*Contingo*, to touch.) *Pathol.* The communication of a disease by contact with, or by inhaling the effluvia from, one already affected; also, generally, synonymous with *Infection*. *Contagio, ōnis, f.*

Continued Fever. *Pathol.* A fever where symptoms do not intermit till its termination. *Continua Febris.*

Contorsio, ōnis, f. (*Contorqueo*, to twist.) A twisting or contorsion.

Contortus, a, um. (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. f.) having single petals bent or twisted to the side; also applied to seed-vessels.

Contra-Apertura, æ, f. (*Contra*, opposing; *apertura*, an aperture.) *Surg.* An opening made in an abscess opposite to one already existing in it, to facilitate the discharge of matter; a counter-opening.

Contra-Extensio, ōnis, f. (*Contra*; *extensio*, a stretching out.) *Surg.* The holding the upper part of a broken limb or a dislocated joint towards the trunk; while extension is being employed with the lower part: counter-extension.

Contra-Fissura, æ, f. (*Contra*; *findo*, to cleave.) *Pathol.* A fracture in a part distant from that in which the blow is received; the *Contrecoup* of the French.

Contra-Indicatio, ōnis, f. (*Contra*; *indico*, to show.) *Pathol.* That which forbids the use of a particular remedy, which otherwise it would be proper to exhibit: contra-indication.

Contractility. (*Contrahō*, to draw together.) *Nat. Philos.* A property by which the particles of bodies resume their original position when power applied to separate them is withdrawn. *Physiol.* That function by which living beings perform their motions. *Contractilitas, ātis, f.*

Contraction. (Same.)

The shortening of a muscle from some morbid cause. *Physiol.* The shortening of living fibre on the application of stimuli. *Contractio, ōnis, f.*

Contractura, æ, f. (Same.) *Pathol.* Contraction. A genus, Ord. *Dyscinesia*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology: a contracture.

Contrecoup. (Fr.) Same as *Contra-fissura*.

Contusio, ōnis, f. (*Contundo*, to bruise.) *Surg.* Injury by an obtuse weapon or violent collision against a hard body, without breach of integuments; a bruise. *Contusio, ōnis, f.*

Conus, i, m. (*Kōnos*.) *Bot.* A particular kind of fructification, as the fir-top: a cone. See *Strobilus*.

Convalescence. (*Convalesco*, to grow well.) *Med.* The state from the period of a cure being effected, till recovery of strength. *Convalescentia, æ, f.*

Convalescent. (Same.) Returning to health, after disease. *Convalescens, tis, part.*

Convexo-concavus. See *Concavo-convexus*.

Convexo-convexus, a, um. Having both surfaces convex: convexo-convex.

Convexus, a, um. Bent down on every side like the heavens: convex.

Convoluta Ossa. See *Ossa*.

Convolutio, ōnis, f. (*Convolvo*, to wrap together.) *Anat.* The tortuous eminences of the *Cerebrum*; and the irregular foldings of the intestines. *Convolutio, ōnis, f.*

Convolutus, a, um. (Same.) *Bot.* Rolled up: convoluted.

Convolvulaceus, a, um. (*Convolvulus*.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Convolvulus*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): convolvulaceous.

Convolvulus, i, m. (*Convolvo*, to entwine.) Bindweed. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Convolvulaceæ*.

Convolvulus Jalapa. *M. Med.* The jalap plant; referred to the genus *Ipomœa*. See *Ipomœa jalapa*.

Convolvulus Scammonia. *M. Med.* The scammony plant.

Convulsio Canina. See *Risus sardonicus*.

Convul'sio Häbituäl'is. *Pathol.* A term for *Chorea*: the habitual convulsion.

Convul'sion. (*Comello*, to pull together.). *Pathol.* Violent agitation of the limbs or body, generally marked by clonic spasms. *Convul'sio, ðnis, f.* See *Spasmus*.

Coprol'ithus, i, m. (Κόπρος, excrement; λίθος, a stone.) *Med.* A ball of hardened faeces or other mass in the bowels: a coprolith.

Copaib'a, æ, f. (*Copal*, an odoriferous gum; *iba* or *ira*, a tree.) *M. Med.* Name given (B. P.) to the oleo-resin got from incisions in the trunk of the *Copaifera officinalis*, or *multijuga*: *vulgo*, "capiwi oil." Pharmacopœial name for balsam of *copaiba*.

Ol'eum. *M. Med.* An oil distilled from the oleo-resin of *copaiba*.

Copaif'era, æ, f. (*Copaiba*; *fëro*, to bear.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Decandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Leguminosæ*.

era Multij'uga. *M. Med.* The plant which affords *copaiba*.

Copaifera Officinäl'is. A more familiar name for the foregoing.

Copaiva. Same as *Copaiba*.

Cop'per. See *Cuprum*.

Cop'peras. Name popularly used for the sulphates of copper, iron, and zinc; also respectively called blue, green, and white vitriol.

Coprag'us, a, um. (Κόπρος, excrement; ἄγω, to bring away.) *Pharm.* Carrying away the faeces: *copragogue*.

Copulat'ion. (*Cöpulo*, to couple together.) *Physiol.* The meeting of male and female in the act of procreation. *Cöpulatio, ðnis, f.* See *Cöitus*, *Concubitus*, *Congress*.

Cor'aco-. *Anat.* A prefix denoting attachment to the *Coracoid* process of the scapula.

Cor'acoideus, a, um. (*Coracoides* processus; terminal *-ideus*.) *Anat.* Resembling a crow's beak: *coracoid*. *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the homologues of the coracoid process of the scapula.

Cor'acoid'eus, a, um. (*Coracoides* processus; terminal *-ideus*.) *Anat.*

Belonging to the coracoid process above described.

Cor'al. See *Coralium*.

Cor'alif'erus, a, um. (*Cöralium*; *fëro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Coral-bearing; applied to an Ord. (pl. m.) of *Polypi*: coralliferous.

Cor'alifor'mis, is, e. (*Cöralium*; *forma*.) Formed like coral: coralliform.

Cöralig'erus, a, um. (*Cöralium*; *gëro*, to bear.) Same as *Coraliferus*.

Cöral'ium, ii, n. (Κοράλλιον, supposed κόρη, a daughter; ἅλς, the sea.) *Nat. Hist.* A polypiferous production of the sea, which has a stony or horny axis: *cor'al*.

Cor'alloid'. (*Cöralium*; terminal *-ideus*.) *Mineral.* Resembling coral. *Coraloides, adj.*

Coralloid'al. Improperly used for *Coralloid*.

Cor'cüum, i, n. (Dim. *Cor*, the heart.) *Bot.* The heart and essence of the seed; the embryo, or germ.

Cordät'us, a, um. (*Cor*.) *Bot.* Heart-shaped: cordate.

Cor'dial. (*Cor*.) *Pharm.* Any stimulating medicine which raises the spirits. *Cordialis, is, e.*

Cordifor'mis, is, e. (*Cor*, the heart; *forma*.) Formed like a heart; cordiform.

Core. (*Cor*.) *Surg.* The portion of sloughy cellular substance found in boils.

Cor'ectöm'ia, æ, f. (Κόρη, the pupil of the eye; ἐκτέμνω, to cut out.) *Surg.* Operation for artificial pupil, by removing a part of the iris: corectomy. See *Iridectomy*.

Cor'edial'y'sis, is, f. (Κόρη; διαλύω, to separate.) *Surg.* Operation for artificial pupil, by separating part of the iris. *Corpus ciliare*. See *Iridodialysis*.

Cor'emorphös'is, eos, f. (Κόρη; μόρφωσις, a resemblance.) *Surg.* Operation for artificial pupil. See *Corectomia*, *Iridectomy*.

Cö'rencleis'is, is, f. (Κόρη; ἐγκλείω, to include.) *Surg.* Operation for artificial pupil, by drawing a portion of the iris through an incision in the cornea, and cutting it off. See *Iridencleisis*.

Cö'reon'clon. } (*Κόρη*;
Cö'reon clum, ii, n. } ὄγκος, the

beard of an arrow.) *Surg.* A kind of hook used in the operation for artificial pupil.

Cōreplā'stica, *α, f.* } (*Κόρη*; *Cōreplā'stica*, *α, f.* } πλαστική, the art of making images.) *Surg.* Operation for artificial pupil in general: coreoplasty.

Cōrētōm'ia, *α, f.* (to cut.) *Surg.* Operation for artificial pupil, by simply cutting through the iris: coretomy. See *Iriditōmia*.

Cōriā'ceus, *a, um.* (*Cōrium*, leather.) *Bot.* Belonging to leather; leathery: coriaceous.

Coriā'dri Fructus. (Same as following.) The ripe dried fruit of *Coriandrum sativum*. (*B. P.*)

Coriā'drum, *i, n.* (*Κόρις*, a bug; from the smell.) A Linn. genus, *Cl. Pentandria*; *Ord. Digynia*. Juss. *Umbelliferae*. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the fruit of *Coriandrum sativum*.

Coriā'drum Sātiv'um. *M. Med.* The coriander plant.

Cōr'ium, *ii, n.* (*Chōrion*, the external membrane of the *fœtus*; becoming the *Cutis* of the child.) *Anat.*, *Comp. Anat.* The *Cutis*, or true skin.

Corm'us, *i, m.* (*Κορυς*, a trunk, or a tail.) *Bot.* The body, or trunk; the bulb of bulbous plants: a corm.

Corn. (*Sax. Corn*.) The grain of wheat, barley, rice, oats, and the like. See *Far*, *Frlmentum*. (*Cornu*, a horn.) *Surg. Pathol.* A horny, troublesome hardness of the skin; most frequently *on*, or *between*, the toes. Similar indurations of the skin, in other situations, have been met with, however; from *pressure* of stays, etc. See *Clavus*.

Cor'nea, *α, f.* (*Cornu*, a horn.) *Anat.* A transparent, convexo-concave, nearly circular substance, forming the anterior fifth of the eye-ball; specially, the *Cornea lucida*, or *C. transparens*.

Cor'nea Opāca. *Anat.* The sclerotic coat of the eye.

Cornell'is, *idis, f.* (*Cornea*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the cornea. See *Ceratit'is*.

Cor'neus, *a, um.* (*Cornu*.) Belonging to horn; horny: corneous.

Corniculāt'us, *a, um.* (*Cornū*.)

cūla.) *Bot.* Having horns or objects like such: corniculate.

Cornifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Cornu*, a horn; *forma*, resemblance.) Horn-shaped: corniform.

Cornig'erus, *a, um.* (*Cornu*; *gēro*, to bear.) Having horns, or tubercles like them: cornigerous.

Cor'nu Ammōn'is. } *Anat.* The appearance like a ram's horn presented by the cortical substance of the *Cerebrum*, when the *pes hippocampi* is cut transversely through.

Cor'nu Cer'vi. *Chem., M. Med.* The horn of the *Cervus elephas*; hartshorn.

Cor'nu Us'tum. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for phosphate of lime, prepared from horn by fire.

Cor'nua Ut'eri. *Anat.* The angles of the triangular cavity which are opposed to the openings of the Fallopiian tubes.

Cornū'tus, *a, um.* (*Cornu*, a horn.) *Bot.* Having horns; horned: cornute.

Cōrol'ia, *α, f.* (*Dim. Cōrōna*, a crown.) *Bot.* Those more delicate and generally coloured leaflets, between the calyx and internal organs of the flower: a corol.

Corol'lary. (*Cōrolla*.) *Bot.* Applied to a tendril formed by a petal or segment of a *corolla*. *Geom.* A consequent truth, gained from some preceding fact, or demonstration. *Cōrollārium*, *ii, n.*

α, um. *Bot.* Having a corol: corollate.

Cōrollif'erus, *a, um.* (*Cōrolla*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing corols: corolliferous.

Cōrollifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Cōrolla*; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a corol: corolliform.

Cōrol'lāla, *α, f.* (*Dim. Cōrolla*.) *Bot.* The partial floret of a compound flower: a corollule.

Cōrōn'a, *α, f.* (*Κορώνη*, the summit of anything.) A crown. *Anat.*, *Bot.*, *Pathol.* Applied to eminences of bone, or any objects or parts thereon bearing resemblance to a crown.

Cōrōn'a Glan'dis. *Anat.* The rim of the *Glands penis*.

Cōrōn'a Vēn'ēris. *Pathol. Sy-*

philitic blotches which often extend around the forehead, like a crown.

Corōnad'. *Anat.* Applied the same as *Coronal*, used adverbially.

Coron'al. (*Cōrōna.*) Applied to aspects of the head ; towards the crown of the head. *Cōrōnālis*, *is*, *e*.

Coron'al Suture. *Anat.* That formed by union of the frontal with the two parietal bones. *Sutura Cōrōnālis*.

Cōrōnār'ius, *a*, *um*. (*Cōrōna.*) *Bot.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. f.) in Linn. Frag. Nat. Meth., having beautiful flowers ; as if forming a floral crown.

Coronary. (*Cōrōna.*) *Anat.* Applied to vessels, ligaments, and nerves, which encircle parts like a crown, as to two arteries of the heart, etc. *Cōrōnārius*, *a*, *um*.

Cōrōnāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*Cōrōna.*) Applied to a Cl. (pl. f.) in Linn. Frag. Nat. Meth., having the seed-bud crowned by the flower-cup.

Coroner. (*Cōrōna.*) *Med. Jur.* An officer who has authority from the Crown to cause inquest before a jury of twelve in England. In Scotland the Procurator Fiscal, or Sheriffs-Depute, have the same authority. See the following.

Coroner's Inquest. (*Cōrōna.*) *Med. Jur.* A very ancient English institution, for immediate criminal inquiry, regarding the cause of death, in cases of sudden, or otherwise suspicious occurrence : the majority of which instances necessitate the aid and evidence of medical men, as "skilled witnesses." In a charter of Athelstan (A.D. 905), the coroner's office is alluded to. Local inquisitions are conducted by authorized coroners, stationed throughout the English counties ; and the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, as Coroner-in-Chief, is empowered to exercise jurisdiction over any portion of England—if necessary.

Corōnoid'. (*Κορώνη*, a crow ; terminal *-ides*.) *Anat.* Applied to processes of bones in any way like a crow's beak. *Comp.* *Anat.* Applied to the subdivision in the mandible of reptiles, into which the crotophite muscle is always more or less inserted.

Cōrōn'ula, *æ*, *f*. (*Dim. Cōrōna.*) *Bot.* The border surrounding the seeds of certain flowers : a coranule.

....., *n*. (Pl. of *Corpus*, a body.) *Anat.* Bodies, or substances ; applied to several objects.

Corpōra Albican'tia. *Anat.* Two small objects on the base of the brain.

Corpōra Cavernōs'a. *Anat.* The *crura* of the penis. Also, the same of the *Clitoris*.

Corpōra Gēniculāt'a. *Anat.* Two tubercles, *internum* and *externum*, on the inferior part of the optic *thalami*.

Corpōra Lūt'ea. *Anat.* Yellow spots found in the *ovaria*, in place of *ova*, when removed by impregnation or otherwise.

Corpōra Mammillār'ia. The *Corpora albicantia*.

Corpōra Olivāria. } *Anat.* The
Corpōra Ovāt'a. } two external oval prominences on the *Medulla oblongata*.

Corpōra Pyrāmidāl'ia. *Anat.* The two anterior eminences of the *Medulla oblongata*.

Corpōra Quadrigēm'ina. See *Tubercula Quadrigenina*.

Corpōra Restiform'ia. *Anat.* The two posterior, oval eminences on the *Medulla oblongata*.

Corpōra Sesamoidē'a. See *Aran'tii Corpora*.

Corpōra Striāt'a. *Anat.* Two smooth cineritious convexities, one on the fore-part of each lateral ventricle of the brain.

Corpulency. See *Polysarcia*.

Corpus Annulār'e. *Anat.* The *Pons Varolii*.

..... **Callōs'um.** *Anat.* The white medullary substance, joining the hemispheres of the brain ; the *Commissura magna*.

Corpus Cinér'eum. } *Anat.* A
Corpus Dentāt'um. } small oval mass of grey substance, seen on making a section of either hemisphere of the *Cerebellum*, about an inch from the median line.

Corpus Denticulāt'um. *Anat.* A narrow cineritious line, below the *Corpus fimbriatum*.

Corpus Fimbriāt'um. *Anat.* A narrow white band along the con-

cave edge of the inferior *cornu* of the lateral ventricle of the brain; the *Tenia Hippocampi*.

Corpus Glandulosum. *Anat.* A spongy eminence surrounding the orifice of the female urethra; the *Glandula prostata muliebris*.

Corpus Mucosum. *Anat.* The *Rete Mucosum*.

Corpus Pampiniforme. *Anat.* A plexus formed by the spermatic veins, a little above the *testis*.

Corpus Psaloides. *Anat.* The *Fornix*. See *Psaloides*.

Corpus Pyramidale. *Anat.* Same as *Corpus pampiniforme*.

Corpus Reticulare. *Anat.*

Corpus Reticulare } The
Malpighii. } *Rete mucosum*.

Corpus Rhomboidesum. *Anat.* The *Corpus dentatum*.

Corpus Spongiosum } *Anat.* A
Urethra. } cellular,
vascular, dark

red, or purple substance which covers the urethra.

Corpus Vascularum. *Anat.* The spermatic plexus.

Corpuscle. (*Dim. Corpus.*) *Bot., Chem., Physiol.* A small body; an atom. *Pathol.* See *Corpusculum*, *i*, *n*.

Corpuscular. *Chem.* Belonging to a corpuscle, or to the doctrine of atoms. *Corpuscularis*, *is*, *e*.

Corroborant. (*Corrobōro*, to strengthen.) *Med.* Giving strength; strengthening. *Corrobōrans*, *is*, part.

Corrosive. (*Corrōdo*, to gnaw.) Separating the particles of a body; by eating or wasting away. *Corrosivus*, *a*, *um*.

Corrosive Sublimate. *M. Med.* The bichloride of mercury.

Corrugator. *Gr.* *m.* (*Corrūgo*, to wrinkle.) *Anat.* A wrinkler: a corrugator.

Corrugatus. *a*, *um*. (Same.) Wrinkled; corrugated.

Corsalet. (*Fr.*) *Entomol.* The *Prothorax*, collar, or anterior segment of the trunk.

Cortex. *Gr.* *is*, *m*. or *f*. (Of doubtful root, but received as meaning the husk or shell.) *Bot.* The outmost covering of the stem and branches

of all plants, analogous to the skin of animals.

Cortex Cerebri. *Anat.* The cortical substance of the *cerebrum*.

Cortex Chinae Megin. } *M.*

Cortex Chinchinae. } *Med.* *Cinchona*, or Peruvian bark.

Cortex Cullawani. *Bot.* Name for the bark of the *Laurus cullawani*.

Cortex Eleutheriae. *M. Med.* The bark of *Croton cascarilla*.

Cortical. (*Cortex*, bark.) *Anat.* Applied to that which covers a part.

Cortex. Belonging to bark. *Corticilis*, *is*, *e*.

Corticatus. *a*, *um*. (*Cortex*.) *Bot.* Having bark; barked: corticate.

Corticiferus. *a*, *um*. (*Cortex*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or producing bark: corticiferous.

Corticiformis. *is*, *e*. (*Cortex*; *forma*.) *Bot.* Appearing like bark: corticiform.

Corticosis. *a*, *um*. (*Cortex*; terminal *-osis*.) *Bot.* Having, or full of bark: corticose.

Coruscatio. *Gr.* *f.* (*Corusco*, to glitter.) *Nat. Philos.* A flash of light or apparent sparkling fire often seen by night: a coruscation.

Corymbiferus. *a*, *um*. (See *Corymbus*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing corymbs: corymbiferous.

Corymbus. *i*, *m*. (*Κόρυμβος*, a cluster of flowers or berries, terminating in a flat plane.) *Bot.* A kind of spike, the partial flower-stalks of which are gradually longer, so that all the flowers are on a level at the top: a corymb.

Coryza. *Gr.* *f.* (*Κάρα*, the head; *ζέω*, to boil.) *Pathol.* A limpid, ropy, mucous defluxion from the nostrils.

Cosecant. *Geom.* The secant of the complement of an arc.

Cosmetic. (*Κοσμέω*, to adorn.) *Med.* Any powder, cream, wash, lotion, or the like; for improving the complexion; or for removing freckles and blotches. *Cosmēticus*, *a*, *um*.

Cosmologia. *Gr.* *f.* (*Κόσμος*, the universe; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine of the universe, its formation and arrangement: cosmology.

Cosmogonia. *Gr.* *f.* (*Κόσμος*; *γενή*, origin.) *Nat. Philos.* That

branch which treats of the origin of the universe: cosmogony.

Cosmogrāph'ia, *α, f.* (Κόσμος; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Philos.* A description of the universe: cosmography.

Costa, *α, f.* *Anat.* A rib. *Bot.* The tapering, nerve-like substance extending from the base to the apex of a leaf.

Costal. (*Costa*.) *Anat.* Belonging to a rib. *Costalis*, *is, e.*

Costāt'us, *α, um.* (*Costa*.) *Bot.* Having nerves, or ribs: costate.

Costiv'eness. See *Constipation*.

Costo-. (*Costa*.) *Anat.* A prefix in compound names, denoting connection with a rib or ribs.

Cotang'ent. *Geom.* See *Tangent*.

Cotage Hos'pital. See *Hospital*.

Cot'ton. *Bot.* The well-known substance yielded by the *Bombax*, and *Gossypium*.

Cot'ton-Plant. *Bot.* The *Gossypium herbaceum*. See *Bombax*.

Cotun'nius, **Aqueduct of**. *Anat.* The *Aqueductus cochleæ* and *Aqueductus vestibuli* of the internal ear.

Cotun'nius, **Nerve of**. *Anat.* The naso-palatine nerve.

Cotun'nius, **Water of**. *Anat.* A fluid within the membrane lining the vestibule and semicircular canal of the internal ear.

Cōt'ylēd'on, *ōnis, f.* (Κοτυληδών, from κοτύλη, a socket or cavity.) *Bot.* A seed-lobe, or seminal leaf of a porous substance, and perishing as the plant grows up.

Cōt'ylēdōn'eus, *α, um.* } (*Cōt'ylē-*
Cōt'ylēdōnus, *α, um.* } *don.*)
Bot. Belonging to cotyledons: cotyledoneous: cotyledonous.

Cot'yloid'. (Κοτύλη, a small drinking cup; terminal-*idēs*.) Resembling an ancient drinking-cup. *Cōt'yloidēs*, *adj.*

Cot'yloid Cavity. *Anat.* The *Acetabulum*.

Couch'ing. (*Fr. Coucher*, to put to bed.) *Surg.* Operation of displacing, breaking down and disturbing the opaque lens in cataract; with the intention of removing it from the focus of vision.

Couch'ing-Needle. *Surg.* The instrument used in couching. *Acus Interpunctoria*, *A. ophthalmica*.

Cough. (*Teut. Keuchen*, to make a noise in breathing.) *Pathol.* A sonorous and violent expulsion of air from the lungs. *Tussis*, *is, f.*

Counter-Extension. See *Contra-Extensio*.

Counter-Fis'sure. See *Contra-Fissura*.

Counter-Indication. See *Contra-Indicatio*.

Coun'ter-Irritat'ion. *Med.* The application of blisters, or other irritants, by way of relieving pain and inflammatory action within.

Counter-Opening. See *Contra-Apertura*.

Counter - Stroke. See *Contre-coup*.

Coup de Soleil'. (*Fr.*) *Pathol.* A stroke of the sun; generally, any affection produced by a scorching sun. See *Itus Solis*.

Coup de Vent'. (*Fr.*) *Pathol.* A stroke of the wind; an affection caused by exposure to a keen wind, extremely cold, or with rain or sleet.

Cour'ses. *Physiol.* The *Catamenia*.

Cowhage. } *M. Med.* The down
Cow-Itch. } covering the pods of the *Dolichos pruriens*, now called *Mucuna pruriens*.

Cow-pox. (*Sax. Kū*, a cow; *ποcc*, a pustule.) *Pathol.* A disease on the teats of the cow in form of vesicles of a blue or livid colour; from which the vaccine fluid derives its origin. *Vaccinia*, *α, f.*

Cowper's Glands. See *Antiprostatae Glandulæ*.

Cox'a, *α, f.* *Anat.* The hip, haunch, or hip-joint; also, the *Ischium*, and *Coccyx*. *Zool.* The first articulation of the feet of the *Crustacea Arachnides*, and *Insecta*.

Coxælū'ium, *ii, n.* (*Coxa*; *lāvo*, to wash.) *Med.* A bath for the lower portion of the body; a hip-bath.

Coxal'gia, *α, f.* (*Coxa*; *ἀλγος*, pain.) *Surg. Pathol.* Pain in the hip-joint; hip-joint disease, or *Morb. coxarius*: coxalgia.

Coxār'ius, *α, um.* (*Coxa*.) *Surg.* Belonging to the hip-joint: coxarian.

Cox'o-. *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the *Ischium*.

Crab's Claws. See *Cancrorum Lapilli et Chela*.

Crack Willow. *M. Med.* The *Salix fragilis*.

Cradle. *Surg.* A kind of basket frame, for keeping the bed-clothes off wounded or fractured limbs. *Arculus*, *i*, *m*.

Craig. (Scot.) *Anat.* Thethroat.

Cramp. (Sax. *Kramp*.) *Pathol.* Spasmodic and involuntary contraction of muscles. *Crampus*, *i*, *m*. See *Spasmys*.

Crân'ialls, *is, e.* *Anat.* Belonging to the *cranium*: cranial.

Crân'logrâph'ia, *æ, f.* (*Cranium*; *γράφω*, to write.) *Anat.* A description of the skull: *craniography*.

Craniol'ogy. (*Cranium*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Anat.* The doctrine of skulls in their variety of shape, size, and proportion. *Craniolôgia*, *æ, f.*

Craniom'eter. (*Cranium*; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Phrenol.* An instrument for measuring the *cranium*. *Craniomêtrum*, *i*, *n*.

Crâniôtôm'ia, *æ, f.* (*Cranium*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Obstet. Surg.* The opening of the fetal head; when that extreme procedure is rendered necessary, to effect delivery.

Crân'ium, *ii, n.* (*Κράνιον*, from *κάρα*, the head.) *Anat.* The skull, or upper part of the head, containing the brain and its connections, and consisting of eight bones. See *Conchus*.

Crassâmen'tum, *i, n.* (*Crassus*, thick.) *Physiol.* The soft, almost solid mass, of a deep brownish red, formed from venous blood, soon after it has been extracted; the clot.

Crât'ër, *ëris, m.* (*Κρατήρ*, a bowl.) *Nat. Philos.* The mouth of a volcano.

Crâtërifor'mis, *is, e.* (Same; *forma*.) Formed like a bowl; crateriform.

Craw. (Danish, *Kroe*.) The crop of a bird. See *Crop*.

Craw-Fish. } The *Cancer astas-*

Cray-Fish. } *cus*, or *C. fluviatilis*.

Cream of Tartar. *M. Med.* Bitartrate, or supertartrate of potash. *Crêm'or Tar'târi*.

Creas'otum. (*Kpêas*, flesh; *ώζω*, to preserve.) *M. Med.* (B.P.) A colourless, brilliantly transparent

liquid, obtained from crude pyro-ligneous acid, and from wood tar.

Creatin'. (*Kpêas*, flesh.) *Chem.* A neutral body obtained from a fluid produced by mixing chopped animal muscle with an equal bulk of water, and subjecting this, in a bag, to strong pressure; also spelled *Kreatin*. *Crêätina*, *æ, f.*

Creatinin'. *Chem.* A base into which *Creatin* is changed by heating with hydrochloric or other acids; also spelled *Kreatinin*. *Crêätinina*, *æ, f.*

Crèche. (Fr. *Crèche*, a crib, a manger.) Title of an institution known in continental districts, where, at a moderate charge, mothers, of the outdoor-working class, may leave their young children during the hours of labour: an arrangement in all respects preferable to "baby-farming." In Paris there are about a score of *Crèches*, established since 1840.

Crêmas'ter, *ëris, m.* (*Χρημῶνα*, to suspend.) *Anat.* A muscle which supports, compresses, and raises the testicle and spermatic vessels.

Cremat'ion. (*Cremo*, *äre*, to burn.) Term applied to an ancient practice, of burning to ashes with fire, instead of interring, dead bodies. Though considered *ancient*, it assuredly was not employed by the Grecians, until a comparatively late period of their history. It may be confidently said, that natural interment had been the original usage. The Romans partially adopted cremation from the Greeks; as recorded in the laws of Numa; but the custom was not general, until nearly at the close of the republic. The Persians never sanctioned burning of the dead. Some parties have lately approved it, in our own times and country.

Crêm'or, *ëris, m.* (*Κρέμνον*, the thick juice of barley.) Cream; also, any substance skimmed from the surface of a fluid; also, a thick decoction of barley.

Crênât'us, *a, um.* (*Crêna*, a notch.) *Bot.* Notched; scalloped: crenate.

Crênûlât'us, *a, um.* (*Crênula*, a little notch.) Having small notches: crenulated.

Crép'itanti. (Fr.) Crackling, or rattling. *Crépîtans*, *is*, part.

Crep'itât'ion. (*Crépîto*, to crackle.) *Chem.* The same with *Decrepitation*, which see. *Pathol.* The pressing any portion of cellular tissue, in which air is collected, between the fingers. *Surg.* The act of grating the ends of a fractured bone together. *Crépîtât'io*, *ônis*, *f.*

Crép'itus, *us*, *m.* (*Crêpo*, to make a noise.) *Med.* The discharge of gas or flatus from the stomach and bowels. *Pathol.* The crackling noise occasioned by pressing a part when air is collected in the cellular tissue. *Surg.* The grating sensation produced by the ends of a fractured bone being rubbed against each other.

Cres'cent-shap'ed. See *Lunatus*, *Lunulatus*.

Crest. *Anat.* Applied to several objects which surmount others. *Crista*, *æ*, *f.*

Crested. *Bot.* Having a crest. *Cristatus*, *a*, *um.*

Crêt'a, *æ*, *f.* (*Crêta*, island of Crete.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the impure carbonate of lime; chalk.

Crêt'a Præ'pârât'a. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for chalk finely pulverised by levigation.

Crêtâ'ceus, *a*, *um.* (*Crêta*.) Belonging to chalk: cretaceous.

Crêt'inism. (Old Ital. *Crêtira*, a poor creature.) *Pathol.* An endemic disease of Switzerland, and other mountainous countries; characterised by *goître*, stunted growth, swelled abdomen, wrinkled skin, wan complexion, vacant and stupid countenance, misshapen cranium, and insensibility to cold or heat, blows or wounds; palpable evidence of idiocy. *Crêt'inismus*, *i*, *m.*

Cribrat'ion. (*Cribrum*, a sieve.) The act or process of sifting, or passing through a sieve. *Cribratio*, *ônis*, *f.*

Cribrifor'mis, *is*, *e.* (*Cribrum*, a sieve; *forma*, likeness.) *Anat.* Perforated like a sieve: cribriform. See *Coliform*, *Ethmoid*.

Cric'o-. *Anat.* A prefix denoting attachment to the cricoid cartilage.

Cricoid'ês, *adj.* (*Κρίκος*, a ring;

terminal *-idês*.) *Anat.* Resembling a ring: cri'coid.

Cricoid'eus, *a*, *um.* (*Cricoidês* cartilâgo; terminal *-ideus*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the cricoid cartilage; cricoidean.

Crim'inal Abort'ion. *M. Jur.* See *Fœticide*.

Crinât'us, *a*, *um.* (*Crînis*.) Having hair: crinate.

Crin'is, *is*, *m.* (*Κρίνω*, to distinguish.) *Anat.* The hair of the head, especially of the back part. See *Capillus*.

Crinoid'ês, *adj.* (*Κρίνον*, a lily; terminal *-idês*.) Resembling a white lily: crinoid.

Cris'is, *eos*, *f.* (*Κρίσις*, a decision, or probably *the*, or *a*, *deciding* or *turning point*.) *Pathol.* A sudden and marked change of any kind, favourable or unfavourable, occurring in the general disease, and influencing its character. *Signa Critica*.

Cris'pât'us, *a*, *um.* } (*Crispo*, to *Crispus*, *a*, *um.* } curl.) *Bot.* Curled: crisp.

Cris'ta, *æ*, *f.* (As if *Carista*, from *κάρα*, the head.) A crest. *Anat.* Applied to parts, or processes of bones, resembling a crest. *Bot.* A peculiar organ of the *Gramineæ*. *Geol.* The ridge of a mountain or chain of mountains. *Surg.* An excrescence about the *anus* and *pudenda*.

Cris'ta Gal'l. *Anat.* The peculiar process on the ethmoid bone, to which the *falx cerebri* is attached.

Cristatus, *a*, *um.* (*Crista*.) *Bot.* Having a crest; crested: cristate.

Crit'ical. (*Crîsis*.) *Pathol.* Determining the issue of a disease. See *Crisis*. *Physiol.* Similarly applied to periods of life as decisive of certain changes of constitution, habits, etc. *Criticus*, *a*, *um.*

Crit'ical Age. *Physiol.* That period of female life when the *Catamenia* become irregular, and, after (in many cases) considerable constitutional disturbance, altogether cease. *Ætas Critica*. See *Change of Life*.

Crôcôdill'idæ. (*Κροκόδειλος*, the crocodile; terminal *-idæ*.) *Zoöl.* A family of *Reptilia Sauria*, having the *Crocodylus* for their type.

Crōc'us, ī, m., or um, ī, n. (saffron.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Triandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Iridaceæ*, or *Iridææ*. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the prepared stigma of the *Crocus sativus*.

Crōc'us Sātīv'us. *M. Med.* The saffron plant; also called *C.*

Crop. (Sax. *Krop.*) *Geol.* Applied to the edges of inclined strata when apparent on the surface. *Ornithol.* An enlargement of the œsophagus in the crow. *Ingluvies, ēi, f.*

Cross Birth. *Obstet.* Popularly, preternatural labour of any kind.

Crot'chet. (Fr. *Crochet*, a hook.) A curved instrument for extracting the fœtus.

Crot'chē, m. (Κροτών, the dog-tick.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monœcia*; Ord. *Monadelphina*. Juss.

Crōt'on Cascārīl'la. } *M. Med.*
Crōt'on Eleuthēr'la. } The plant believed to afford Cascarilla bark.

Crot'on Oil. *Oleum Crotonis.* (B. P.)

Crōt'on Tig'līum. *M. Med.* The plant from the seeds of which croton oil is obtained.

Crotonat'e. (*Crōtōnicum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of crotonic acid with a base.

Crōtōn'e, ēs, f. *Pathol.* Applied to small fungous excrescences (pl.) on the *periosteum*.

Croton'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* Obtained from the acrid matter of croton oil.

Croup. *Pathol.* A disease marked by laborious suffocative breathing, with a stridulous noise, short dry cough; and expectoration of concrete membranous sputa.

Crūciāt'us, a, um. (*Crux*, a cross.) Crossed: cruciate.

Cruc'ial. (*Crux*.) Belonging to a cross. *Cruciālis, is, e.*

Cruc'ial Incis'ion. *Surg.* Two incisions made to cross each other.

Cruc'ible. (*Crūcio*, to torture.) *Chem.* A vessel made of baked earth or metal for fusing, by heat. *Crūciō, ī, n.*

Cruc'ifer, a, um. (*Crux*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing crosses: cruciferous.

Crūcīform'is, is, e. (*Crux*; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Like a cross: cruciform.

Crūd'itas, ātis, f. (*Crūdus*, raw.) *Med.* Bad digestion; rawness: crudity.

Cruc'ia. (Fr. *Ecouelles*, the king's evil.) *Pathol.* Popularly, scrofulous swellings of glands of the neck.

Cru'or, ōris, m. (Κρῶρ, cold.) *Physiol.* The red, or purplish coloured portion of the blood.

Crū'a Cērebēll'i. *Anat.* Two white cords, extending one along the circumference of each hemisphere of the *Cerebellum*.

Crū'a Cērebēri. *Anat.* Two thick white *fasciculi*, one from the inferior surface of each hemisphere of the *Cerebrum*.

Crū'a Diāphragmātis. *Anat.* Two appendices situated behind and below the central tendon of the diaphragm.

Crū'al, a, um. (*Crus*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the leg: crure'an.

Crū'al Arch. *Anat.* Otherwise called Fallopius's, also Poupert's ligament.

Crū'al Hern'ia. See *Hernia Cruralis*.

Crū'al, is, e. (*Crus*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the leg: crural; also, applied like *Cruraus*.

Crus, crūris, n. (Κρούω, to kick.) *Anat.* The leg; applied to symmetrical parts, as the *Crus* of either hemisphere, or *Crura* of the cerebra, etc.

Crū, a, f. (As if *Cōrusta*, from *cōrium*, a skin.) *Chem.* The scum of a fluid. *Zoöl.* The external cover or shell in *Mollusca Crustacea*, and certain *Insecta*: the crust.

Crustāc'us, a, um. (*Crusta*.) Having a hard shell. *Zoöl.* Applied to a Cl. (pl. n.) of *Articulata*, in which the envelope, or crust, is usually solid and more or less calcareous: crustaceous.

Cryōp'hōrus, ī, m. (Κρύος, cold; φέρω, to bear.) *Chem.* An instrument in which water is made to freeze by the cold produced during its own evaporation.

Cryp'ta, a, f. (Κρύπτω, to hide.) *Anat.* Small round points (pl.) at the end of the minute arteries of

the cortical substance of the kidneys; also, a follicle, or follicular gland.

Cryp'tobranchiāt'us, } (*Cryp-*
a, um. } *tus*;
Cryptobran'chius, } *bran-*
a, um. } *chie.*)

Ichthyol. Zoöl. Having *branchiæ* hidden or obscure: cryptobran'chiāt'e'.

κρυπ'tανος, i, m. (Same; *κρυπ'tανος*, a head.) *Obstet. Physiol.* A monster factus, in which the head does not project from the trunk.

Cryptōgām'ius, a, um. (Same; *γάμος*, a marriage.) *Bot.* Applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.) whose parts of fructification have not been sufficiently ascertained to refer them to any other class.

Cryptor'chis, ios, m. (Same; *ἄρχις*, a testicle.) *Physiol.* One whose testicles have not descended into the scrotum.

Cryp'tous. (*κρύπτω*, to hide.) Hidden or concealed. *Cryptus*, a, um.

Crys'tallin'. (*Crystallum*, crystal.) *Chem.* One of the products of distillation of indigo. *Crystallina*, æ, f.

Crys'talline. (Same.) *Chem.* Belonging to crystal. *Crystallinus*, a, um.

Crys'tallin'e Lens. *Anat.* A transparent, double convex lens situated in the fore-part of the vitreous humour of the eye.

Crystallisat'ion. (*Crystallum*.) *Chem.* A property by which crystallisable substances pass from a fluid to a solid state, assuming determinate geometrical figures. *Crystallizatio*, ōnis, f.

Crystallisat'ion, Wat'er of. *Chem.* That which necessarily combines with salts, in the act of crystallising.

Crystallōgraphy. (*Crystallum*; *γράφω*, to write.) *Mineral.* A description of crystals. (*Crystallōgrāphia*, æ, f.

Crystallōid'ēs, adj. (*Crystallum*; terminal-*idēs*.) Resembling crystal: crystalloid.

Crystall'um, i, n. } (*κρύος*, cold;
i, f. } *στέλλω*, to contract.) *Chem.* The geometrical figures assumed by crystallisable

bodies when they pass from fluid to a solid state: a crystal. *Mineral.* A hard, bright, transparent substance, like ice, or the clearest glass.

Ctēnoid'ēs, adj. (*Κτεῖς*, a comb; terminal-*idēs*.) *Ichthyol.* Resembling a comb; applied to an Ord. with dentated scales: ctenoid.

Cu. (Fr.) *Entomol.* See *Alula*.

Cube. (*Κύβος*.) *Geom.* A solid bounded by six equal squares at right angles. *Cūbus*, i, m.

Cūbēb'a, æ. (Arab. *Cubabah*.) *M. Med.* Used in pl. Cubebs. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the fruit of *Cubeba officinalis*; the *Cubebæ*.

(*Cūbēbæ*.) *Chem.* A crystalline substance obtained from cubebs. *Cūbēbina*, æ, f.

Cūbeb's. See *Cubeba*.

Cūbifor'mis, is, e. (*Cūbus*; *forma*, likeness.) Having the form of a cube: cu'biform.

Cūbitæ'us, a, um. *Anat.* Pertaining to the *Cūbit*, or fore-arm.

Cūbital. (*Cūbitus*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the fore-arm. *Cūbitālis*, is, e.

Cūbitus, i, m. (*Cūbo*, to lie down.) *Anat.* The fore-arm, between the elbow and wrist; also, the *ulna* or *Os cubiti*: the cubit.

Cūbold'ēs, adj. (*Κύβος*, a cube; terminal-*idēs*.) Like a cube: cu'bold.

Cuc'koo-Flow'er. *M. Med.* The *Cardamine pratensis*.

Cūcūllus, a, um. (*Cūcūllus*, a hood.) Like a hood: cucullary.

Cūcūllāt'us, a, um. (*Cūcūllus*.) *Bot.* Hooded: cucullate.

Cūcumber. *Bot.* The fruit of different species of *Cucumis*.

Cūcumber, Bit'ter. *M. Med.* The fruit of *Cucumis colocynthis*.

Cūcumber, Squir'ting. } *M.*
Cūcumber, Wild. } *Med.*

The *Momordica elaterium*.

Cūcūmer, ēris, m. } (*Curvo*, to bend.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monœcia*; Ord. *Syngenesia*. Juss. *Cucurbitaceæ*.

Cūcūmis Agres'tis. } The *Mo-*
Cūcūmis Asinū'nus. } *momordica elaterium*.

Cūcūmis Colōcyn'this. *M. Med.* The plant which yields *Colocynthis pulpa* (B. P.): colocynth pulp.

Cūcūr'bīta, *α*, f. (*Curvo*.) *Chem.* A distilling vessel shaped like a gourd : a cucurbit. *Surg.* A cupping-glass. See *Cucurbitula*.

Cūcūrbitāc'eus, *α*, *um*. (*Cūcūr'bīta*, a gourd.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement, as in the *Cucurbita*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): cucurbitaceous.

Cūcūrbit'ula, *α*, f. (Dim. *Cūcūr'bīta*, a gourd.) *Surg.* A cupping-glass.

Cūcūrbit'ula Cruen'ta.

Cūcūrbit'ula cum Fer'ro.

Med. Surg. A cupping-glass, when used along with scarification, and drawing of blood.

Cūcūrbit'ula Sic'ca. *Surg.* Dry cupping, without scarification.

Cud. (Sax.) *Comp. Anat.* The inner part of the throat in beasts. See *Ruminans*, *Rumination*.

Cul-de-Sac. (Fr.) *Anat.* A membranous or other cavity closed at one end.

Cūlmif'erus, *α*, *um*. (*Culmus*, straw; *f'ero*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having straw: culmiferous.

Cul'minating. (*Culmino*, to come to the top.) *Astron.* Applied to stars when at their highest point in the heavens. *Culminans, tis*, part.

Cul'mus, *i*, m. (*Kάλαμος*, a reed.) *Bot.* A reed, or straw; the proper stem or trunk of grasses, rushes, and the like: culm.

Cūltros'tris, *is*, *e*. (*Culter*, the coult of a plough; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (pl. f.) of *Grallatorie*, in which the beak is thick, strong, and of considerable length: cultrorostrate.

Cultriformis, *is*, *e*. (*Culter*; *forma*.) Formed like a knife: cultriform.

Cūmīn'um, *i*, n. (*Κύμινον*.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. Juss. *Umbelliferae*.

M. Med.

The plant *Cūmīn*, or *Feniculum Orientale*.

is, *e*. (*Cūneus*, a wedge.)

Belonging to a wedge: *cu'neal*.

Cūneāt'us, *α*, *um*. (*Cūneus*.) Having a wedge: *cuneate*.

Cūneiform. (Same; *forma*, likeness.) *Anat., Bot.* Formed like a wedge. *Cūneiformis*, *is*, *e*.

Cup. *Bot.* See *Calyx*. *Med.* See *Cyathus*, *Poculum*.

Cup'el. (Germ. *Kuppel*, a cup.) *Chem.* A small crucible, used for refining precious metals, etc.

Cupellat'ion. *Chem.* The process of refining gold and silver in a *cupel* with lead. *Cupellatio, ōnis*, f.

Cup'ped. *Med.* The hollowed surface of the *Crassamentum* of blood under inflammation, is so defined.

Surg. Application of *Cucurbitulae*, or cupping-glasses.

Cuprif'erus, *α*, *um*. (*Cuprum*, copper; *f'ero*, to bear.) *Mineral*. Bearing or affording copper: *cupriferous*.

Cūp'ula, *α*, f. (A cup.) *Bot.* A scaly involucre in which a gland, or indehiscent one-celled, one-seeded pericarp, is contained.

Cūpūlif'erus, *α*, *um*. (*Cūpūla*; *f'ero*, to yield.) *Bot.* Bearing *Cupule*: *cupuliferous*.

Curar'e Poi'son. *Med.* A most deadly poison obtained from a plant belonging to the *Strychnie*. It is known as *Voorar'a*, *Woorar'a*, *Woorar'i*, *Urar'i*, and many more spellings, analogous in sound; used to poison their arrows, by the American Indians—in war, or treachery.

Cūrāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Cūro*, to care.) *Med.* The treatment of a disease, or wound: curation.

Curcūma, *α*, f. (Arab. *Curkum*.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the rhizome of the *Curcuma longa*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Scitamineæ*. Turmeric (B. P.).

Curcūma Long'a. *M. Med.* The turmeric plant.

Curric'ulum. (A space of time.) *Med.* Term employed, in medical language, to mean the course prescribed by the Universities, Colleges, and Halls; by obedience to which the degrees of M.D., M.B., and F.A.S. in medicine, and the various diplomas in surgery, are to be obtained.

Cur'sor, ōris, m. (*Curro*, to run.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (nom. pl.) which run along the ground.

Cur'sorius, *α*, *um*. (Same.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (pl.

n.) of *Orthoptera*, with legs solely adapted for running.

Cuspār'ia Cortex. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) *Cusparia*, of the bark of *Galipea cusparia*; *Galipea officinalis*: *Cortex Bonplandiae trifoliata*: *Angustura* bark. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Diosmeæ*.

Cuspār'ia Febrifuga. *M. Med.* The tree which yields *Angustura* bark, now called *Bonplandia trifoliata*: some refer it to the *Galipea cusparia* or *G. officinalis*.

Cuspidāt'us, a, um. (*Cuspis*, a point.) Having a pointed extremity; applied to certain teeth: cuspidate.

Cus'so, or Kus'so. (Derivation of name not ascertained.) *M. Med.* (B. P.) Flowers and summits of *Brayera Anthelmintica*. Koussou. Imported from Abyssinia. *Hagenia Abyssinica*. See *Koussou*.

Cūtān'eus, a, um. (*Cūtis*, the skin.) Belonging to the skin: cutaneous.

Cūtān'esa Mus'culus. *Anat.* The *Platysma-myoides*.

Cut'icle. (Dim. *Cūtis*.) *Anat. Physiol.* The *Epidermis*, or scarf-skin. (*Cūticula*, æ, f.)

Cūt'is, is, f. (*Σκῆτος*.) *Anat.* The skin, consisting of *Cutis vera*, *Rete mucosum*, and *Cuticula*.

Cūt'is Asnérina. *Med.* That condition of the skin, produced by cold and other causes, in which the *papillæ* become rigid and erect, resembling the skin of a plucked goose; goose-skin.

Cyan'ate. (*Cyānicum acídum*; terminal-ate.) *Chem.* A combination of cyanic acid with a base. *Cyānas, atis, f.*

Cyan'ic. *Chem.* Applied to an acid composed of cyanogen and oxygen. *Cyānicus, a, um.*

Cyan'ogen. (*Kύανος*, blue; to generate.) *Chem.* A peculiar principle obtained by decomposing the cyanuret of mercury by heat; prussin.

Cyānōpāt'hia, æ, f. (*Kύανος*; *πάθος*, disease.) *Pathol.* The same as *Cyanosis*.

Cyān'is, m. (*Kύανος*.) *Pathol.* Blue colour of the skin; from congenital malformation of the heart, by which venous and arterial

blood are mixed so as to be not wholly oxygenated: the *cæruleus*. *Cyanoder'mia*, *Cyanop'athy*.

Cyan'uret. (*Cyānōgēnium*; terminal-uret.) *Chem.* A combination of cyanogen with a base. *Cyānūrētum, i, n.*

Cyanur'ic. *Chem.* Belonging to cyanogen and urine; applied to an acid. *Cyānūrīcus, a, um.*

Cyanurin'. (*Kύανος*; οὖρον, the urine.) *Pathol.* A very rare substance deposited as a blue powder by the urine. *Cyānūrīna, æ, f.*

Cyāthifor'mis, is, e. (*Cyāthus*; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Shaped like a cup: cyathiform.

Cyāt'hus, i, m. (*Kύαθος*, a drinking cup.) *Med.* In prescriptions, a wine glass.

Cycle. (*Κύκλος*, a circle.) An interval of time, during the course of which a continual revolution of numbers goes on, without interruption to the last; and then returns to the first. *Astron.* Applied to a revolution of the sun of twenty-eight years, and of the moon of nineteen years. *Cyclus, i, m.*

Cycl'icus, a, um. Belonging to a cycle or circle: cy'cl'ic. *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) of *Coleoptera*, in which the body is generally orbicular or oval.

Cyclob'ranchiāt'us, a, um. } (*Cy-*
Cyclob'ranch'ius, a, um. } *cl'us*;
branchiātus, having *branchiæ*.) *Zool.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Mollusca*. *Gasteropoda*, in which the *branchiæ* form a circle; cyclobranchiate: cyclobranchious.

Cyc'loid. (Same; terminal-*idēs*.) *Geom.* Resembling a circle. *Cyclo'idēs, adj.*

Cyclōn'eurus, a, um. (*Κύκλος*; *νεῦρον*, a nerve.) *Zool.* Having a circular nervous arrangement; applied (pl. n.) to the *Radiata* *Cyclo-neura*: cycloneurous.

Cyclos'tōmus, a, um. (*Κύκλος*; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Ichthyol.* Round-mouthed; applied to a Family (pl. m.; also named *Suctorii*), of *Chondropterygii* *Branchiis Fixis*: cyclostomous.

æ, f. (*Cydon*, in Crete.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name of the *Cydonia vulgaris*, or *Pyrus Cy-*

donia. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Icosandria*; Ord. *Pentagynia*. Juss. *Rosacea*.

Cydon'ia Vulgäris. *M. Med.* The *Pyrus Cydonia*, or quince-tree.

Cydon'ium, *ii*, *n.* (*Cydonia*.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for quince seeds.

Cydon'ium Mälum. *Bot.* The fruit of the *Pyrus cydonia*; the quince.

Cylindrä'ceus, *a*, *um.* } *Bot.*

Cylind'rlicus, *a*, *um.* } Shaped like a cylinder: *cylindra'ceus*: *cylind'rlicus*.

Cylindrifor'mis, *is*, *e.* (*Cylindrus*; *forma*.) Same as *Cylindricus*.

Cylindroidēs, *adj.* (*Cylindrus*, terminal-*ides*.) Resembling a cylinder: *cylindroid*.

Cýma, *æ*, *f.*, or *ätis*, *n.* (*Kûma*, a stem of colewort.) *Bot.* A kind of inflorescence consisting of several flower-stalks springing from one centre, each irregularly subdivided; a cluster or tuft: a cyme.

Cymbifor'mis, *is*, *e.* (*Cymba*, a boat; *forma*, likeness.) Shaped like a boat; cymbiform. See *Navicularis*, *Scaphoid*.

Cým'inum, *i*, *n.* *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the fruit of *Cuminum cym'ium*.

Cýmōsus, *a*, *um.* (*Cýma*; terminal-*ösus*.) *Bot.* Having or full of cymes: *cymose*.

Cýnan'che, *es*, *f.* (*Kûwan*, a dog; *ächw*, to strangle.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the throat: sore-throat. A genus, Ord. *Phlegmasia*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Cýnan'che Läryn'gea. See

Cýnan'che Mälig'na. *Pathol.* Inflammation of the tonsils.

Cýnan'che Päröt'id'ea. Same as *Pärotitis*.

Cýnan'che Phar'ýngea'. See *Pharyngitis*.

Cýnan'che Strépl-tör'ia.

Names

for

Stríd'üla.

Suffocat'.

iva.

Cýnan'che Tonsilläris.

Tonsillitis

Phlegmonodes, or quinsy.

Croup.

Same as *C. Maligna*.

Cýnan'che Uletrösa. See *Ton-*

æ, *f.* (*Kûwa*, a dog; *ächw*, a man.) *Pathol.* A kind of *Melancholia*, or *Hypochondria*, in which the patient fancies himself changed into a dog, and imitates its bark and actions.

a, *um.* (*Kûwan*.) Like a dog: cynical.

Cyp'rus Turpentine. *M. Med.* A limpid, fragrant, and grateful substance obtained from the *Pistacia terebinthinus*; Chian, or Chio Turpentine. *Tërebinthina Chia*.

Cystal'gia, *æ*, *f.* (*Kýstis*, the bladder; *älyos*, pain.) *Pathol.* Painful spasmodic affection of the bladder: *cystalgy*.

Cystec'tasy. (*Kýstis*, the bladder; *éktréivw*, to draw out of.) *Surg.* The operation of lithotomy. *Cystectäsia*, *æ*, *f.*

Cys'tic. (*Kýstis*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the urinary or gall bladder. *Cysticus*, *a*, *um.*

Cystic Oxide. See *Cystin*.

Cyst'icer'cus, *i*, *m.* (*Kýstis*; *kép'kos*, a tail.) *Zool.* The tailed bladder-worm; applied to a genus of *Entozoa Parenchymata*, *Tænioidea*, otherwise termed *Hydatids*.

Cyst'icer'cus Cel'lulösa. The *Scolex* of *Tænia Solium*. *Zool.*, *Pathol.* This parasite is occasionally found in the human brain, muscular and cellular tissues; and in the eye. See foregoing.

Cyst'ifelleot'omy. (*Kýstis*; *fel*, the gall; *réivw*, to cut.) *Surg.* Operation by which a gall-stone is extracted from the gall-bladder. *Cystifelleotömia*, *æ*, *f.*

(*Kýstis*.) *Chem.*, *Pathol.* A peculiar substance, very rare, in a calculus; also termed *Cystic Oxide*. *Cystina*, *æ*, *f.*

Cystirr'häg'ia, *æ*, *f.* (1) *ρήγνυμι*, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* Discharge from the bladder, whether of blood or mucus.

Cystirr'hæa, *æ*, *f.* (*Kýstis*; *péw*, to flow.) *Pathol.* Mucous discharge from the bladder; vesical catarrh. See *Cystorrhæa*.

Cys'tis. (*Kýstis*, a pouch; *cista*, whence *cisterna*, a cistern.) *Anat.* A bag or bladder. *Surg. Pathol.* The membranous bag in which any

morbid substance is contained; a cyst: specially, the *Vesica urinaria*.

Cystitis, *idis*, f. (*Cystis*; terminal *-itis*.) Inflammation of the bladder. A genus, Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*: Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Cystitome, (*Κύστις*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* An instrument for opening the capsule of the crystalline lens. *Cystitōmus*, i, m.

Cystobubonocèle, *is*, f. (*Κύστις*; βουβών, the groin; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* A rare kind of *Hernia*, which includes more or less of the urinary bladder; and gets through the inguinal opening: cystobubo nocele.

Cystocèle, *es*, f. (*Κύστις*; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* *Hernia* in which the urinary bladder is protruded: *Hernia vesicalis*: cystocele.

Cystodyn'ia, *æ*, f. (*Κύστις*; δόνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the bladder: cystodyny.

Cystoidēs, adj. (*Κύστις*, terminal *-idēs*.) Resembling a cyst or bladder: cystoid.

Cystolithias'is, *is*, or *eos*. f. (*Κύστις*; lithiasis.) *Pathol.* Urinary calculous disease.

Cystolithus, *i*, m. (*Κύστις*; λίθος, a stone.) *Pathol.* A urinary calculus: a cystolith.

Cystoplast'ic. *Surg.* Belonging to cystoplasty. *Cystoplast'icus*, *a*, *um*.

(*Κύστις*; to fabricate.) *Surg.* Operation for vesico-vaginal fistula, consisting in uniting a flap (taken from the external *labium*) by suture to the newly pared edges of the sore. *Cystoplast'ia*, *æ*, f.

Cys'toplē'gia, *æ*, f. } (*Κύστις*;

Cys'toplex'ia, *æ*, f. } πλήσσω, to strike.) *Pathol.* Paralysis of the bladder: cystoplegy; cys'toplexy.

Cys'toptōs'is, *is*, f. (*Κύστις*; πίπτω, to fall.) *Pathol.* Relaxation

of the internal coat of the bladder, by which it is said to protrude into the urethra.

Cys'torrhœ'a. Same as *Cystir-*

Cystospas'ticus, *a*, *um*. (σπᾶω, to draw.) *Pathol.* Belonging to spasm of the bladder: cystospastic.

(*Κύστις*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* A knife or instrument employed in *Cystotomy*. *Cystōtōmus*, i, m.

(*Κύστις*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Operation of cutting into the bladder. *Cystōtōmia*, *æ*, f. See *Lithotomy*.

Chem. A bitter principle found in the seeds of the *Cytisus laburnum*. *Cytisina*, *æ*, f.

Cyt'isus, *i*, m. (*Κύτισος*.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diadelphica*; Ord. *Decandria*. Juss. *Papilionaceæ*.

Cyt'isus Scōpārius. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name for the broom plant; the *Genista*.

Cyt'oblast. (*Κύτος*, a cavity; βλαστάνω, to produce.) *Pathol.* The nucleus of cells growing within cells, supposed to have a generative power of their own; and which constitute the parenchyma or substance of morbid growths. *Physiol.* Applied similarly to the nuclei of cellular or elementary corpuscles, in all vegetable and animal tissues; the *Areola*, or cell-nucleus. *Cytoblasta*, *æ*, f.

Cytoblastēm'a, *ātis*, n. *Physiol.* The fluid or mother liquid in which the cells containing the nucleus or *cytoblast* originate: the *cytoblasteme*.

Cyt'ogēn'ēsis, *is*, f. (*Κύτος*, a cavity or cell; γίνομαι, to be produced.) *Physiol.* The generation of cavities or cells; cell-development.

D.

D. This letter, in its Greek form, is spoken of by Galen as the symbol for quartan fever.

Dac'ryō. (Δακρύω, to weep.) *Pathol.* Prefix denoting connection with the lachrymal apparatus.

Dac'ryoadēnit'is, *idis*, f. (*Da-*

cryo; *adēnitis*, inflammation of a gland.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lachrymal gland.

Dac'ryocys'tis. (Δακρύω; *cystis*, a bag.) *Pathol.* The lachrymal sac: a dacryocist.

Dac'ryocystit'is, *idis*, f. (Same;

terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lachrymal sac.

Dac'ryocystoblennorrhœa', æ, (Same; blennorrhœa, a flow of pus.) *Pathol.* A discharge of pus from the lachrymal sac.

Dac'ryohæmorrhœa', æ, f. (Dacryo-; hæmorrhœa, a flow of blood.) *Pathol.* Sanguineous lachrymation, or a flow of tears mingled with blood.

Dac'ryolithes, is, f. (Dacryo-; lithos, a stone.) *Pathol.* A calculus concretion in the lachrymal passage.

Dac'ryōma, ātis, n. (Δακρύω, to weep.) *Surg.* Obstruction in one or both of the *puncta lachrymalia*, causing *Stillicidium lachrymarum*, or an effusion of tears.

Dac'tylus, i, m. (δάκτυλος.) *Nat.* Same as *Digitus*. *Bot.* The ate or fruit of *Phœnix dactylifera*.

Dæmōnōmān'ia, æ, f. (δαίμων, the devil; μανία, madness.) *Pathol.* A variety of *Melancholia*, in which the patient fancies himself possessed by devils.

Daguer' reotyp'e. (*M. Daguerre*, he discoverer; *typus*, a likeness or figure of anything.) *Nat. Philos.* The process of producing pictures by the action of light on certain prepared metal plates, or paper, introduced into France by *M. Daguerre*. See *Photography*.

Dacryadēnāl'gia, æ, f. (δάκρυ, a tear; adēnāl'gia.) *Pathol.* Pain in the lachrymal gland: dacryadenalgia.

Dacryallicōsis, is, or eos. (δάκρυ; αλλοίωσις, change, act of changing; alteration.) *Pathol.* Degeneration of the tears.

Daltonis'mus, i, m. *Physiol.* Inability to distinguish colours, which Dalton, it is said, laboured under, and wrote about: daltonism.

Dam'ask-Rose. *M. Med.* The *Rosa centifolia*.

Dam'son. (*Damascēnum prunum*.) *M. Med.* The fruit of a variety of the *Prunus domestica*.

Dandel'ion. (Fr. *Dent-de-lion*.) *M. Med.* The *Leontodon taraxacum*.

Dan'driff. *Pathol.* The disease *Pityriasis capitis*. *Furfur*, ūris, m. *Danse de Saint Guy.* *Pathol.* The French name for *Chorea*.

Dap'hne, es, f. (δάφνη.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Octandria*; Ord. *Mono-gynia*. Juss. *Thymelacææ*.

Dap'hne Mezér'eon. } *M. Med.*
Dap'hne Mezér'eum. } The plant which affords mezereon bark; spurge olive; wiflow wail. See *Mezereon*.

Daphnin'. *Chem.* The bitter principle of *Daphne alpina*. *Daph-nina*, æ, f.

Daphnoidēs, adj. (*Daphne*; terminal idēs.) *Bot.* Like the *Daphne laureola*, or spurge laurel; daphnoid.

Dar'ton, i, n. } (δάρτις, skin of
Dar'tos, i, m. } the scrotum. *Anat.* The tissue subjacent to the skin of the *scrotum*: by which the latter is corrugated.

Dart're. *Pathol.* Indefinitely applied by French authors to cutaneous diseases; it seems, however, to agree pretty nearly with *Herpes*.

Date. *Bot.* The fruit of *Phœnix dactylifera*. *Dactylus*, i, m.

Dātūr'a, æ, f. (Ind.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Mono-gynia*. Juss. *Solaneæ*.

Dātūra Strāmōnium. *M. Med.* The thorn-apple. See *Stramonii Folia*.

Daturin'. An alkaline principle discovered in *Datura stramonium*. *Dātūria*, æ, f.

Dauc'us, i, m. (δαῦκος.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Umbelliferae*.

Dauc'us Cārōt'a. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name of the common garden-carrot root; the *Daucus sativus*.

Day-Blindness. See *Nyctalopia*.

Day-Sight. See *Hemeralopia*.

Deadly Nightshade. *M. Med.* The *Atropa belladonna*.

Deaf-Dum'bness. *Pathol.* *Aphonia*, from deafness; congenital, or happening during infancy.

Death. (A.-S. *Deaðh*.) Demise, decease. Real, not apparent death, but extinction of bodily life.

Deauren'tur Pilule. "Let the pills be gilded," was a very usual direction, formerly added in prescriptions.

Déc'a. (δέκα.) A prefix signifying ten.

Déc'agon. (δέκα, ten; γωνία, an

angle.) *Geom.* A figure having ten equal angles and sides. *Décāgōnum*, *i*, *n*.

Decagonal. *Geom.* Belonging to a decagon. *Décāgōnus*, *a*, *um*.

Decagramme. (*Δέκα*; *Fr. gramme.*) Ten grammes, equal to 5 drachms 17·721 grains avoirdupois. *Décagramma*, *ātis*, *n*.

Décāgyn'ius, *a*, *um*. (*Δέκα*; *γυνή*, a woman.) *Bot.* Having ten pistils; ten-pistilled; applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl. n.): decagynous.

Decalitre. (*Δέκα*; *Fr. litre.*) Ten litres, equal to 610·2800 English cubic inches.

Decametre. (*Δέκα*; *Fr. metre.*) Ten metres, equal to 393·710 English inches, or about 32½ English feet.

Décandrius, *a*, *um*. (*Δέκα*; *ἀνὴρ*, a man.) *Bot.* Having ten stamens; ten-stamened; applied to a Linn. Cl., also an Ord. (pl. n.): decandrious, or decandrous.

Décaphyl'ius, *a*, *um*. (*Δέκα*; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having ten leaves: decaphyl'ious.

Décap'odus, *a*, *um*. (*Δέκα*; *πούς*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having ten feet; decapodous.

Decaying. See *Marcescens*.

Décem'fidus, *a*, *um*. (*Décem*, ten; *fido*, to cleave.) *Bot.* Cleft into ten parts: decemfidous.

Décemlōcūlār'is, *is*, *e*. (*Décem*; *lōculus*, a little pocket.) *Bot.* Having ten little compartments: decemlocular.

Decid'ua Tun'ica Reflex'a. See *Tunica Decidua Reflexa*.

Decid'ua Tun'ica Ut'eri. See *Tunica Decidua Uteri*.

Décid'uus, *a*, *um*. (*Décido*, to fall off.) Falling off; of temporary existence; not perennial: deciduous.

Decigramme. (*Décem*, ten; *Fr. gramme.*) The tenth part of a gramme, equal to 1·544 grain avoirdupois, or 1½ grain troy.

Decilit're. (*Décem*; *Fr. litre.*) The tenth part of a litre, equal to 6·1028 English cubic inches.

Declim'et're. (*Décem*; *Fr. metre.*) The tenth part of a metre, equal to 3·937 or nearly 4 English inches.

Declin'al. (*Declino*, to bend downwards.) *Geol.* Applied to the slope of *strata* from an axis.

Declinat'us, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Bot.*

Bending down: declinate. - See *Declivis*.

Declin'ing. See *Declinatus*, *Declivis*.

Decliv'is, *is*, *e*. (*De*, downward; *clivus*, the descent of a hill.) Descending: declining.

Decoct'. *Pharm.* For *Decoctum*.

Decoc'tion. (*Decōquo*, to boil.)

Chem. Ebullition in water; to prepare such parts of bodies as are cooked, or are soluble, only at the boiling degree of heat. *Pharm.* A medicine made by boiling in a watery fluid. *Decoctio*, *ōnis*, *f*; more frequently *Decoctum*, *i*, *n*.

Decoc'tum Ul'mi. *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for decoction of elm bark. See *Ulmi Cortex*.

Decomposit'ion. (*De*, from; *compōno*, to put in order.) *Chem.* The separation of compound bodies into their constituent parts, or principles; analysis. *Decompositio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Decompōs'itus, *a*, *um*. (*De*, in; *cret*; *compōno*.) *Bot.* Applied to a Cl. (pl. f.) having a common footstalk supporting a number of lesser leaves, each of which is compound.

Decorticat'ion. (*De*, from; *cortex*, bark.) Removal of bark, husk, or shell. *Decorticatio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Decremen'tum, *i*, *n*. (*Decresco*, to grow less.) The decrease or proportion in which anything is lessened: decrement.

Decrepitat'ion. (*Decrēpo*, to crackle.) *Chem.* The crackling noise produced by certain bodies that break up when heated; as common salt, etc. *Decrēpitatio*, *ōnis*, *f*. See *Crepitation*.

Decūb'itus, *us*, *m*. (*Decumbo*, to lie down.) *Med.* A lying down, or reclining in the horizontal position. *Pathol.* An important symptom in certain diseases is to be observed from the manner of lying in bed.

Decumbens, *tis*, *part*. (Same.) *Bot.* Lying down: decumbent.

Decur'rens, *tis*, *part*. (*Decurro*, to run down.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves which run down the stem in a leafy line, border or wing: decurrent.

Decurs'ivus, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves that run down the stem, attached by their middle nerve only: decursive.

Decussate. (*Decusso*, to cross.) *Anat., Bot.* Applied to nerves or muscular fibres or leaves, etc., that cross or decussate each other. *Dē-*

n. (Same.) *Anat., Bot.* An evident crossing or running of one portion athwart another. *Decussatio, ōnis, f.*

Defecation. (*Defæco*, to strain through a sieve.) *Chem.* The removal of fæces, lees, or sediment from anything. *Physiol.* The act of discharging the fæces. *Defæcatio, ōnis, f.*

Defectio, ōnis, f. (*Deficio*, to lack or fail.) A failing of heart, or courage: defection.

Defectio Animi. *Med.* Same as *Deliquium Animi*.

Defærens, tis, part. (*Defæro*, to convey.) Conveying away: deferent. See *Vas Deferens*.

Deflagration. (*Deflagro*, to be set on fire.) *Chem.* The burning of any inflammable substance. *Deflagratio, ōnis, f.*

Deflexus, a, um. (*Deflecto*, to bend down.) *Bot.* Bending a little downwards: deflexed.

Defloration. (*Defloro*, to deflower.) *Med. Jur. Connexion without violence*, in distinction from rape. *Physiol.* Loss of the marks of virginity by connexion with the male. *Defloratio, ōnis, f.*

Defloratus, a, um. (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to anthers that have shed their pollen; and plants their flowers: deflorated.

Defluxion. (*Defluo*, to flow from) A flowing of humours downwards. *Defluxio, ōnis, f.*

Defoliation. (*De*, from; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Fall of the leaf; as antithetical to frondescence, or its renovation. *Defoliatio, ōnis, f.*

Deformation, ōnis, f. (*Deformo*, to mar or disfigure.) *Surg. Pathol.* Distortion of any part; or general deformity of the body: deformation.

Degeneration. (*Degénéro*, to be unlike his ancestors.) *Nat. Hist.* Gradual deterioration in any race of animals; or of a particular animal, organ, or vegetable, from natural causes. *Pathol.* A morbid change in the structure of parts. *ratio, ōnis, f.*

Deglutition. (*Deglutio*, a swallowing down.) *Physiol.* The act of swallowing. *Deglutitio, ōnis, f.*

Deglutition, Difficult. See *Acataposis*.

e. (*De*; *grādus*, rank.) *Geog., Geom.* The 360th part of a circle; each degree divisible into 60 equal parts, called minutes; and each minute into 60 seconds. *Med.* The title, or mark of distinction, granted by the *Senatus Academicus*, or the Medical Faculty of a University. The title of *Medicinæ Doctor*; also, the rank or title itself. See *Doctor. Grādus, ūs, m.*

Dehiscence. (*Dehisco*, to burst open.) *Bot.* A bursting open; applied to capsules. *Dehiscencia, æ, f.*

Dejection. (*Dejicio*, to throw down.) *Med.* The discharge of any excrementitious matter; also the matter discharged; as stool, or evacuation of the bowels. Also, depression, exhaustion, or prostration. *Dejectio, ōnis, f.*

Deleterious. (*Δηλέω*, to destroy.) Poisonous; destroying. *Delēterius, a, um.*

Deligation, ōnis, f. (*Deligo*, to bind up.) *Surg.* The act of applying a bandage: deligation.

Deliquescent. (*Deliquesco*, to grow moist.) *Chem. Pharm.* The state assumed by certain saline bodies which attract water from the air.

Animi. *Pathol.* Swooning or fainting; also called *Defectio animi*: syncope.

Delirium, ii, n. (*Deliro*, to rave.) *Pathol.* A symptom consisting in fitfully wandering talk.

Delirium Tremens. *Pathol.* Trembling delirium. A condition the consequence of excessive indulgence in strong liquors, or opium; *Mania a potu*.

Delivery. (*Fr. Délivrer*, to free.) *Obstet.* The act of child-birth, with expulsion of the *placenta* and membranes.

Delphinium, ii, n. (*Δελφίν*, the dolphin.) A Linn. genus, *Cl. Polyandria*; *Ord. Trigynia*. Juss. *Ranunculaceæ*.

Delphinium Staphisagria. *M. Med.* The plant stavesacre.

Deltoidēs, adj. (Δ; terminal -ides.) Shaped like the Greek letter *delta*: deltoid. *Bot.* Trowel-shaped.

Deltoidēus, *a, um.* (*Deltoidēs* musculi; terminal -ideus.) Belonging to the deltoid muscle: deltoidean.

Demencia, *a, f.* (*De*, priv.; *mens*, the mind.) Want of intellect; a species of insanity.

Demersus, *a, um.* (*Dēmergo*, to dip in the water.) *Bot.* Growing beneath the surface of water; applied to leaves naturally so situated.

Demulcent. (*Demulco*, to soften.) *Pharm.* Applied to medicines of a mucilaginous or oily consistence.

Dendrifermis, *is, e.* (Δένδρον; *forma*.) Formed like a tree: dendriform.

Dendritēs, *is, or a, m.* (Δένδρον, a tree.) *Geol., Mineral.* Any figure of a vegetable substance observed in fossils and minerals: a dendrite.

Dendritic. (Δένδρον.) *Bot.* Belonging to a tree or shrub. *Dendriticus*, *a, um.*

Dendrogrāphia, *a, f.* (Δένδρον; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* A history of trees and shrubs: dendrography.

Dendroidēs, adj. (Δένδρον; terminal -ides.) Resembling a tree or shrub: dendroid.

Dendrolitēs, *is, or a, m.* (Δένδρον; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* A petrified shrub: a dendrolite.

Dendrolōgia, *a, f.* (Δένδρον; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* A treatise on trees: dendrology.

Dendromētrum, *i, n.* (Δένδρον; μέτρον, a measure.) *Bot.* An instrument for measuring trees: a dendrometer.

Dengue. *Pathol.* A fever of America; characterised by sharp pains down the thighs and legs, and general soreness of the flesh and bones.

Dens, *tis, m.* (As if *Edens*, from *edo*, to eat.) *Anat.* A tooth.

Dens Leōnis. *M. Med.* The *Leontodon taraxacum*, or dandelion.

Density. See *Specific Gravity*.

Dentāgra, *a, f.* (*Dens*; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Same as *Odonalgia*. *Surg.* A kind of forceps, or tooth-key, for extracting teeth.

Dentālis, *is, e.* (*Dens*.) *Anat.* Pertaining to teeth: dental.

Dentatus, *a, um.* (*Dens*.) Toothed: dentate.

Dentes sāpien'tiæ. *Anat.* The last grinder-teeth; wisdom-teeth, because they come later than the rest.

Denticulatus, *a, um.* (*Denticulus*, a little tooth.) Having little teeth: denticulated.

Dentifrice. (*Dens*; *frico*, to rub.) *Pharm.* A medicinal powder for the teeth; tooth-powder. *Dentifricium*, *i, n.*

Dentīn. (*Dens*.) *Anat.* Bone-like substance composing the inner part of the body and neck, and all the roots of the teeth. *Dentina*, *a, f.*

Dentirostris, *is, e.* (*Dens*; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (pl. f.) of *Passerinae*, having the beak tooth-like: denti-rostrate.

Dentiscalpium, *i, n.* (*Dens*; *scalpo*, to scrape.) *Surg.* Instrument for scaling teeth.

Dentistry. (*Dens*, a tooth.) The art, and trade of supplying artificial teeth.

Dentit'ion. (*Dentio*, to breed teeth.) *Physiol.* First appearing of the teeth in infancy: teething. *Dentitio*, *ōnis, f.*

Dentoidēs, adj. (*Dens*; terminal -ides.) Resembling a tooth: dentoid.

Denudat'ion. (*Denudo*, to make bare.) Laying bare any part. *Denudatio*, *ōnis, f.*

Dendāt'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Made bare: denudate.

Deob'struent. (*De*, from; *obstruo*, to obstruct.) *Pharm.* Applied to medicines for removing obstructions. *Deob'struens*, *tis, part.*

Deod'and. (*Deodandum*.) *Med. Jur.* The fine formerly imposed on any inanimate object or irrational creature who might have caused the death of a person.

Deod'orizat'ion. (*De*, priv.; *odor*, a smell.) *Chem.* Correcting of any foul or unwholesome effluvia, through operation of chemical substances. *Deod'orizatio*, *ōnis, f.*

Deox'idat'ion. (*De*, priv.; *oxygōnium*.) *Chem.* The driving off of oxygen from any substance. *Deox'idatio*, *ōnis, f.*

Dephlegmat'ion. (*De*, priv.; *phlegma*, phlegm.) *Chem.* The separating of water from chemical liquors. *Dephlegmatio, ōnis, f.*

Depil'atory. (*De*, priv.; *pilus*, the hair.) *Med.* Removing hair from any part. *Depilatorius, a, um.*

Deplet'ion. (*Depleo*, to empty.) *Med.* The use of means acting through the constitution in reducing *plethora*, or checking inflammation. *Depletio, ōnis, f.*

Depos'it. (*Depōno*, to put aside.) *Chem.* What is thrown down from a liquid in which it has been suspended. *Depositum, i, n.*

Deprav'at'ion. (*Depravo*, to vitiate.) *Pathol.* Deterioration, or change for the worse. *Depravatio, ōnis, f.*

Depres'sion. (*Deprimo*, to press down.) *Pathol.* Lowness of spirits. *Surg.* The state of a part which is pressed down: also, one of the operations for cataract. *Depressio, ōnis, f.*

Depres'sor, ōris, m. (Same.) *Anat.* Applied to a muscle which draws or presses down.

Depres'sus, a, um. (Same.) *Bot.* Pressed down: depressed.

Dep'riment's, entis, part. (Same.) Pressing down.

Depūran's, tis, part. (*Depūro*, to purify.) Purifying: depurating.

Depurat'ion. (Same.) *Chem.* The clarifying of a liquid: defecation. *Med.* Removal of impurities from the fluids of the body. *Depuratio, ōnis, f.*

Deradēnt'is, idis, f. (*Deradēn*, a gland of the neck; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a gland of the neck.

Der'byshire Neck. *Pathol.* The affection termed Bronchocele.

Deriv'ative. (*Derivo*, to turn aside.) *Med.* Drawing from one part to another; applied to blisters, rubefacients, epispastics, etc. *Derivativus, a, um.*

Der'ma, ātis, n. (*Δέρμα*.) *Anat. Physiol.* The skin, or *Cutis vera*.

Der'mad. *Anat.* Applied the same as *Dermal*, used adverbially.

Der'mal. (*Derma*.) *Anat.* Applied as meaning towards the skin.

Der'matālgia, a, f. (*Δέρμα*; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* *Neuralgia*

of the skin; pain of the skin; dermatalgia.

Dermatōg'raphy. (*Δέρμα*; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A description of the skin. *Dermatographia, a, f.*

Dermatōidēs, adj. (*Δέρμα*; terminal *-idēs*.) Resembling the skin: dermatoid.

Dermatōlogy. (*Δέρμα*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* The consideration of the skin, its nature and qualities. *Dermatologia, a, f.*

Dermatōtōm'ia, a, f. (*Derma*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection or cutting of the skin: dermatotomy.

Dermography. See *Dermatography*.

Dermōhæmāllis, is, e. (*Derma*; αἷμα, blood.) *Ichthyol.* Applied, by Owen, to the rays of the ventral fins: dermohe'm'al.

Dermoides. See *Dermatoides*.

Dermatōlogy. See *Dermatol'ogy*.

Dermōneurāllis, is, e. (*Derma*; νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Ichthyol.* Applied, by Owen, to the rays of the dorsal fins: dermoneural.

Dermoscēl'ēton, i, n. (*Derma*; σκελετόν, a skeleton.) *Comp. Anat.* The outward covering of certain *Invertebrata*, hard in various degrees; also, the bones involved in the skin of certain *vertebrata*; a dermoskeleton.

Descensōr'ium, ii, n. (*Descendo*, to move downwards.) *Chem.* The apparatus in which distillation by descent is performed.

Descen'sus, ūs, m. (Same.) *Chem.* Distillation *per descensum* is performed by placing the fire upon and around the vessel, or apparatus (*descensorium*), the orifice of which is at the bottom.

Des'criptive Anatōmy. See *Anatomy, Descriptive*.

Desiccat'ion. (*Desicco*, to dry up.) The act of drying. *Desiccatio, ōnis, f.*

Desic'cative. (Same.) *Pharm.* Applied to substances that dry or lessen the moisture of a wound or sore. *Desiccativus, a, um.*

Des'mit'is, idis, f. (*Δεσμός*, a ligament; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a ligament.

Des'mōdŷn'ia, a, f. (*Δεσμός*; δόδυνη pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of a ligament: desmod'yn

Des'mogrāp'hia, *α, f.* (γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A history of the ligaments; desmography.

Des'mold. (δέσμη, a bundle; terminal -idēs.) *Pathol.* Applied to certain fibrous tumours which on section present numerous white fibres arranged in bundles. (δεσμός, a ligament.) *Anat.* Resembling a ligament. *Desmōidēs*, *adj.*

Des'mōlōg'ia, *α, f.* (δεσμός; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* A treatise on the ligaments; desmology.

Des'pūmāt'io, *ōnis, f.* (Despūmo, to clarify.) *Chem., Pharm.* Process of clarifying any fluid; defecation; depuration; despumation.

Des'pūmāt'us, *α, um.* Freed from impurities; despumated.

Des'quamāt'ion. (Desquāmo, to scale fishes.) *Pathol.* Separation of laminae or scales from bones or the skin. *Desquāmātio*, *ōnis, f.*

Destillāt'io per Descensum. See *Descensus*.

Desūdāt'io, *ōnis, f.* (Desūdo, to sweat much.) *Pathol.* Excessive sweating; also, a miliary eruption in children. See *Sudamen*.

Deter'gent. (Detergeo, to cleanse.) *Pharm.* Applied to medicines which cleanse wounds and ulcers. *Detergens, tis, part.*

Deter'mināt'io, *ōnis, f.* (Determino, to limit.) *Med.* Flowing or rushing to a part, as blood to the head: determination.

Deter'mināt'us, *α, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to branches and stems that commence or end abruptly: determinate.

Detonat'ion. (Detōno, to thunder.) *Chem.* Instantaneous combustion with loud explosion. *Detōnātio*, *ōnis, f.* See *Fulmination*.

Det'rāhens, tis, part. (Detrāho, to draw away.) Drawing away; detrahent.

Detrit'al. (Dētrō, to waste.) *Geol.* Worn out; wasted by the rubbing off of particles. *Detritus*, *α, um.*

Detrit'us, *i, m.* (Same.) *Geol.* Waste substance formed by the action of large rivers on their banks, etc.

Detrūs'or, *ōris, m.* (Detrūdo, to thrust out.) *Anat.* Applied to the muscular coat of the bladder, by the

contractile power of which the urine is expelled.

Deutērōpāt'hia, *α, f.* (Deύτερος, second; πάθος, disease.) *Pathol.* A sympathetic affection, or one consequent upon another: deuteropathy.

Deuteropat'hic. *Pathol.* Belonging to deuteropathy. *Deutērōpāt'hicus*, *α, um.*

Deut'o. (Deύτερος.) *Chem.* A prefix denoting the second degree of combination of the substance indicated by the word with which it is compounded.

(Deύτερος, second; an oxide.) *Chem.* The result of the second stage of oxidisement. *Deutoxydum*, *i, n.*

Devalgātus, *α, um.* (De, intens.; valgus, bow-legged.) Having bowed legs; bandy-legged: devalgate.

Development. (Fr. *Developper*, to unfold.) *Physiol.* The organic unfolding of a part or parts; and, so, distinct from simple growth, which applies to all parts of the body, without regard to number, structure, or function; also, same as *Evolution*.

Devil's Dung. *M. Med.* Common name for *Assafoetida*.

Dew. (Sax. *Deaw*.) *Nat. Philos.* Steam or vapour exhaled from the earth by the sun's rays, and suspended during their elevation, but again falling on his declension. *Ros, rōris, m.*

Bot., M. Med. Common name for the *Rubus trivialis*.

Dewberry Plant. *Bot.* Common name for the *Rubus cæsius*, or heath bramble.

Dew'lap. *Comp. Anat.* The *Palea laxum*.

Dextrin. *Physiol.* A substance into which starch is converted by the action of *diastase*, or of dilute acids. *Dextrina*, *α, f.*

Diābēt'es, is, m. (Διά, through; βαίω, to go on.) *Pathol.* Immoderate flow of urine. A genus, *Ord. Spasmi*; *Cl. Neuroses*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

Diabet'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Diabetes*. *Diabēticus*, *α, um.*

Diācaust'icus, *α, um.* (Διακαίω, to burn.) *Surg.* Applied to a double convex lens used to cauterize parts: diacaustic.

Diac'etate of Cop'per. *M. Med.* *Ærugo*, or *verdigris*.

Dia'chylon, *i*, *n*. (Διά; χυλός, juice.) *Pharm.* Originally composed of certain *juices*. The *Emplastrum plumbi* (B. P.), or *Emplast. lithargyri*.

Dia'crisis, *is*, *f*. (Διακρίνω, to distinguish.) *Pathol.* The distinguishing of diseases by a consideration of their symptoms. See *Diagnosis*.

Diadelphus, *a*, *um*. (Δίς, double; ἀδελφός, a brother.) *Bot.* Applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.) having the male organs united into two sets of cylindrical filaments: diadelphicus, or diadelphous.

Dia'eresis, *is*, *f*. (Διαίρω, to divide.) *Surg.* A division of parts from a wound, ulcer, or burn, or the like; a solution of continuity: dieresis.

i, *um*. (Same.) *Med.* Having power to divide, dissolve, or corrode; escharotic; corrosive: diereitic.

Dia'eta, *a*, *f*. (Διαίτα.) *Med.* Aliment; food; diet; more strictly, regimen, or the particular limitation as to food.

Diaet'ica, *a*, *f*. (Διαιτώ, to feed.) *Physiol.* The system of regulating the food or diet: dietetics.

Diag'nosis, *is*, *f*. (Διαγινώσκω, to discern.) *Pathol.* The science of signs or symptoms, by which one disease is distinguished from another.

Diagnos'is, Differential. *Pathol.* The determining of the distinguishing features of a malady when the same symptoms belong to two different classes of disease, as rheumatism and gout, etc.

Diagonal. (Διά; γωνία, an angle.) *Geom.* Applied to a right line drawn between any two opposite angles of a four-sided figure. *Diagonālis*, *is*, *e*.

Dia'lýses. (Pl. of *Dia'lýsis*.) Solutions of continuity or disunion of parts; an Ord., Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Dia'lýsis, *is*, *f*. (Διαλύω, to dissolve.) *Med.* Weakness of the limbs; as if from a dissolving of their firmer parts.

Diamagnetism. (Διά; μάγνης, the magnet; terminal -ισμός.) *Nat. Philos.* Term, by Faraday, for a force or influence discovered by him

in magnetic bodies. *Diámagnētis-us*, *i*, *m*.

Diam'eter. (Διά; μέτρον, a measure.) A line drawn through the centre of a thing, dividing it into equal parts. *Diámēter*, or *trus*, *i*, *f*.

Dian'drius, *a*, *um*. (Δίς; twice; ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρὸς, a man.) *Bot.* Having two stamens; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.) having hermaphrodite flowers with two stamens: diandrious or diandrous.

Dian'thus, *i*, *m*. (Δίς; ἄνθος, a flower.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Decandria*; Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Caryophyllæ*.

Dian'thus Caryophyllus. *M. Med.* The clove-pink, or clove gilliflower.

i, *um*. (Διά; φαίνω, to shine; terminal -ismus.) *Nat. Philos.* Transparent; shining through: diaphanous.

Diaphorēs is, *is*, *f*. (Διαφορέω, to throw off.) *Med.* A state of perspiration.

Diaphoret'ic. *Pharm.* Having power to produce diaphoresis. *phorēticus*, *a*, *um*.

i, *um*. (Διαφράσσω, to divide in the middle by a partition.) *Anat.* A large muscle separating the thorax and abdomen: the midriff. *Diaphragma*, *ātis*, *n*.

Diaphragm'at'ic. *a*, *f*. (Diaphragma; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the diaphragm: diaphragmalgy.

Diaphragmat'ic. *Anat.* Belonging to the diaphragm. *Diaphragmā-*, *a*, *um*.

i, *is*, *idis*, *f*. (Diaphragma; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the diaphragm.

Diaphragm'atōcēlē, *es*, *f*. (Diaphragma; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Hernia, or tumour, from some portion of the *viscera* escaping through the diaphragm.

Diap'hýsis, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (Διαφύω, to be born between.) *Anat.* The cylindrical or prismatic shaft of the long bones between the *epiphyses*. Also, a fissure.

Diapophys'ial. *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Belonging to a *Diapophysis*.

Diapōp'hýsis, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (Διά; , to be arisen from.) *Anat.,*

Comp. Anat. Applied, by Owen, to the homologue of the upper transverse process of a *vertebra*.

Diar'ius, *a*, *um*. (*Dies*, a day.) *Pathol.* Lasting one day; ephemeral: diary.

Diarrhoe'a, *æ*, *f*. (*Διάρρῳ*, to flow through.) *Pathol.* A purging, looseness, or too frequent passing of fæces. A genus, *Ord. Spasmi*; *Cl. Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Diarrhoe'a Carnōs'a. *Pathol.* Dysentery, in which flesh-like portions are voided.

Diarrhoe'a Chylōs'a. *Pathol.* The *Il'iac passion*.

Diarthro'd'ial. *Anat.* Belonging to *Diarthrosis*, *Diarthrodialis*, *is*, *e*.

Diarthrōs'is, *is*, *f*. (*Διά*; *ἄρθρον*, a joint.) *Anat.* A movable articulation of bones. See *Abarticulation*.

Diastalt'ic. (*Διά*; *στέλλω*, to contract, or dispose.) *Physiol.* Applied, by M. Hall, to reflex action and acts; because performed through the spinal marrow. *Diastalticus*, *a*, *um*.

Diastalt'ic Arc. *Physiol.* Applied, by M. Hall, to the course of the *Vis nervosa*, in complete or uninterrupted reflex or diastaltic action; also called *Reflex arc*.

Diastalt'ic Nerv'ous Sys'tem. *Physiol.* A term substituted, by M. Hall, for his former one of the *Spinal System*.

Dias'tase. (*Διάσσειν*, to separate.) *Chem. Physiol.* A substance in germinating seeds and buds, having the property of converting starch into sugar.

Diastēma, *ātis*, *n*. (Same.) *Surg. Pathol.* Space or cleft, a word compounded with many terms like the following.

Diastēmātēlýt'ria, *æ*, *f*. (*Diastema*; *ἑλυστρον*, the vagina.) *Surg. Pathol.* The state of a cleft vagina.

Dias'tōle, *es*, *f*. (*Διαστέλλω*, to dilate.) *Physiol.* Dilatation of the heart, by which, with its alternate contraction (*Systole*), the circulation of the blood is carried on.

Diatherman'is, *is*, *f*. (*Διαθερμαίνω*, to warm through.) *Nat. Philos.* The transit of the rays of heat.

Diāt'hēsis, *is*, *f*. (*Διαίθεσις*, to

arrange.) *Med.* A particular state or disposition of body; as, an inflammatory diathesis, etc.

Diat'omous. (*Διά*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Mineral*. Cleavable throughout: applied to *Cleavage*. *Didōmus*, *a*, *um*.

Dichlāmýd'eus, *a*, *um*. (*Δίς*, twice; *χλαμύς*, a short cloak.) *Bot.* Applied to plants the flowers of which have two whorls.

Dichot'omous. (*Δίχα*, double; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Bot.* Twice divided; bifurcate. *Dichōtōmus*, *a*, *um*.

Dich'roism. (*Δίς*, twice; *χρῶς*, colour; terminal -ισμός.) *Mineral*. The property by which some minerals, when examined by transmitted light in determinate divisions, exhibit different colours. *Dichroismus*, *i*, *m*.

Dicoc'eous. (*Δίς*; *κόκκος*, a berry.) *Bot.* Having two capsules united, one cell in each. *Dicoccus*, *a*, *um*.

Dic'otyléd'on, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Δίς*; *κοτυληδών*, a cotyledon.) *Bot.* Composed, or consisting of two cotyledons; applied to the *Juss.* division (pl.).

Dicōtylédōn'eus, *a*, *um*. } *Bot.*
Dicōtylédōnus, *a*, *um*. }
Belonging to a dicotyledon; applied to a *Juss.* section (pl. f.) of *Phenogamia*: dicotyledoneous: dicotyledonous.

Dicræ'us, *a*, *um*. (*Δίς*; *κράας*, a head.) Having two heads; also, bifid; cloven: dicreous.

Dicrot'ic. (*Δίς*; *κροτέω*, to strike.) *Med.* Applied to the pulse, when there is a rebounding like a double pulsation. *Dicroticus*, *a*, *um*.

Dictam'us, *i*, *m*. (*Dictē*, a mountain of Crete.) A *Linn.* genus, *Cl. Decandria*; *Ord. Monogynia*.

Did'y'mus, *a*, *um*. (*Δίδυμος*, double.) By two and two: didymous. *Anat.* Applied (pl. m.) to the testes.

Didýnam'us, *a*, *um*. (*Δίς*, or double; *δύναμις*, power.) *Bot.* Having double powers; applied to a *Linn.* *Cl.* (pl. n.) having two long and two short stamens: didynamious, or didynamous.

Dietet'ic. (*Διαιτώ*, to feed.) *Med.* Belonging to the taking of proper food, or to diet. *Dieteticus*, *a*, *um*.

Diet'ica. (Same.) *Physiol.* The classification or system of study

for regulating the food, or diet.
Diatētica, *α*, f.

Differential Diagnosis. See *Diagnosis*, *Differential*.

Differential Thermometer. See *Thermometer*, *Differential*.

Differentiation. (*Differentia*, *α*, the most characterising element of a species, or other subject of inquiry.) This logical term, is occasionally met with in modern medical works; and lectures. It is intended to express the result of estimating the value of one thing, comparatively with others; by establishing its *differentia*—or specific difference; for, or against, the object in view.

Difficulty of Breathing. See *Dyspnœa*.

Difformis, *is*, *e*. (*De*, from; *forma*, shape.) *Bot.* Of different shapes; irregularly formed.

Diffractio. (*Dis*, division; *frango*, to break.) *Nat. Philos.* The breaking of rays of light from their right course. *Diffractio*, *ōnis*, f.

Diffusible. (*Diffundo*, to pour about.) *Chem.*, *Med.* Employed to express the quality of spreading or disseminating their influence; which many agents and medicinal substances possess. *Diffusibilis*, *is*, *e*.

Diffusus, *a*, *um*. (*Diffundo*, to scatter abroad.) Widely spread; diffused.

Digas'tricus, *a*, *um*. (*Δις*; γαστήρ, a belly.) Two-bellied; digastric. See *Bigaster*, *Biventer*.

Digēren's, *tis*, part. (*Digēro*, to digest.) *Pharm.* Digesting; digestive; applied to medicines (pl. n.) which promote the secretion of healthy pus.

Diges'ter. (Same.) *Chem.* A strong iron or copper kettle, with a safety valve for subjecting bodies to an elevated pressure.

Diges'tion. (Same.) *Chem.*, *Pharm.* The slow action of matters on each other, under subjection to heat. *Physiol.* The conversion of food into chyle in the stomach. *Digestio*, *ōnis*, f.

Diges'tive. (Same.) *Physiol.* Belonging to digestion. *Surg.* Applied to substances which promote suppuration; as fomentations, poultices, etc. *Digestivus*, *a*, *um*.

Dig'it. (*Digitus*, a finger.) *Astron.* The twelfth part of the sun's or moon's diameter, employed to denote the extent of an eclipse.

Digital. See *Digitalis*, adj.

Digitalina, *α*, f. (*Digitalis*, the foxglove.) *Chem.* A substance erroneously supposed to be the active principle of the *Digitalis purpurea*: digitalin.

Digitalinum. (B. P.) See preceding.

Digitalis, *is*, *e*. (*Digitus*.) *Anat.* Belonging to a finger: digital.

Digitalis Fo'lia. (*Digitus*.) *A* Linn. genus, Cl. *Didymia*; Ord. *Angiospermia*. Juss. *Scrophularineæ*. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the recent and dried stem leaves of *Digitalis purpurea*.

Digitalis Purpur'ca. *M. Med.* The plant foxglove.

Digitat'o-Pinnat'us, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to a digitated leaf, having pinnated leaflets.

Digitat'us, *a*, *um*. (*Digitus*.) Having fingers: digitate.

Digitif'ormis, *is*, *e*. (*Digitus*; *forma*, likeness.) Formed like a finger: digitiform.

Digitigrad'us, *a*, *um*. (*Digitus*, a toe; *gradus*, a step.) *Zool.* Applied to *Mammalia* or *Carnivora*, which, when standing or walking, have the heel elevated: digitigrade.

Dig'itus, *i*, m. (*Digēro*, to dispose.) *Anat.* A finger or a toe. See *Dactylus*.

Dig'itus Mân'us. *Anat.* A finger.

Dig'itus Ped'is. *Anat.* A toe.

Diglos'sum, *i*, n. (*Δις*, double; γλῶσσα, a tongue.) *Bot.* The *Prunus lauro-cerasus*.

Dig'y'nus, *a*, *um*. (*Δις*; γυνή, a woman.) *Bot.* Having two styles; applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl. n.): digynious.

Dilatat'ion. (*Dilato*, to enlarge.) An enlargement or expansion, as of the heart, etc. *Dilatatio*, *ōnis*, f.

Dilatāt'or, *ōris*, m. (Same.) *Anat.* Suitable name given to certain muscles whose office is to widen or dilate the parts on which they act. *Surg.* Applied to instruments for enlarging the entrances to cavities or passages; and gunshot wounds.

Dilatātus, *a*, *um*. (Same.) Enlarged: dilated.

Dill. *M. Med.* The *Anethum graveolens*. See *Anethi Fructus*.

Diluent. (*Diluo*, to dilute.) *Med.* Applied to substances that increase the fluidity of the blood. *Diluens*, *entis*, part.

Dilat'us, *a, um.* (Same.) Mixed: diluted.

Diluv'ial. (*Diluvium*, a flood.) *Geol.* Belonging to a flood, or to the Deluge. *Diluvialis*, *is, e.*

Dimidiat'us, *a, um.* (*Dimidius*, half of.) *Bot.* Divided into two: dimidiate.

Dimness of Sight. See *Achlys*, *Caligo*, *Glaucoma*.

Dimorphous. (*Dis*, twice; *μορφή*, form.) *Chem.* Having two forms. *Dimorphōsus*, *a, um.*

Dim'pled. (*Sax.* Dint, a blow.) *Nat. Hist.* Having a dimple or depression. See *Umbilicatus*.

Dim'yarius, *is, e.* (*Dis*; *μῦς*, a muscle.) *Conchol.* Having two muscular impressions: dimyariou.

Din'icus, *a, um.* (*Δίνος*, giddiness.) *Pathol.* Belonging to giddiness. *Pharm.* Applied to medicines that remove giddiness: din'ical.

Din'us, *i, m.* (*Δινεύω*, to twine round.) *Med.* Imaginary unsteadiness of the person, or objects around; dizziness; giddiness.

Diodoncephalus, *i, m.* (*Dis*; *ὀδὸν*, a tooth; *κεφαλή*, a head.) *Physiol.* A monster with double rows of teeth: diodoncephalous.

Dioc'ius, *a, um.* (*Dis*; *οἰκία*, a house.) *Bot.* Double-housed; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.), having male flowers on one individual, and female on another, of the same species: diœcious.

Diop'tra, *a, f.* (*Διόπτρομαι*, to see through.) *Geom.* Instrument for measuring the height and distance of objects.

Diop'tric. } (Same.) *Nat. Phil.*

Diop'trical. } *los.* Belonging to dioptrics. *Dioptricus*, *a, um.*

Diop'trics. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* The branch of optics which treats of refracted rays and their union, according to the figure of the glasses by which they are received. *Dioptrica*, *a, f.*

Dios'ma, *a, f.* (*Διὸς*, Jove; *ὄσμη*, an odour.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pen-*

tandria; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Diosmeas*. The former pharmacopœial name of *Buchu* leaves; now said to be from the *Diosma Betulina* (B. P.), *B. crenulata*, and *B. serratifolia*. See *Buchu-Folia*.

Dios'ma Crēnāta. *M. Med.* The plant, the leaves of which were called *buchu*. See foregoing.

Dios'meus, *a, um.* (*Diosma*.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Diosma*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): diosmeous.

Diosmin'. *Chem.* The active principle of the leaves of the *Diosma crenata*. *Diosmina*, *a, f.*

Dipét'ālus, *a, um.* (*Dis*, twice; *πέταλον*, a petal.) *Bot.* Having two petals: dipetalous.

Dipht'hēria, *a, f.* (*Διφθερώ*, to cover with skin.) *Pathol.* Inflammatory disease of the throat and its glands, in which false membranes are formed.

Dipht'hēritis, *idis*, *f.* (Same; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* A variety of *Pharyngitis*; in which a false membrane is formed, and for which, from its locality, the word *Diphtheria* has of late been generally substituted.

Diphyll'ius, *a, um.* (*Dis*, twice; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having two leaves: diphyllous.

Dip'loë, *es, f.* (*Διπλόω*, to double.) *Anat.* The cancellated substance uniting the two tables of the skull.

Diplōm'a, *ātis*, *n.* (*Διπλόω*, to double.) *Chem.* Old term for a double vessel; a water-bath. *Med., Surg.* Letter or writing, conferring title or privilege. Generally confined to that of the surgeon, or the apothecary; the licence or qualification of the physician being termed a degree.

Diplōmyē'l'a, *a, f.* (*Διπλόος*, double; *μυελὸς*, marrow.) *Physiol.* Congenital division of the spinal marrow lengthways.

Diplop'ia, *a, f.* (*Διπλόος*, double; *ὀπτομαι*, to see.) *Pathol.* An affection consisting in double vision: diplopy. See *Visus Duplicatus*.

Diplop'terus, *a, um.* (*Διπλόος*; *πτερον*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having doubled or folded wings: diplopterous.

Diprismat'ic. (Δις; πρίσμα, a prism.) *Mineral.* Applied to cleavage, denoting it to be parallel to the faces of a vertical, and of a horizontal, obliquangular, four-sided prism. *Diprismat'icous, a, um.*

Dip'terocar'pus. (Δις; πτέρον, a wing.) A genus of huge trees belonging to India. See *Gurjun*.

Dip'terus, a, um. (Same.) Having two wings: dipterous. *Entomol.* Two-winged; applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Insecta*.

Dir'ec'tor, ōnis, m. (*Dirigo*, to guide.) *Surg.* A grooved instrument for guiding a bistoury, etc., in certain operations.

Dir'ec'tōry. See *Medical Directories*.

Dirhombohed'ral. *Mineral.* Belonging to a dirhombohedron. *Dirhombohed'rus, a, um.*

Dirhombohed'ron. (Δις; rhombōhedrum.) *Mineral.* A combination of the rhombohedral system, where two rhombohedrons are joined together. *Dirhombōhed'rum, i, n.*

Disc. See *Discus*.

Dis'ciform. (*Discus*; *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling a disc; discoid. *Discifor'mis, is, e.*

Dis'coid. (Δίσκος, a quoit; terminal -ides.) Resembling a quoit, or disc; quoit-shaped: disciform. *Discoidēs, adj.*

Dis'cus, i, m. (Same.) *Bot.* The round, central part of a compound flower; also, the whole surface within the margin of a leaf: the disc, or disk.

Dis'cuss. (*Discutio*.) *Surg.* A verb used to signify, to aid or effect the resolution of tumours, etc.

Dis'cut'ient. (Same.) *Surg.* Applied to substances having the property of promoting the resolution of tumours. *Discutiens, tis, part.*

Dis'cas'e. (Fr. *Dés*, neg.; *aise*, ease.) Any departure from the state of health. *Morbus, i, m.*

Disin'fec'ting. (*Dis*, neg.; *infectio*, to corrupt.) *Med.* Purifying the atmosphere from contagious influences; or clearing out, and applying chemical washes to the walls, etc., of filthy dwellings. See *Fumigating*. *Disinfectiens, tis, part.*

Disin'fection. (Same.) *Med.* The act of purifying the atmosphere

from contagious influences by renewing the air, or by chemical action. *Disinfectio, ōnis, f.*

Disk. See *Discus*.

Dislocat'ion. (*Dis*, division; *lōco*, to place.) *Surg.* Displacement of a bone, in a movable articulation, from its natural situation; luxation. *Dislocātiō, ōnis, f.*

Dispen'sary. (*Dispenso*, to distribute.) *Med.* A place where medicines are prepared and dispensed. Generally applied to an institution for the sick poor of communities.

Dispen'satory. (Same.) *Med.* A book in which the mode of composition, and the uses of all medicines are treated of. *Dispensatōrium, ii, n.*

Dissec'tion. (*Dissēco*, to cut in pieces.) *Comp. Anat.* The cutting up of an animal or vegetable, in order to ascertain the condition of its structure. *Dissectio, ōnis, f.*

Dissec'tus, a, um. (Same.) *Bot.* Incised; cut: dissected.

Dissep'im'entum, i, n. (*Dissepio*, to separate.) *Bot.* A separation, or partition, that divides the cells of a capsule: a dissepiment.

Dissper'matus, a, um. (Δις; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having two seeds: disspermatous.

Dis'tad. *Anat.* Applied the same as *Distal*, used adverbially.

Dis'tal. (*Disto*, to be distant.) *Anat.* Distant, or most removed from; applied, by Dr. Barclay, to express farthest from the mesial line.

Dist'chia, æ, f. { (Δις; στρίχος, Distichiasis, is, f.) a row.) *Surg. Pathol.* An affection in which the *tarsus* has a double row of eyelashes; one inwards against the eye, the other outwards.

Dis'tichus, a, um. (Same.) *Bot.* Having two rows; double-ranked: distichous.

Dis'tillat'ion. (*Distillo*, to drop by little and little.) *Chem.* The process of separating the volatile from the more fixed parts by heat. *Distillatio, ōnis, f.*

Dis'tillation, Destructive. *Chem.* Decomposition of solid bodies by strong heat in one vessel; whereby the more volatile and essential products are collected, through a connecting tube, into another.

Distōma, atis. (*Di*; and *στόμα*, the mouth.) *Zoöl.* A class of *Entozoa*, of which the following are examples:—*D. Crassim.*, *D. Hæmatolium*, *D. Oculi Humani*, etc.

Distōr'tion. (*Distorqueo*, to set awry.) *Surg.* Unnatural direction of parts, as curvature of the spine, etc. *Distortio, ōnis*, f.

Distric'hia. Same as *Distichia*.

Distyl'us, a, um. (*Δις*, twice; *σῦλος*, a style.) *Bot.* Having two styles: distylous.

Diurēs'is, is, f. (*Διὰ*; *οὐρέω*, to pass water.) Increased discharge of urine, from whatever cause.

Diuret'ic. (Same.) *Pharm.* Belonging to *Diuresis*. *Diurēticus, a, um.*

Diur'nus, a, um. (*Dies*, a day.) Belonging to the day-time: diurnal. *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) of *Lepidoptera*. *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (pl. f.) of *Accipitres*.

Div. *Pharm.* For *Divide*, divide.

Divāricātus, a, um. (*Divārico*, to stride.) *Bot.* Straddling: divaricate.

Divel'lent. (*Divello*, to undo.) *Chem.* Putting asunder. *Divellens, tis*, part.

Divel'lent Affinity. See *Affinity*, *Divellent*.

Diversisōr'us, a, um. (*Diversus*, different; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having different flowers: diversiflorate.

Divertic'ulum, i, n. (*Diverto*, to turn aside.) *Anat.* A variation or departure from natural conditions; a malformation.

Diz'ziness. See *Dinus*, *Vertigo*.

Dōcimās'ia, æ, f. (*δοκιμάζω*, to examine.) *Geol.* The art of examining fossils or metals, to ascertain their composition.

Dōcimas'tic. *Geol.* Belonging to *Dōcimasia*. *Dōcimasticus, a, um.*

Dock, Sour. *Bot.* The *Rumex acetosa*.

Dock, Water. *Bot.* Common name for the *Rumex hydrolapathum*.

Doc'tor, ōris, m. (*Dōceo*, to teach.) *Med.* The highest title conferred by the *Senatus*, or Medical Faculty of a University, on "those who have successfully undergone previous examination and trial," constituting them physicians, etc. Excepting

under the foregoing conditions, the initial letters *M.D.* (*Medicinus Doctor*) cannot be legally used, after the name of any practitioner; or any non-professional person.

Dodecagon. (*Δώδεκα*, twelve; *γωνία*, an angle.) *Geom.* A figure of twelve sides and angles. *Dōdēcāgōnum, i, n.*

Dodecag'on'al. *Geom.* Belonging to a dodecagon. *Dōdēcāgōnus, a, um.*

Dōdēcāgyn'ius, a, um. (*Δώδεκα*; *γυνή*, a woman.) *Bot.* Having twelve pistils; applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl. n.): dodecagynious.

Dodecahed'ral. *Geom.* Belonging to a dodecahedron. *Dōdēcāhedrus, a, um.*

Dodecahed'ron. (*Δώδεκα*; *ἔδρα*, a base.) *Geom.* A solid figure of twelve equal sides, or bases. *Dōdēcāhedrum, i, n.*

Dōdēcān drius, a, um. (*Δώδεκα*; *ἀνὴρ*, *ἀνδρὸς*, a man.) *Bot.* Having twelve stamens; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.): dodecandrious, or dodecandrous.

Dodging-Time. *Physiol.* Popularly, the period at which the menstrual secretion disappears.

Dog-Rose. *M. Med.* The *Rosa canina*, or hip-tree.

Dōlabrif'ormis, is, e. *Dōlābella*, a hatchet; *forma*, likeness.) Having the form of a hatchet: dolabriform.

Dōli Cāp'ax. *Med. Jur.* Apprehensive of deceit; applied to a criminal for whom insanity is pleaded in excuse, on inquiring as to his mental capacity when the crime was committed.

Dōl'ichos, i, n. (*Δολιχός*, long.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diadelphia*; Ord. *Decandria*. Juss. *Leguminosæ*.

Dōl'ichos Prūrens. *M. Med.* The cowhage, or cow-itch, now called *Mucuna pruriens*.

Dōlōm'ites, is, or æ, f. *Geol.* A species of magnesian limestone: dolomite.

Dōrēm'a, dtis, n. (*Δώρημα*, a gift.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Umbellifera*.

Dōrēm'a Ammōni'acum. *M. Med.* The plant which affords *Ammoniacum*. See *Ammoniacum*.

Dor'sad. *Anat., Physiol.* Applied the same as *Dorsal*, used adverbially.

Dor'sal. (*Dorsum*, the back.)

Anat. Belonging to the back; applied by Dr. Barclay as meaning towards the back. *Dorsalis*, *is*, *e*.

Dorsibranchiatus, *a*, *um*. (*Dorsum*; *branchiæ*, lungs.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Articulata*, having *branchiæ* equally distributed along the body: *dorsi-branchiate*.

Dor'so-. *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the back.

Dorsum, *i*, *n*. (*Deorsum*, downward.) The back of man or beast. See *Antisternum*. *Anat.* The superior surface of other parts, as of the foot, hand, etc.

Dōs'is, *is*, *f*. (Δίδωμι, to give.) *Pharm.* A dose; the quantity in which a medicine is prescribed, or given at one taking, whatever its weight or measure.

Dos'sil. *Surg.* A small roll or pledget of lint for introduction into wounds, etc.

Dōthīnē'tērīt'is, *idis*, *f*. (Δοθίην, a boil; ἔντερον, an intestine; terminal-*itis*. *Pathol.* Enlargement and inflammation of the glandular follicles of the intestinal canal.

Douc'he. (Fr. A pumping, as at the bath.) *Med.* The sudden application of a small stream of cold water to the head, or other part.

Dour'ine. (Fr.) *Med.* Name employed at the Veterinary Institution at Lyons, to designate a supposed venereal disease of the horse.

Dov'er's Powder. *M. Med.* The *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ compositus*.

Down. See *Lanugo*, *Pappus*.

Drachma, *a*, *f*. (Δράχμη, a certain weight.) *Pharm.* A weight of 60 grains, or 3 scruples, or the 8th part of an ounce: a drachm.

Dragon's Blood. *Pharm.* The dark concrete, resinous substance, obtained from the *Dracæna draco*, *Pterocarpus draco*, *P. santalinus*, etc. *Sanguis Dracōnis*.

Dras'tic. (Δραστικός, efficacious.) *Pharm.* Strong, powerful, or violent in operation, as certain purgative medicines. *Drasticus*, *a*, *um*.

Draug'ht. (Sax. *Dragan*, to draw.) *Pharm.* A potion, or what a person drinks at once. *Haustus*, *us*, *m*. See *Poculum*.

Drim'ys. (Δρῦς, pungent.) A

Linn. genus, Cl. *Dodecandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*.

Drim'ys Arōmāt'ica. } *M. Med.*

Drim'ys Win'tērl. } The Winter's bark tree, formerly *Wintēra aromatica*; the *Cortex Magelanicus*.

Driv'elling. (Teut. *Trieffen*, to let the spittle fall over the chin.) Involuntary flow of saliva, as in old age, infancy, and idiocy; slavering.

Drooping. See *Nutans*, *Cernuus*.

Drop. (Sax. *Dropa*.) The smallest quantity of a liquid. *Gutta*, *a*, *f*. See *Minimum*.

Drop, *Serene*. See *Gutta Serena*.

Drop'sy. (Υδωρ, water; ὄψις, appearance.) *Pathol.* The disease *Hydrops*, variously distinguished according to the part affected.

Drop'sy of the Belly. See *Ascites*.

Drop'sy of the Brain. See *Hydrocephalus*.

Drop'sy of the Chest. See *Hydrothorax*.

Drop'sy of the Ear. See *Hydrotitis*.

Drop'sy of the Flesh. See *Anasarca*.

Drop'sy of a Joint. See *Hydrops articuli*, *Hydrosteon*.

Drop'sy of the Spine. See *Hydrorachitis*.

Drop'sy of the Testicle. See *Hydrocele*.

Drop'sy of the Uterus. See *Hydrometra*.

Drown'ing. See *Submersio*.

Drow'siness. See *Lethargy*, *Somnolentia*.

Drug. (Derivation not certain.) Any simple or compound medicine, used for cure of disease.

Drum of the Ear. See *Tympanum*.

Drūpāc'us, *a*, *um*. (*Drūpa*.) *Bot.* Having drupes; applied to a section (pl. n.) of the *Rosacæ*: drupaceous.

Drupe. (Δρῦπα, a ripe olive.) *Bot.* A fleshy fruit containing a stone or nut, as the cherry, etc. *Druppa*, *a*, *f*.

Brus'y. (Δρῦς, any tree that bears fruit.) *Mineral*. The surface formed by a crystal being coated with a number of minute crystals. *Drūso*, *a*, *f*.

Dry Belly-Ache. *Pathol.* The *Colica Pictorum*.

Dry'obālānops Camp'hōra. *M. Med.* A tree which affords camphor.

Dual'ity. (*Duālis*, pertaining to two.) *Physiol.* Applied to a theory that the two hemispheres of the brain are capable of acting independently of each other. *Duālitās, ātis, f.*

Dubois'in. A new remedy, whose *myariatic* qualities—though analogous to atropine, belladonna, etc.—have not, yet, acquired full reliance with the profession; use of the *alkaloid* having, in many cases, seriously disordered the sensorium.

Ductil'ity. (*Dūco*, to draw.) A property by which bodies can be elongated. *Ductilitas, ātis, f.*

Duct'us, ūs, m. (*Dūco*, to lead.) A canal, or duct.

Duct'us Aquōsi. *Anat.* Lymphatic vessel; the aqueous ducts.

Duct'us Artēriōsus. *Anat.* A blood-vessel peculiar to the foetus; communicating from the pulmonary artery directly to the aorta.

Duct'us Vēnōsus. *Anat.* A blood-vessel peculiar to the foetus, communicating from the *Vena cava ascendens* to the *Vena portæ*.

Dul'cāmār'a, æ, f. (*Dulcis*, sweet; *amārus*, bitter.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the new shoots of the *Solanum dulcamara*; the *Dulcamaræ stipites autumnæ collecti*.

Duōdēn'um, i, n. (*Duōdēni*, twelve.) *Anat.* The first portion of the small intestine, about 12 fingers' breadth in the lower animals, which alone were anciently dissected.

Duplicāt'us, a, um. (*Duplico*, to double.) *Bot.* Doubled; duplicate.

Dupuyt'ren, Compres'sor of. *Surg.* An instrument invented by Dupuytren, for compressing the femoral artery.

Dūr'a Māt'er. (The *hard mother*; because tough, and supposed to give origin to all other membranes.) *Anat.* The external membrane of the brain, etc.

Dust. See *Conis, Pollen, Pulvis*.

Dutch Liq'uid. *Chem.* The chloride of olefant gas; also called *Dutch oil*.

Dutch Oil. See *Dutch Liquid*.

Dwar'f. (Sax. *Dwerg, Dweorg*.) See *Humilis, Nanus, Pumilio*, and compounds of *Chamæ-*.

Dynām'ia, æ, f. (*Δύναμις*, power.) *Physiol.* Vital power, or strength.

Dynām'ic. (Same.) *Physiol.* Belonging to the vital power, or strength. *Dynāmicus, a, um.*

Dynam'ics. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* The science of the force of bodies in relation to each other. *Dynāmica, æ, f.*

Dynamom'eter. (*Δύναμις; μέτρον*, a measure.) *Physiol.* An instrument by which to measure strength and power. *Dynāmōmētrum, i, n.*

Dysæsthēs'ia, æ, f. (*Δύς*, difficulty; *αἰσθάνομαι*, to perceive.) *Pathol.* Dulness of any of the senses, particularly touch; applied to an Ord., Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Dyscinēs'ia, æ, f. (*Δύς; κινέω*, to move.) *Pathol.* Diminution of the power of motion; applied to an Ord. (pl.), Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Dyscrās'ia, æ, f. (*Δύς; κρᾶσις*, temperament.) *Med.* A faulty state of the constitution; dyscrasy.

Dyscōia, æ, f. (*Δύς; ἀκοή*, hearing.) Diminished hearing; deafness; a genus, Ord. *Dysæsthesiæ*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Dys'entery. (*Δύς; ἔντερον*, a bowel.) *Pathol.* A disease marked by much griping, tenesmus, and stools chiefly mucus; sometimes mixed with blood. *Dysentēria, æ, f.*

Dysmēnorrhœ'a, æ, f. (*Δύς; μῆν, a month; ῥέω*, to flow.) *Pathol.* Difficult menstruation.

Dysop'sia, æ, f. (*Δύς; ὄψις*, vision.) Painful or defective vision, a genus, Ord. *Dysæsthesiæ*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Dysōrex'ia, æ, f. (*Δύς; ὄρεξις*, appetite.) *Pathol.* Depraved appetite; applied to an Ord. (pl.), Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Dysosphrēs'ia, æ, f. (*Δύς; ὀσφρησις*, smell.) *Pathol.* Impaired condition of the sense of smell.

Dyspep'sia, æ, f. (*Δύς; πέπτος*, to concoct.) *Pathol.* Indigestion; dyspepsy; a genus, Ord. *Adynamiæ*, Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Dysphāg'ia, æ, f. (*Δύς; φάγειν*,

to eat.) Difficulty in swallowing; dysphagy; a genus, Ord. *Dyscinesia*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Acataposis*.

Dyspnoea, *a*, *f*. (Δύς; πνέω, to breathe.) Difficult or laboured breathing; a genus, Ord. *Spasmi*, Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Dyspermatisia, *a*, *f*. } (Δύς;
Dyspermatismus, *i*, *m*. }

σπέρμα, seed; terminal -ισμός.) Difficult or imperfect discharge of semen: dyspermatisism; a genus, Ord. *Epischeses*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Dysuria, *a*, *f*. (Δύς; ούρον, the urine.) Difficult or painful and incomplete discharge of urine; a genus, Ord. *Epischeses*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

E.

E. (The Latin preposition *E* = *ex*.) A frequently occurring prefix in scientific terminology: it expresses *from*, *out of*, etc.

Ear. (Sax. *Eare*.) *Anat*. The organ of hearing; comprehending the external, middle, and internal ear. *Auris*, *is*, *f*.

Ear, Inflammation of. See *Otitis*.

Ear-Ache. See *Otalgia*.

Ear-Wax. See *Cerumen*.

Ear'ed. See *Auriculatus*.

Earth. (Sax. *Eorthe*.) *Chem*. A solid, incombustible, colourless body; entering into the composition of the mineral strata, and not convertible into metals by any of the ordinary methods of reduction. Soil of all kinds—clay, gravel, loam, etc. *Terra*, *a*, *f*.

Earth, Japan. See *Acacia Catechu*.

Ebracteatus, *a*, *um*. (*E*, priv.; *bractea*, a floral leaf.) *Bot*. Without a floral leaf: ebracteate.

Ebullition. (*Ebullio*, to bubble up.) *Chem*. The bubbling and hissing caused by application of heat to a fluid; which dilates and converts it into vapour; the state of boiling. *Ebullitio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Eburnation. (*Ebor*, ivory.) *Pathol*. A state of the osseous system in which calcareous element is greatly increased, causing unnatural bulk, and becoming dense, like ivory.

Ecalcaratus, *a*, *um*. (*E*, priv.; *calcar*, a spur.) *Bot*, *Zoöl*. Without a spur, or horn: ecalcarate.

Ecaudatus, *a*, *um*. (*E*, priv.; *cauda*, a tail.) Without a tail: ecaudate.

Ecbal'it Fruit'us. *M. Med*. (B.

P.) *Squirting Cucumber Fruit*. See the following.

Ecbal'ium Officinale. *M. Med*. Name for *Momordica elaterium*, or wild cucumber. See the latter.

Ecbolicus, *a*, *um*. (Εκβάλλω, to cast out.) *Pharm*. Applied to medicines which induce abortion: ecbolic.

Eccentricitas, *ātis*, *f*. (*Ex*, without; *centrum*, the centre.) *Astron*. The distance of the sun from the centre of the ellipses described by the planets and comets revolving around it: eccentricity.

Eccentricus, *a*, *um*. (Same.) Away from the centre: eccentric.

Ecchymōma, *a*, *ātis*, *n*. (Εκχυμώω, to pour out.) *Surg. Pathol*. A soft blue swelling from a bruise; extravasation; a genus, Ord. *Tumores*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Ecchymōsis, *is*, *f*. The livid appearance of *Ecchymoma*.

Eccoproticus, *a*, *um*. (Εκ, out of; κόπρος, dung.) *Pharm*. Evacuating the contents of the bowels: eccoprotic.

Eccrinology. (Εκκρίνω, to secrete; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol*. The doctrine of the secretions. *Ecocrinologia*, *a*, *f*.

Eccriticus, *a*, *um*. (Εκκρίνω, to excrete.) Belonging to excretion. *Med*. Applied to a Cl. (pl. n.)

Eccyēsis, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (Εκ, out of; κύησις, gestation.) *Physiol*. Extra-uterine foetation.

Ech'inatus, *a*, *um*. (Εχίνος, the hedgehog.) *Bot*. Beset with prickles: echinate.

Ech'inococ'cl. (Same as subjoined.) *Pathol*. A parasitic hyda-

tid variety, infesting the human stomach and bowels; producing (in Iceland) an endemic disease.

Ech'inosce'cus, i, m. (Ἐχίνος; κόκκος, a berry.) A species of hydatid.

Ech'inoder'matus, a, um. (Ἐχίνορ; δέρμα, the skin.) Zool. Having a skin like the *Echinus*. Applied to a Cl. (pl. n.) of *Radiata*: echinodermatous.

Ech'inorhync'us, i, m. (Ἐχίνος; ῥύγχος, a beak.) Zool. Name for a genus of *Entozoa*, Ord. *Acanthocephalia* of Rudolphi.

Eclam'psia, e, f. } (Ἐκλάμπω,
Eclam'psia, is, f. } to shine.)
Flashing of light: effulgence. *Pathol.* A convulsive disease of infancy; also epilepsy, with the flashes of light attending it; also a form of puerperal convulsions resembling epilepsy in severity: eclampsy. Sec *Epilampsia*.

Eclect'ic. (Ἐκλέγω, to select.) *Med.* Selected or chosen from among others. *Eclectic*, a, um.

Eclip'se. (Ἐκλείψις.) *Astron.* Darkness; or defect, or failing of light in the sun or moon. *Eclipsis*, is, f.

Eclip'tic. *Astron.* Belonging to an eclipse; applied to an imaginary circle in the heavens, which the sun appears to describe in the course of the year. *Ecliptic*, a, um.

Econ'omy. See *Economia*.

Ecras'eur. (Fr. *écraser*, to crush.) *Surg.* A kind of hand-saw tightened by a screw, for removing piles, *polypi*, or malignant growths.

Ecs'tasy, or **Ext'asy**. (Ἐκστασις, derangement, distraction of mind; from Ἐξίστημι, to throw down from its place in the mind.) *Pathol.* Total suspension of sensibility, voluntary motion, and mostly of mental power; the body erect and inflexible, the pulsation and breathing not affected. *Ectasis*, eos, f.

Ecthým'a, átis, n. (Ἐκθύω, to break out.) *Pathol.* An eruption of phlyzacious pustules, without fever, and not contagious.

Ectóp'ia, e, f. (Ἐκτοπος, displaced.) Protrusion or displacement; applied to an Ord. (pl.), Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Ectopter'ygoid. (Ἐκτός, with-

out; πτερυγοειδής, pterygoid.) *Comp. Anat.* Proposed, by Owen, for the *Transverse* bone of Cuvier, in reptiles. *Ectopter'ygoides*, adj.

Ectózoön, i, n. (Ἐκτός; ζώον, an animal.) • *Zool.* Those parasitic insects (pl.) that infest the surface of the body, in distinction from the *Entozoa*.

Ectróp'tum, ii, n. (Ἐκτρέπω, to turn from.) *Surg. Pathol.* A disease in which the eyelid folds on itself; eversion of the eyelid.

Ectrot'ic. (Ἐκτιτρώσκω, to throw out.) *Pathol.* The treatment by which the development of disease is hindered. *Ectroticus*, a, um.

Eczéma, átis. (Ἐκζέω, to boil up.) *Pathol.* A smarting eruption of small pustules generally crowded together, without fever, and not contagious.

Eczem'atous. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Eczema*. *Eczemátus*, a, um.

Edentát'us, a, um. (E, priv.; dens, a tooth.) *Zool.* Without teeth: eden'tate: applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Mammalia*.

Edin'burgh University.—*Medical Degrees*. 1. All intending candidates must undergo examination as to the following *pre-medical* branches of education, viz:—English, Latin, Arithmetic, Elementary Mathematics. 2. No one is eligible to a Professional Examination, who has not passed, satisfactorily, an examination on at least two of the following subjects (additional to those noted above): Greek, French, German, Higher Mathematics, Nat. Philosophy, Logic, Moral Philosophy: the passing thereon takes place previous to entering on the *Medical curriculum*. 3. This University grants three *Medical degrees*: namely M.B., C.M., and M.D. 4. A degree in Arts (not an honorary degree) from any British, or accredited foreign University, exempts from all *preliminary examinations*. 5. M.B. and C.M.: Qualifications for either of these degrees; or for both, if a surgical diploma is wanted:—Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine or Physiology, Practice of Midwifery; General Pathology; Practical Chemistry; and Practical

Midwifery. At least *two years'* attendance at a Med. and Surg. Hospital, having not less than eighty beds; and with a distinct staff of physicians, and surgeons. 6. M.D.: Qualifications for this Degree:—The candidate must be twenty-four years of age; must have previously gained the M.B. degree; must have, subsequently, attended an Hospital for two more years; and must submit to the Medical Faculty, a thesis, *certified to have been composed by himself.* NOTE.—The examination for the degree of C.M., requires that of B.M. to be passed along with it. *One*, out of the above enjoined four years of study, must be at this University.

Efférens, entis, part. (*Efféro*, to bring out of.) *Anat.* Bringing out; applied (pl.) to certain vessels of the *testis*: efferent.

Efferves'cence. (*Effervesco*, to boil over.) *Chem.* The agitation produced on mixing certain substances, caused by the sudden escape of a gas. *Effervescentia, æ, f.*

Efflores'cence. (*Effloresco*, to flourish.) *Bot.* The blooming of flowers; the time of flowering. *Chem.* The state of saline bodies when they spontaneously assume the form of a dry powder. *Pathol.* A morbid redness of the skin. *Efflorescentia, æ, f.*

Efflu'vium, ii, n. (*Effluo*, to flow out.) Applied to the small particles (pl.) emitted by bodies which have perceptible effects on the senses; pleasant or otherwise.

Effus'ion. (*Effundo*, to pour out.) *Pathol.* Escape of any fluid out of its natural vessel, or viscus, into another cavity, the cellular texture, or the substance of parts. *Effusio, ònis, f.*

Eges'tus, a, um. (*Egéro*, to cast out.) *Med.* Applied to the natural excretions, or evacuations (nom. pl. n.), to substances rejected by the stomach, or discharged from the bowels, etc.

Egg. (Sax. *Æog*.) See *Ovum*.

Egg-shap'ed. See *Ovalis*, *Ovatus*, *Ovoid*.

Egland'ulô'sus, a, um. (*E*, priv.; *glandulôsus*.) Deprived of glands: glandulous.

Ejác'ulans, tis, part. (*Ejácûlor*,

to cast out.) Casting out: ejaculating. See *Ejaculatorius*.

Ejácûlât'or, ðris, m. (Same.) *Anat.* Applied to a muscle of the penis. See *Accelerator*.

Ejácûlât'or'ius, a, um. (Same.) Having power to cast out: ejaculatory.

Ejec'tion. (*Ejicio*, to thrust out.) *Med.* The act or process of discharging anything from the body. *Ejectio, ònis, f.*

Elain'. (*Ἐλαιον*, oil.) *Chem.* The oily principle of solid fats. *Elaina, æ, f.*

Elas'tic. *Chem.* Having the property of elasticity, or springiness. *Elasticus, a, um.*

Elas'tic Gum. *Bot.* *Caoutchouc*, or India rubber.

Elastic'ity. (*Ἐλαίνω*, to urge forward.) *Chem.* A property by which certain bodies, if they are condensed, or drawn out, or expanded, will return forcibly and of themselves to the same dimensions, or form, they possessed before compression or displacement by external force had been applied.

Elât'ër, êris, m. (*Ἐλατήρ*, a driver.) *Bot.* The elastic, twisted, membranous thread which in some *Hepaticæ* fixes the seed to the *placenta*.

Elaterin'. *Chem.* A crystallisable matter distinct from *Elatin*, found in the juice of *Elaterium*. *Elâtërîna, æ, f.*

Elât'ër'ium, ii, n. (*Ἐλαίνω*, to stimulate.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the fecula of the *Squirting Cucumber*.

Elatin'. *Chem.* The active principle of *Elaterium*. *Elâtîna, æ, f.*

El'bow. See *Ancon*, *Olecranon*.

El'der Tree. *M. Med.* The *Sambucus nigra*.

Elecam'pane. *M. Med.* The *Inula helenium*.

Elec't. *Pharm.* For *Electuarium*.

Electric'ity. (*Ἠλεκτρον*, amber in which it was first observed.) *Nat. Philos.* A property by which certain bodies, when rubbed, excited or heated, attract others, and frequently emit sparks and streams of light. *Electricitas, âtis, f.*

Elect're-Chem'ical Action

Galvanism. Chemical action inducing electrical development.

Electro-Magnetism. Applied to the supposed cause of a series of interesting phenomena connected with the production of magnetism by electricity.

Electrod'es. (Ἠλεκτρον; ὁδός, a way.) In *Electro-chemical action*, the boundaries of the decomposing matter in the direction of the electric current; being regarded as the roads or ways by which electricity passes.

Electrôgên'ësis, is, f. (Ἠλεκτρον; γίνεσθαι, to be produced.) *Physiol.* The production or effect of electricity.

Electrogen'ic. *Physiol.* Belonging to *Electrogenesis*. *Electrogénicus, a, um.*

Electrôgên'ium, ii, n. (Ἠλεκτρον; γεννάω, to beget.) *Nat. Philos.* The unknown cause of the phenomena of electricity: *electrogen*.

Electrôlôg'ia, æ, f. (Ἠλεκτρον; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* A treatise or dissertation on electricity; *electrology*.

Electrôl'ysis, is, or eos, f. (Ἠλεκτρον; λύω, to release.) *Nat. Philos.* Decomposition by electricity.

Electrolytes. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to bodies which can be decomposed directly by means of electricity. Pl. of *Electrôl'ytes, is, f.*

Electrom'eter. (Ἠλεκτρον; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for ascertaining the quality and quantity of electricity in an electrified body.) *Electrô-métrum, i, n.*

Electrôp'hôrus, i, m. (Ἠλεκτρον; φορέω, to bear.) *Nat. Philos.* An apparatus employed in electric experiments: an electricity-bearer; an electrophore.

Electroscop'e. (Ἠλεκτρον; σκοπέω, to spy.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for ascertaining the presence of electricity. *Electroscôpus, i, m.*

Electroscôp'ia, æ, f. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* That branch which treats of the species of electricity by which different bodies are excited.

Electuary. (*Eligo*, to choose, or pick out.) *Pharm.* Confection, or

conserve. *Electuârium, ii, n.* See *Linctus*.

Elements. *Chem.* Rudiments, or first principles, substances which cannot be farther decomposed. Pl. of *Elémentum, i, n.*

El'ëmi, indecl. (Ethiopian.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of a concrete resinous substance; the source not certain; but probably *Canarium commune*, of Linn.

Elëphantiäs'is, is, f. (Ἐλέφας, the elephant.) *Pathol.* Applied to two distinct diseases of opposite character, now designated as *E. Arabum*, and *E. Græcorum*.

Elëphantiäs'is Arâbum. *Pathol.* Barbadoes leg.

Elëphantiäs'is Græcôrum. *Pathol.* A disease characterised by shining tubercles on the face, ears, and extremities; with a thickened rugous state of the skin; also called *Lepra Arabum*.

Elëttâr'ia, æ, f. (Mal. *Elettari*, the lesser cardamom.) Name of a new genus of plants, Cl. *Monandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Scitamineæ*.

Elëttâria Cardâmôm'um. *M. Med.* The lesser cardamom plant, formerly referred to the genus *Alpinia*.

Elëvât'or, ôris, m. (*Elëvo*, to lift.) *Anat.* See *Levator*. *Surg.* An instrument for raising depressed portions of bone. *Elëvâtôrium, ii, n.*

Eliminâtio, ônis, f. (*E*, out of; *limen*, a threshold.) *Physiol.* The process of throwing off or excreting: *elimination*.

Eliguat'ion. (*Eliguo*, to make liquid.) *Chem.* Process by which one substance more fusible than another is separated from it by applying heat in sufficient degree. *Eliguatîo, ônis, f.*

Elix'ir, n. indecl. (Arab. *Elekser*, quintessence.) *Pharm.* A preparation similar to a compound tincture; also, an extract, or quintessence.

Elix'ir Paregor'ic. *M. Med., Pharm.* The *Tinctura camphoræ composita*, of B. Ph.

Elix'ir Paregor'ic Scôticus. *M. Med., Pharm.* The *Tinctura opii ammoniata*.

Elutriat'ion. (*Elutrio*, to cleanse. *Chem.*) The process of

pulverising metallic ores, or other substances; and mixing them with water, and shaking, so that the lighter parts may be easily poured off, separated from the heavier. *Elutriatio, ōnis, f.*

Elytritis, idis, f. (Ἐλυτρον, a sheath; terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the vagina.

Elytrophlas'tic. *Surg.* Belonging to elytoplasty. *Elytrophlasticus, a, um.*

Elyt'roplas'ty. (Ἐλυτρον; πλάσσω, to form.) *Surg.* The operation of closing a vesico-vaginal fistulous opening by borrowing a flap from the labia, or nates. *Elytrophlastia, a, f.*

Elyt'roptōs'is, eos, f. (Ἐλυτρον; πτώσις, a falling down.) *Surg.* Inversion of the vagina.

Elyt'rūm, i, n. (Ἐλυτρον.) *Entomol.* A wing-case; applied (pl.) to a kind of scales more or less solid or opaque, which open and close, and beneath which, when at rest, the wings are transversely folded in the *Coleoptera*.

Emaciat'ion. (*Emācio*, to make lean.) *Pathol.* The state of being or becoming lean. *Emāciatio, ōnis, f.* See *Atrophia, Marasmus*.

Emanāt'io, ōnis, f. (*E*; *mano*, to flood.) That which flows or proceeds from any substance: an emanation.

Eman'sio Mensium. *Pathol.* Retention of the *Catamenia*. See *Amenorrhæa*.

Emargināt'us, a, um. (*Emargino*, to take away the edge.) *Bot.* Having a notch at the margin: *emarginate*.

Emasculat'ion. (*Emascūlo*, to make impotent.) *Pathol.* The act of rendering impotent, by injury or removal of the generative organs. *Emasculatio, ōnis, f.*

Emasculāt'us, a, um. (Same.) Incapable of generating: *emasculate*.

Embal'm'ing. *Med.* A process by which a dead body is preserved against putrefaction.

Embed'ded. See *Nidulans*.

Emb'olism. (Ἐμβολον, *vel* ἔμβολος, a plug, wedge, peg.) *Pathol.* A blood-clot, originating in, and floated from, the heart, or some

large vessel, therefrom, until mechanically arrested, and thus forming an obstruction to the circulation.

Emb'olium, i, n. See foregoing.

Embrocat'ion. (Ἐμβρέχω, to soak.) *Pharm.* A fluid application containing oil; for rubbing on any part; for relief of pain, etc. *Embrocatio, ōnis, f.*

Em'bryo, ōnis, f. (Ἐν, in; βρύω, to spring out.) *Bot.* The germ of a plant: the *Corculum*. *Physiol.* The foetus in *utero*, before the fifth month of pregnancy.

Embryoc'tony. (Ἐμβρυον, a foetus; κτείνω, to kill.) *Obstet. Surg.* Same as *Embryotomy*.

Embryog'raphy. (Ἐμβρυον; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A description of the foetus. *Embryographia, a, f.*

Embryol'ogy. (Ἐμβρυον; λόγος, a speech.) *Physiol.* A treatise on the foetus. *Embryologia, a, f.*

Embryon'al. (*Embryo*.) Belonging to a germ or embryo. *Embryonālis, is, e.*

Embryonāt'us, a, um. (*Embryo*.) *Bot.* Having an embryo, germ, or *corculum*: *embryonate*.

Embryot'omy. (Ἐμβρυον; τέμνω, to cut.) *Obstet. Surg.* The destruction or separation of any part or parts of the foetus in *utero*, where urgent circumstances exist to prevent delivery in the natural way. *Embryotomia, a, f.*

Embryul'cia, a, f. (Ἐμβρυον; ἔλκω, to draw.) *Obstet.* The drawing or extracting of the foetus; generally by destructive instruments, in order to effect delivery: *embryulecy*.

Emer'sus, a, um. (*Emergo*, to rise up.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves and flowers that are above the surface of the water.

Emēs'ia, a, f. (Ἐμέω, to vomit.)

Emēsis, is, f. *Med.* The act of vomiting.

Emet'ic. (Same.) *Pharm.* Having power to excite vomiting. *Emeticus, a, um.*

Emēticolōg'ia, a, f. (*Emeticus*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* A treatise on emetics: *emeticoLOGY*.

Emēt'ic, a, f. (*Emeticus*.) *Chem.* The principle on which the emetic virtues of *ipeacacuan* depend: *emetin*.

Emis'sio, *ōis*, f. (*Emitto*, to send forth.) *Physiol.* A sending forth: emission.

Emmenagogue. (*Εμμήνια*, the menses; *άγω*, to expel.) *Pharm.* Having power to excite the discharge of the *Catamenia*. *Emmēnagogus*, *a*, *um*.

Emmēnōlōgia, *ae*, f. (*Εμμήνια*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A treatise on menstruation: emmenology.

Emollient. (*Emollio*, to soften.) *Med.* Softening or relaxing the living animal fibre without any mechanical action.

Emphlysis, *is*, f. (*Έν, on*; φλύσις, an eruption.) *Pathol.* A vesicular tumour or eruption on the skin.

Emphym'a, *ātis*, n. (*Έν, in*; φύω, to beget.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour originating below the integuments.

Emphysēm'a, *ātis*, n. (*Εμφυσάω*, to inflate.) *Pathol.* A collection of air in the cellular texture under the skin, or beneath the pleural and interlobular cellular tissue of the lungs.

Emphysēmatous. (*Emphysēma*; terminal -ōsus.) *Pathol.* Of the nature of *Emphysema*. *Emphysēmatōsus*, *a*, *um*.

Empiric. (*Εμπειρικός*; practical.) *Med.* A person whose practice is the result of mere experience. An uninformed dabbler in remedies. Generally, used synonymously for a quack. *Empiricus*, *i*, m.

Empirical. *Med.* A phrase applicable to formulæ, and treatment, based merely on experiment or experience; without regard to scientific *rationāle*, and molecular inquiry. (See the latter.) Belonging to an empiric, or to a quack. *Empiricus*, *a*, *um*.

Empiricism. (*Εμπειρική*, a sect of physicians; terminal -ισμός.) Practice in physic acquired by mere habit, and self-taught experience; commonly applied, however, to quackery. *Empiricismus*, *i*, m.

Emplas'trum, *i*, n. (*Εμπλάσσω*, to spread upon.) *Pharm.* A plaster of any kind.

Emplastrum Adhæsivum. *Pharm.* The *Emplastrum resine*.

Emplas'trum Cērāti Sāpōnis. *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for an improved preparation of its kind. Soap Cerate Plaster.

Empirosthētones, adj. (*Εμπιοσθέν, forwards*; *τείνω*, to stretch.) *Pathol.* Bending, or stretching forwards; a variety of *Tetanus*.

Empyēm'a, *ātis*, n. (*Έν, within*; πύον, pus.) *Pathol.* A collection of pus in the cavity of the chest.

Empyēs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Εμπύεω*, to suppurate.) *Pathol.* A genus of diseases characterised by phlegmonous pimples, which gradually fill with purulent fluid; as *Varicella*, *Varicella*, etc.

Empy'ocèle, *es*, f. (*Έν, in*; πύον, pus; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Applied to a collection of pus within the *scrotum*.

Empyom'phālus, *i*, m. (Same; ὀμφαλός, the navel.) *Surg.* A collection of pus about the navel.

Empyreum'a, *ātis*, n. (*Εμπυρενέω*, to kindle.) A peculiar disagreeable smell of animal and vegetable matter when burned in close vessels.

Empyrenu'matic. Belonging to *Empyreuma*. *Empyrenu'maticus*, *a*, *um*.

Emul'gent. (*Emulgeo*, to milk out.) *Anat.* Straining through; applied to the vessels of the kidneys, supposed to strain the serum through the kidneys. *Emulgens*, *entis*, part.

Emul'sin. *Chem.* A peculiar substance obtained from an emulsion of almonds; also called *Synaptase*. *Emulsina*, *ae*, f.

Emulsion. (Same.) *Pharm.* The expressed oil of seeds, or kernels, diffused through water, by the medium of the sugar, mucilage, and fecula which they contain. *Emulsio*, *ōis*, f.

Emunc'tory. (*Emungo*, to carry off.) *Physiol.* Applied to the excretory ducts of the body. *Emunctōrius*, *a*, *um*.

Ense'ōrēm'a, *ātis*, n. (*Εναεώρεται*, to float.) *Pathol.* The *nubecula*, which floats, or is suspended in the middle of the urine.

Enam'el. (Fr. *Email*.) *Anat.* A very hard, compact, white substance, investing the crown of the teeth.

Enarthrōs'is, *is*, f. (*Έν, in*; άρθρον, a joint.) *Anat.* The ball and socket joint; a variety of the *Cl. Diarthrosis*.

Encant'hia, *is*, f. (*Έν; κένθος*,

the angle of the eye.) *Pathol.* A small red excrescence on the *Caruncula lachrymalis*, and semilunar fold of the *Conjunctiva*.

Encēp'hālīt'is, idis, f. ('Εγκέφαλος, the brain; terminal -itis.) *Med.* Inflammation of the brain and its membranes.

Encēp'hāl'ōcēle, es, f. ('Εγκέφαλος; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Protrusion of a portion of the brain through a preternatural opening in the skull: *Hernia cerebri*.

Encēp'hālōid'ēs, adj. ('Εγκέφαλος; terminal -idēs.) *Med.* Resembling the substance of the brain: encephaloid.

Encēp'hālōg'ia, æ, f. ('Εγκέφαλος; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* A description of the brain: encephalogy.

Encēp'hālōm'a, ātis, n. ('Εγκέφαλος.) *Pathol.* The *Fungus cerebri*.

Encēp'hālōn'. ('Εγκέφαλον, n. of ἐγκέφαλος.) *Anat.* The brain, or contents of the skull generally.

Encephālōs'is, is, f. *Pathol.* The progress of *Encephaloma*.

Enchondrōm'a, ātis, n. ('Εν, into; χόνδρος, a cartilage.) *Pathol.* A cartilaginous tumour, or growth.

Enchondrus, a, um. ('Εν; χόνδρος, a cartilage; also a grain.) *Anat., Physiol.* Cartilaginous: enchondrous. Also, having grains; granular.

Encys'ted. ('Εν; κύστις, a bag.) *Pathol.* Enclosed in a cyst, bag, or sac. *Saccātus, a, um.*

Endem'nal. } ('Εν; δῆμος, a

Endem'ic. } people.) *Pathol.* Peculiar to a particular class of persons, or to a country. *Endēmīus*, or *Endēmīcus, a, um.*

Endermat'ic. } ('Εν; δέρμα, the

Enderm'ic. } skin.) *Med.* Applied to the method of rubbing medicines into the skin, or sprinkling them on the denuded surface where a blister has previously been formed. *Endermātīcus*, or *Endermīcus, a, um.*

Endo-. ('Ενδον, within.) A prefix in words, meaning internal.

Endobran'chiātus, a, um. (*Endo-*; βραγχία, gills.) *Entomol.* Applied to a family (pl. n.), Cl. *Annelides*, which have no external *branchiæ*: endobranchiate.

Endocar'dial. (*Endo-*; καρδία, the heart.) *Pathol.* Within the heart. *Endocardiālis, is, e.*

Endocardi'tis, idis, f. (Same; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart.

Endocar'dium, ii, n. (Same.) *Anat.* The lining membrane of the heart.

Endocar'pus, i, m. (Same; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* The inner membrane of a pericarp; the *putamen*: an endocarp.

Endogastri'tis, idis, f. (Same; γαστήρ, the stomach.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach.

Endog'en. *Bot.* An endogenous plant.

Endog'enous. (Same; γεννάω, to produce.) *Bot.* Applied to stems in which the new matter by which they increase in diameter is added at the centre. *Endogēnus, a, um.*

Endolym'pha, æ, f. (Same; *lymphe*.) *Anat.* The small portion of fluid in the labyrinth of the ear: endolymph.

Endoplas't. (Same; πλάσσω, to form.) *Physiol.* The contents of primary animal and vegetable cells; consisting of vesicular bodies, into which much nitrogen enters. *Endoplasta, æ, f.*

Endōpleur'a, æ, f. (Same; πλευρά, the side.) *Bot.* Collectively, the three coats of the seed; which in the ovule were the Tercine, Quartine, and Quintine.

Endorhiz'ous. (Same;ρίζω, to take root.) *Bot.* Having the radicle enclosed in a sheath. *Endorhizus, a, um.*

End'o-Skel'eton. (Same; σκελετόν, a skeleton.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* The ordinary skeleton of *Vertebrata*.

Endos'mic. Belonging to *Endosmose*. *Endosmīcus, a, um.*

Endosmom'eter. (*Endosmōsis*; μέτρον, a measure.) *Physiol.* An instrument for showing the gradual progress of *Endosmose*. *Endosmōmētrum, i, n.*

Endos'mose. ('Ενδον; ώσμις, impulsion.) *Chem.* A peculiar kind of attraction or movement, whereby liquids pass through membranous partitions; and by which their

principles are interchanged. *Endosmōsis*, *is*, *f*.

En'dos'perm. (Same; *σπέρμα*, a seed.) *Bot.* The albumen between the integuments and the embryo. *Endosperma*, *ātis*, *n*.

En'dos'tōma, *ātis*, *n*. (*Endo*; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Bot.* The inner opening of the ovula: an endostome.

En'dos'tōma, *ātis*, *n*. (*Endo*; *osteōma*.) *Surg. Pathol.* A chronic tumour within a bone: an endostome.

En'ēma, *ātis*, *n*. (*Ενέμα*, to inject.) *Pharm.* Medicine thrown into the rectum; a clyster, or glyster; an injection.

En'ergy. (*Ενέργεια*, to be active.) *Physiol.* The force exercised by any natural power; as nervous energy, vital energy, etc. *Energia*, *æ*, *f*.

En'er'vating. (*Enervo*, to weaken.) *Med.* Destroying the energy of the nervous system. *Enervans*, *tis*, *part*.

En'er'vis, *is*, *e*. } (*E*, neg.; *ner-*
En'er'vus, *æ*, *um*. } *vus*, a nerve.)

Bot. Having no rib, or nerve: enervious.

Engorgement. (*Fr.* *Engorger*, to be choked up.) *Pathol.* A state of vascular congestion.

Enneagyn'ius, *æ*, *um*. (*Εννεία*, nine; *γυνή*, a woman.) *Bot.* Having nine pistils; applied to an Ord. (*pl. n.*): enneagynious.

Enneapē't'ālus, *æ*, *um*. (*Εννεία*; *πέταλον*, a petal.) *Bot.* Having nine petals: enneapetalous.

Enōd'is, *is*, *e*. (*E*, neg.; *nōdus*, a knot.) *Bot.* Having no knots, or joints: enode.

Enostō's'is, *is*, *f*. (*Εν*, in; *οστόειον*, a bone.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour occurring in the medullary canal of a bone.

Ensāt'us, *æ*, *um*. (*Ensis*, a sword.) *Bot.* Having the form of a sword; applied to a Nat. Ord. (*pl. f.*): ensate.

Ens'iform Cartilage. *Anat.* The continuous extremity of the *Sternum*, or breastbone.

Ens'iformis, *is*, *e*. (*Ensis*; *forma*, likeness.) *Anat., Bot.* Like a sword: ensiform. See *Xiphoid*.

Entās'ia, *æ*, *f*. (*Εντασις*, a violent straining.) *Pathol.* Applied, by Mason Good, as a generic name

for constructive spasm, trismus tetanus, priapism, etc.

Enteral'gia, *æ*, *f*. (*Εντερων*, an intestine; *άλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the bowels, of a nervous character: enteralgia.

Entēr'icus, *æ*, *um*. (*Εντερων*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the intestines: enteric.

Entērīt'is, *idis*, *f*. (*Εντερων*; terminal -itis.) Inflammation of the bowels; a genus, Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*, Cl. *Pyrexiae*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Entēro- (*Εντερον*.) *Anat., Surg.* A prefix in compound terms; meaning connection with the intestines.

Entērōcē'l'e, *es*, *f*. (*Entēro*; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Hernia in which a portion of intestine is protruded: enterocoele.

Entēro'graphy. (*Entēro*; *γράφω*, to describe.) *Anat.* A description of the intestines. *Entērogrāphia*, *æ*, *f*.

Entērōlithiās'is, *is*, *f*. (*Entēro*; *λιθίασις*, formation of stone.) *Pathol.* The formation of intestinal concretions.

Entērōlith'us, *i*, *m*. (*Entēro*; *λίθος*, a stone.) *Pathol.* Any kind of concretion generated in the stomach and bowels.

Entērology. (*Entēro*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) The consideration of the intestines. *Entērōlōgia*, *æ*, *f*.

Entērorap'hy. (*Entēro*; *ράφή*, a suture.) *Surg.* The stitching or sewing together of the divided edges of the intestine. *Entērōrāphia*, *æ*, *f*.

Entērōrrhāg'ia, *æ*, *f*. (*Entēro*; *ρήγνυμι*, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* Intestinal hæmorrhage: enterorrhagy.

Entērōrrhœa, *æ*, *f*. (*Entēro*; *ρέω*, to flow.) *Pathol.* Undue increase of the mucous secretion of the intestines.

Entēros'cheocē'l'e, *es*, *f*. (*Entēro*; *σχέον*, the scrotum; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Scrotal hernia: enteroscheocoele.

Entērot'omy. (*Entēro*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* Any cutting operation on the intestines. *Entērōtōmia*, *æ*, *f*.

Entērōzōn, *i*, *n*. (*Entēro*; *ζῶον*, an animal.) *Zoöl.* An animal living in the intestines.

Enthēt'icus, a, um. (Ἐν, in; τίθεμι, to place.) *Pathol.* Applied to diseases consequent on the absorption of a poison; enthetic.

Enthet'ic Disease. (See foregoing.) *Med.* Name, to express the character of those contagious diseases, whose *habitat*, or epidemical visitations, are, primarily, wherever filth, want of sewerage, and other *septic* causes exist.

En'tomogrāph'ia, æ, f. (Ἔντομα, an insect; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Hist.* A description of insects: entomography.

En'tomoid'ēs, adj. (Ἔντομα; terminal -idēs.) Resembling an insect: entomoid.

Entomology. (Ἔντομα; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* The consideration of the nature and habits of insects. *Entōmōlogia, æ, f.*

Entōmōmēt'rūm, ī, n. (Ἔντομα; μέτρον, a measure.) *Entomol.* An instrument for measuring the parts of insects: an entomometer.

Entōmōphāgus, a, um. (Ἔντομα; φάγω, to eat.) Eating or feeding on insects: entomophagous.

Entōmos'trācus, a, um. (Ἔντομα; ὄστρακον, a shell.) *Zoöl.* Insects with shells; applied to a Division (pl. n.) of *Crustacea*: entomostracous.

Entōmōtōm'ia, æ, f. (Ἔντομα; τέμνω, to cut.) *Comp. Anat.* The dissection of insects: entomotomy.

Ent'op'hytus, a, um. (Ἐντός, within; φυτόν, a plant.) *Bot.* Growing within a plant; applied to parasitical fungi (pl. n.): entophytous.

Ent'opter'ygoïd. (Ἐντός; πτέρ'γ'οιδēs.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen, to the internal pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone. *Entōptēr'ygoïdēs, adj.*

Entōz'ōon, ī, n. (Ἐντός; ζῶον, an animal.) *Zoöl.* An animal that lives within another; applied to a Cl. (pl.) of *Radiata*.

Entrop'lum, ī, n. (Ἐν, in; τρέπω, to turn.) *Pathol.* A disease in which the eyelash and eyelid are turned in towards the eyeball.

Enucleāt'us, a, um. (E, out of; nucleus, a kernel.) *Surg. Pathol.* Applied to tumours taken from the substance in which they were em-

bedded, like a kernel from its shell: enucleated.

Entērēs'is, is, f. (Ἐντερείω, to be incontinent of urine.) *Pathol.* Incontinency of urine; a genus, Ord. *Apoceneses*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Eoc'ene. (Ἐὼς, the dawn; καινός, recent.) *Geol.* The lower tertiary strata, regarded as the beginning of the existing condition of creation, from the fewness of the *testacea* contained in them.

Ep'encephal'ic. (Ἐπί, upon; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Situated on or over the contents of the head or the brain; applied the same as *Neuroccipital*. *Epencephālicus, a, um.*

Ephē'is, idos, f. (Ἐπί, upon; ἥλιος, the sun.) Freckles, little yellow *lentigenes*, or spots which appear on persons of fair skin. See *Æstates*.

Ephem'era Britan'nica. (See *Ephemerus*.) The sweating disease was so named—but absurdly so.

Ephēm'ērus, a, um. (Ἐπί, through; ἡμέρα, a day.) *Pathol.* Enduring one day; applied to a fever (s. f.) which lasts a day: ephemerical. *Zoöl.* Applied to a genus (pl. n.) of *Subulicornes Neuroptera*.

Ephial'tes, is, m. (Ἐφάλλομαι, to leap upon.) *Pathol.* A distressing state of feeling during sleep, or of fright, danger, or struggle, and inability to call for help; nightmare; incubus; *Oneirodynia gravis*.

Ephidrōs'is, is, or eos, f. (Ἐπί, intens.; ἰδρώω, to sweat.) *Pathol.* Violent, excessive, morbid perspiration; a genus, Ord. *Apoceneses*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Epi'bran'chial. (Ἐπί, upon; branchiāl'is.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen, to the upper portion of the branchial arch. *Epibranchiāl'is, is, e.*

Epicar'plum, ī, n. (Ἐπί; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Same as *Epicarpus*.

Epicar'pus, ī, m. (Same.) *Bot.* The external covering of the pericarp: the epicarp.

Epichrōs'is, is, f. (Ἐπί; χρώω, to paint.) *Pathol.* A masclar or spotted state of the skin, or a simple discoloration of its surface.

Epicol'ic. ('Επί; κῶλον, the colon.) *Anat.* Over the course of the colon intestine on each side. *Epicol'icus, a, um.*

Epicon'dylus, i, m. ('Επί; κονδύλος, a condyle.) *Anat.* The external protuberance of the distal end of the *Os humeri*.

Epicor'acoid'. ('Επί; coracoidēs, coracoid.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied to that inconstant bone, or pair of bones, posterior to the *coracoid* bone, of fishes. *Epicoracoidēs, adj.*

Epicorō'leus', a, um. ('Επί; corolla, a corol.) *Bot.* Applied to monopetalous, dicotyledonous plants, in which the stamens are *epigynous*, or inserted above the ovary: *epicorolleous*.

Epicran'ial. *Anat.* Situated on the cranium; belonging to the *Epicranium*. *Epicran'ius, a, um.*

Epicrā'n'ium, ii, n. ('Επί; κρανίον, the cranium.) *Anat.* The integuments, aponeurosis, and muscular expansion upon the cranium.

Epidēm'ia, æ, f. ('Επί; δῆμος, a people.) *Pathol.* An epidemic disease: an epidemic.

Epidem'ic. (Same.) *Pathol.* Any disease that attacks several people at the same time and place. *Epidēm'icus, a, um.*

Epidēm'iōgraph'hy. (Same; γράφω, to write.) A description of epidemic diseases. *Epidēm'iōgraph'ia, æ, f.*

Epidēm'iō'logy. (Same; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* A dissertation on epidemic diseases. *Epidēm'iō'log'ia, æ, f.*

Epider'micus, a, um. *Anat.* Belonging to the *Epidermis*: *epidermic*.

Epiderm'doid'ēs, adj. (*Epidermis*; terminal *-idēs*.) *Anat.* Resembling the *Epidermis*: *epiderm'doid*.

Epider'mis, idis, f. ('Επί; δέρμα, the skin.) *Anat.* The external covering of the body; the cuticle, or scarf-skin. *Bot.* A thin membrane covering every part of the plant; the outer covering of grasses.

Epider'moid'. *Anat.* See *Epiderm'doides*.

Epidid'y'mis, idis, f. ('Επί; διδυμοί, the testicles.) *Anat.* An oblong substance formed by numerous con-

volutions of the *Vas deferens*, attached to the testicle by vessels, and the reflected layer of the *tunica vaginalis*.

Epigastral'gia, æ, f. (*Epigastrium*; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the *epigastrium*.

Epigas'tric. *Anat.* Belonging to the *epigastrium*. *Epigast'ricus, a, um.*

Epigas'trium, ii, n. ('Επί; upon; γαστήρ, the stomach.) *Anat.* That part of the abdomen immediately over the stomach.

Epigen'esis, is, f. ('Επί; γίνομαι, to be born.) *Physiol.* The theory of the foetus being the joint production of both sexes.

Epigēs', a, um. ('Επί; γῆ, the earth.) *Bot.* Applied to certain cotyledons that make their way above ground, and appear like leaves: *epigean*.

Epiglō't'licus, a, um. *Anat.* Belonging to the *epiglottis*: *epiglottic*.

Epiglōtt'ideus', a, um. (*Epiglottis*; terminal *-ideus*.) *Pathol.* Belonging to the *epiglottis*: *epiglottidean*.

Epiglō't'lis, idis, f. ('Επί; γλωττίς, the glottis, or entrance to the windpipe.) *Anat.* The cartilage at the root of the tongue which forms a lid or cover for the glottis.

Epigynous. ('Επί; γυνή, a woman.) *Bot.* Applied to stamens when inserted above the ovary. *Epig'ynus, a, um.*

Epil'h'yal. ('Επί; ὑγροῖδēs, hyoid.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to a triangular piece of bone, pretty constant in fishes, which articulates above to the *Stylohyal*.

Epilam'psis. Same as *Eclampsis*.

Epilep'sia, æ, f. ('Επιλαμβάνω, to arrest.) *Pathol.* A disease consisting of convulsions, with coma, and generally froth at the mouth; and falling sickness: *epilepsy*; a genus, *Ord. Spasmi, Cl. Neuroses*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

Epilep'tic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Epilepsy*. *Epilep'ticus, a, um.*

Epilep'ticæ Auræ. See *Aura Epilepticæ*.

Epilep'tiform'is, is, e. (*Epilepsia*; forma.) Like *epilepsy*: *epileptiform*.

Epilep'toid. (*Epilepsia*; terminal -*ides*.) *Med.* Resembling epilepsy. *Epileptoides*, adj.

Epimēr'us, *i*, m. ('Επι, upon; ἄρμος, the thigh.) *Entomol.* One of the lateral pieces of each segment of the *thorax* of the *Hexapoda*.

Epipétaleus, *a*, *um*. ('Επι; πέ-
Epipét'alus, *a*, *um*. } *ταλον*, a
petal.) *Bot.* Situated on the petals:
epipetaleous; epipetalous.

Epiphloe'um, *i*, n. ('Επι; φλοῖος,
bark.) *Bot.* The layer of bark next
the epidermis.

Epip'hōra, *æ*, f. ('Επιφέρω, to
carry to.) *Pathol.* A superabundant
flow of tears; a genus, *Ord.*
Apocynoses, *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's
Nosology.

Epiphrag'ma, *âtis*, n. ('Επι;
φράγμα, a partition.) *Bot.* The
slender membrane which sometimes
shuts the *peristoma* of mosses.

Epiphyll'osperm'us, *a*, *um*.
(‘Επι; φύλλον, a leaf; σπέρμα, a seed.)
Bot. Having seeds on the leaves:
epiphyllispermous.

Epiphyll'ous. ('Επι; φύλλον.)
Bot. Applied to flowers which grow
on the surface of a leaf, and also to
parasitical *fungi* (pl. n.) on the
leaves of other plants. *Epiphyllus*,
a, *um*.

Epip'hysis, *is*, f. ('Επι; φύω, to
grow.) *Anat.* Portion of bone
attached (*continuously*) to, and *termi-*
minating in another bone;—as the
bulky extremities of long bones,
which exist by a cartilaginous
union, but, in some respects, for a
time separate from the shaft.

Epip'hÿton, *i*, n. ('Επι; φυτόν,
a plant, or germen.) *Bot., Physiol.*
A parasitic plant or fungus, which
grows on the leaves of other plants,
observed also on exposed surfaces of
the human organism: an epiphyte.

Epip'loële, *es*, f. ('Επίπλοον, the
omentum; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.*
Hernia in which a portion of the
omentum is protruded.

Epiplo'i'c. *Anat.* Belonging to
the epiploon or omentum. *Epiploic-*
us, *a*, *um*.

Epiplois'chi'loë'l'c, *es*, f. ('Επί-
πλοον; ισχίον, the ischium; κήλη.)
Surg. Hernia in which the omentum
protrudes through the ischiadic
foramen.

Epiploë'tis, *idis*, f. ('Επίπλοον;
terminal -*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation
of the epiploon; also termed
Omentitis.

Epiploëmér'ocèle, *es*, f. ('Επί-
πλοον; μηρός, the thigh; κήλη.) *Surg.*
Femoral hernia, with protrusion of
the omentum.

Epiploëmphal'ocèle, *es*, f. ('Επί-
πλοον; ὀμφαλός, the navel; κήλη.)
Surg. Hernia, with omentum, at the
navel.

Epiplo'ön, *i*, n. ('Επιπλέω, to sail
upon.) *Anat.* The omentum, or
epiploon; the caul.

Epiplosche'd'èle, *es*, f. ('Επί-
πλοον; ὄσχεον, the scrotum; κήλη.)
Surg. Hernia, with a portion of
omentum, in the scrotum.

Epis'chæsa. (Pl. of *Epischæsis*,
is, f., a suppression of excretions.)
An *Ord.*, *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's
Nosology.

Epispad'ias. ('Επι; σπάζω, to
pierce through.) *Surg.* An un-
natural perforation of the penis, the
urethra terminating on the upper
part of it.

Epispas'tic. ('Επισπῶω, to draw
to.) *Med.* Producing a serous or
puriform discharge, by exciting pre-
vious inflammation. *Epispasticus*,
a, *um*.

Episperm'. ('Επι; σπέρμα, a seed.)
Bot. The whole integuments of a
seed taken together. *Episperma*,
âtis, n.

Epistamin'us, *a*, *um*. ('Επι;
stâmen.) *Bot.* Having the stamens
epigynous: epistamineous.

Epistaphÿll'us, *a*, *um*. ('Επι;
σταφυλή, the uvula.) *Anat.* Belong-
ing to the uvula: epistaphylline.

Epistax'is, *is*, f. ('Επιστάζω, to
distil.) Bleeding at the nose; a
genus, *Ord. Hæmorrhagica*, *Cl. Py-*
rezia, of Cullen's Nosology.

Episternâllis, *is*, e. ('Επι; ster-
num.) Upon or above the *sternum*:
episternal.

Epithel'ial. *Physiol.* Belonging
to the *Epithelium*. *Epithélius*, *a*, *um*.

Epithêllum, *ii*, n. ('Επι; θηλή,
the nipple.) *Anat., Physiol.* The
cuticle covering the nipple, or any
really mucous membrane.

Epithem. ('Επι; τίθημι, to place.)
Med. Any kind of moist, external
application. *Epithéma*, *âtis*, n.

Epitroc'hlea, *α*, f. (Ἐπί; τροχάλα, a pulley.) *Anat.* The internal condyle of *humerus*.

Epitymp'anic. (Ἐπί; tympanicus.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the uppermost subdivision of the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes. *Epitymp'anicus*, *α*, *um*.

Epizōon'. Same as *Ectozoon*.

Epizōot'ic. (Ἐπί; ζῶον, an animal.) Applied to contagious disease attacking numbers of cattle at the same time and place. *Epizōoticus*, *α*, *um*.

Epizōot'y. *Pathol.* Epizootic disease. *Epizōotia*, *α*, f.

Epsom Salts. *M. Med.* The sulphate of magnesia.

Epūlis, *idis*, f. (Ἐπί; οὔλα, the gums.) *Pathol.* A small swelling on the gums.

Epulot'icus, *α*, *um*. (Ἐπουλώω, to cicatrise.) *Pharm.* Having power to cicatrise: epulotic.

Equat'ion. (*Equatio*, equality.) *Chem.* Reduction to a mean proportion. Algebraic mode of expressing a formula.

Equat'or. (*Equo*, to make equal.) *Astron., Geom.* A great circle of the earth, equidistant from the poles, and separating the globe into northern and southern hemispheres. *Equator*, *ōris*, m.

Equ'idæ, patron. pl. m. (*Equus*; terminal -idæ.) *Zool.* Applied to a Family, having the *Equus*, or horse, for its type.

Equ'in'ia, *α*, f. (*Equus*, a horse.) *Pathol.* The disease *Farcy*, or glanders.

Equ'inoc'ial. Belonging to the equinox. *Equinoctialis*, *is*, e.

Equ'inox'. (*Equus*, equal; *nox*, night.) *Astron., Geol.* The time when the days and nights are of equal length all over the earth, except just under the pole. *Equinoctium*, *ii*, n.

Equisētā'ceus, *α*, *um*. (*Equisetum*, the herb horse-tail.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement, as in the *Equisetum*, applied to an Ord. (pl. f.) of the Juss. system: equisetaceous.

Equ'itans, *tis*, part. (*Equito*, to ride.) *Bot.* Laminated; riding, or folded one upon another: equitant.

Equ'itāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (Same.) *Med.*

Exercise on horseback; riding: equitation.

Equ'iv'alents. (*Equivāleo*, to be of like value.) *Chem.* The system of definite ratios in which elements reciprocally combine; referred to a common standard reckoned unity. Much difference of opinion has for some time been entertained as to these combining proportions; new modes of investigation having led to varied calculations. The tabular comparison of the *old* with the *latest* system of equivalents, as given in the B. P., will be found sufficiently instructive on this subject. Nom. pl. of *Equivāleus*, *tis*, part.

Erec'tile Tis'sue. *Anat.* A peculiar tissue susceptible of erection, or rapid turgescence by an increased flow of blood.

Erec'tor, *ōris*, m. (*Erigo*, to erect.) *Anat.* Applied to certain muscles.

Erēmācaus'is, *is*, f. (Ἠρέμα, by degrees; καῦσις, a burning.) *Chem.* The slow combustion, or oxidation, to which organic bodies are liable: cremacausis.

Erēthis'mus, *i*, m. (Ἐρεθίζω, to vex; terminal -ismus.) *Pathol.* The state of increased vital action, and irritability attending the early stage of acute diseases, or the too free use of mercury; or sexual incentive—under certain circumstances: erethism.

Ergōt'a, *α*, f. (Fr. *Ergot*, a spur.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the seed, diseased by a parasitic fungus, of *Secale cornutum*, or ergot of rye.

Ergotin'. (*Ergot*.) *M. Med.*

Ergotin'e. (Same.)

Ergōt'is'm. *Pathol.* The poisonous effects of ergot of rye. *Ergōtismus*, *i*, n.

Erod'ent. (*Erōdo*, to eat into.) Eating into. *Erōdens*, *tis*, part.

Eros'ion. (Same.) *Pathol.* Similar to ulceration: an eating or gnawing into. *Erōsio*, *ōnis*, f.

Erōsus, *α*, *um*. (Same.) *Bot.* Notched; eroded.

Erot'ic. (Ἔρως, love.) *Pathol.* Pertaining to love. *Erōticus*, *α*, *um*.

Erōtōmān'ia, *α*, f. (Ἔρως; μανία, madness.) *Pathol.* Melancholy, or madness, caused by love.

Errat'ic. (*Erro*, to wander.) *Pathol.* Wandering; moving from one place to another. *Erraticus*, *a*, *um*.

Er'rhine. (Ἐρ, in; ῥίν, from the more pure form *ῥίς*, *ῥινός*, the nose.)

Pharm. Increasing the natural secretion of the membrane lining the nose; sternutatory. *Errhinus*, *a*, *um*.

Er'uctat'ion. (*Eructo*, to belch.) *Med.* Any sudden burst of flatus, or liquid, by the mouth. *Eructatio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Erup'tion. (*Erumpo*, to burst out.) *Pathol.* A discoloration, or breaking out of pimples on the skin. *Eruptio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Er'ysip'elas, *ātis*, *n*. (Ἐρύω, to draw; πέλας, near.) *Pathol.* Redness or inflammation of some part of the skin, with fever, inflammatory or typhoid; and generally, vesications on the affected part, and symptomatic fever: St. Anthony's fire; the rose.

Er'ysipēl'atoid'ēs, *adj.* (*Er'ysi-pēlas*; terminal *-idēs*.) *Pathol.* Resembling erysipelas: *crysipelatoid*.

Erythēm'a, *ātis*, *n*. (Ἐρυθαίνω, to reddens.) *Med.* Redness of a part; a mere blush or efflorescence not accompanied by swelling, vesication, or fever; inflammatory blush: *erythema*.

Erythræ'a, *æ*, *f*. (Ἐρυθραῖος, red.) A genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Gentianaceæ*.

Erythræ'a Centaur'ium. *M.* *Med.* The common centaury, or *Chironia centaurium*.

Erythric Ac'id. (Ἐρυθρός, red.) *Chem.* Acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on lithic acid, yellow at first, but becoming red by being exposed to the sun's rays.

Erythrin'a, *æ*, *f*. (Ἐρυθρός.) *Chem.* The colouring matter of the *Lichen roccella*: *erythrin*.

Erythrogen. (Ἐρυθρός; γεννάω, to generate.) *Chem.* A variety of the colouring matter of vegetables, or *Chromogen*; because it produces a red colour with acids. *Physiol.* Applied to a peculiar animal principle, considered as the base of the colouring matter of the blood. *Erythrogénium*, *ii*, *n*.

Erythroid. (Ἐρυθρός; terminal

-idēs.) Of a red colour; reddish. *Erythroidēs*, *adj*.

Erythroid Ves'icle. *Physiol.* An enlargement of the (future) umbilical cord in the embryo of most of the *Ruminantia*, and of the pig.

Escar'pment. (*E*, out of; σκαίρω, to leap.) *Geol.* A deep slope or descent. The elevated and abrupt terminations which subjacent *strata* of the earth present in the neighbourhood of mountains, to the nearest range of which they generally look.

Es'char. (Ἐσχαρώ, to scab over.) *Surg.* The hard, rough, black, or grey slough produced by caustic or cautery; or left from scalds or burns, etc. *Eschāra*, *æ*, *f*.

Es'charot'ic. *Surg.* Applied to any caustic substance which may be employed to form an eschar. *Eschārōticus*, *a*, *um*.

Es'culent. (*Esco*, to feed upon a thing.) Fit for food *Esculentus*, *a*, *um*.

Esod'ic. (Ἐσω, within; ὁδός, a way.) *Physiol.* Proceeding to, or into; proposed by M. Hall in place of *Incident Excitor*. *Esōdicus*, *a*, *um*.

Esoter'ic. (Ἐσώτερος, within.) *Physiol.* Applied to a series of phenomena or changes, resulting from causes internal and proper to the organism. *Esōtericus*, *a*, *um*.

Es'sence. (*Esse*, to be.) *Chem.*, *Pharm.* The chief properties or virtues extracted from any substance. *Essentia*, *æ*, *f*.

Es'sence of Sug'ar. *Chem.* Oxalic acid.

Essen'tia Anis'i. *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for *Essence of Anise*.

Essen'tia Men'thæ Pip'rit'æ. *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for *Essence of Peppermint*.

Essen'tial Salt of Lem'ons. *Pharm.* A mixture of cream of tartar and binoxalate of potash.

Et her. See *Ether*.

Et'hér'ial. (*Ether*.) *Chem.* Applied to any highly rectified essential oil or spirit. *Ēthèreus*, or *Ēthérius*, *a*, *um*.

Et'hériz'at'ion. *Med.* The inhaling the fumes of ether to produce

insensibility to pain. *Æthêrizatio, ònis, f.*

Ethmoid. *Anat.* See *Ethmoides.* *Comp. Anat.* Restricted, by Owen, to the part of the ethmoid bone directly concerned in supporting the membrane and cells of the olfactory organ. *Ethmoidēs, adj.*

Ethmoidāl'is, is, e. *Anat.* Belonging to the ethmoid bone: ethmoidal. See foregoing.

Ethmoid'ēs, adj. (ἤθμῶς, a sieve; terminal -idēs.) *Anat.* Resembling a sieve; cribriform: ethmoid.

Ethnography. (ἔθνος, a nation; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Hist.* The history of the manners, customs, origin, etc., of nations. *Ethnographia, æ, f.*

Ethnology. (ἔθνος; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* A treatise on the varieties of man, and their correlation. *Ethnologia, æ, f.*

Ethyle. (Αἰθήρ, ether; ἕλη, material.) *Chem.* A compound of hydrogen and etherin, considered the more immediate principle of ethers.

Etiolation. (*Etiolē*, blanched.) *Bot.* The state of being blanched: applied to certain plants from which the light is excluded as much as possible. *Etiolatio, ònis, f.*

Etiology. See *Etiologia.*

Etym'on. } (ἔτυμον, n. of

Etym'um, i, n } ἔτυμος, true.) The origin of a word; the radical word or root.

Eucalyptus Glob'ulus. (Εὐκαλία, εὐκαλος; for εὐκήλια, εὐήλος, free from annoyance; uninterrupted; at ease.) *Bot., M. Med.* A tree of remarkably rapid growth; described first by M. Gimbert. It is said to possess the properties of neutralising or destroying the influences of miasmata in districts where fevers arising from these, as causes, are endemic. The effects thus produced have been declared to be confirmatory, through planting of the tree at the Cape, Cuba, etc.

Eud'iom'eter. (Εὐδία, goodness of the air; μετρέω, to measure.) *Chem.* An instrument for testing the quantity of oxygen and nitrogen in atmospheric air. *Eudiomētrum, i, n.*

Eudiom'etry. (Same.) *Chem.*

Method by which the purity of atmospheric air is ascertained by means of the foregoing. *Eudiométria, æ, f.*

Eugē'ia, æ, f. (Prince *Eugene*, of Savoy.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Icosandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Myrtaceæ*. Name of the tree affording pimento.

Eugē'ia Caryophyllāt'a. *M. Med.* The tree which produces the clove; the *Caryophyllus aromaticus*.

Eugē'ia Pimen'ta. *M. Med.* Name of the tree which yields pimento. See *Pimenta*.

Eun'uch. (Εὐνή, a couch; ἔχω, to guard.) A man from whom the spermato-poietic, or entire genital organs, have been removed. *Eunuchus, i, m.*

Euphor'bia, æ, f. (*Euphorbus*, a physician.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Dodecandria*, Ord. *Trigynia*. Juss. *Euphorbiaceæ*.

Euphor'bia Officināl'is. } *M.*
Euphor'bia Officinārum. }

Med. The plant which produces *Euphorbium*.

Euphorbiac'eus, a, um. *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Euphorbia*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): euphorbiaceous.

Euphor'blum, ii, m. *M. Med.* A resinous substance obtained from the *Euphorbia officinarum* and of undetermined species of *Euphorbia*: the *Euphorbia gummi-resina*.

Eustac'hian Tube. *Anat.* A tube or canal extending from behind the soft palate to the tympanum of the ear, first described by Eustachius.

Eustac'hian Val've. *Anat.* The semilunar fold of the lining membrane of the heart, anterior to the opening of the inferior vena cava.

Evac'uant. (Εὐάcuo, to empty.) *Pharm.* Having the property of increasing evacuations from the bowels, etc. *Evacuans, tis, part.*

Evacuat'ion. (Same.) *Physiol.* The act of discharging the contents of the bowels; or defecation; also, the discharge of fæces themselves; a dejection or stool. *Evacuatio, ònis, f.*

Evaporat'ion. (Εὐάpuo, to stream out.) *Chem.* The operation of applying heat to any compound

substance, to dispel the volatile parts. *Evāpōrātio, ōnis, f.*

Eventrat'ion. (*E*, out of; *venter*, the belly.) *Obstet., Physiol.* The condition of a monster-fœtus, in which the abdominal viscera are extruded from the natural cavity, and enclosed in a projecting membranous sac. *Eventrātio, ōnis, f.*

Ever'ston of Eyelid'. See *Éctropium Helosis*.

Evolut'ion. (*Evolvo*, to unroll.) *Physiol.* Synonymous, generally, with *Development*. *Evolūtio, ōnis, f.*

Evolut'ion, Spontan'eous. *Obstet.* Where, in presentation or protrusion of the arm and shoulder, spontaneous turning takes place, and the case becomes one of breech-presentation.

Evu'sion. (*Evello*, to pluck out.) *Surg.* The act or process of drawing out, forcibly, as of the toe or the finger nails. *Evu'sio, ōnis, f.*

Exacerbat'ion. (*Exacerbo*, to become violent.) *Pathol.* An increased force or violence of the symptoms of a disease. *Exacerbātio, ōnis, f.*

Exalbūm'ineus, a, um. (*Ex*, without; *albūmen*.) *Bot.* Without albumen or perisperm: exalbuminous.

Exan'gius, a, um. (*ἔξ*, out of; *αγγείον*, a vessel.) *Pathol.* Applied, by Mason Good, as a generic term (pl. n.) for cases of partial breach, or morbid perforation of a large blood-vessel, without external opening, including *Aneurisma, Cyania, Varix*, etc.

Exan'guinous. Same meaning as *Exanguineous*; which see.

Ex'anthēm'a, ātis, n. (*Ἐξανθήω*, to break out in pustules.) *Pathol.* A rash, or eruption on the skin, also called *Exanthisma*. Applied to an Ord. (pl.), Cl. *Pyrexie*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Ex'anthemat'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Exanthema*; eruptive. *Exanthemat'icus, a, um.*

Ex'anthematō'logy. (*Exanthēma*; λόγος, a speech.) *Pathol.* The consideration of the *Exanthemata*. *Exanthematōlōgia, æ, f.*

Ex'anthematous. (*Exanthēma*; terminal-ous.) *Pathol.* Having or full of *Exanthema*. *Exanthemat'ous, a, um.*

Exanthēs'is, eos, f. (*Ἐξανθέω*, to effloresce from.) *Pathol.* The act of cutaneous efflorescing, or breaking out in pustules; the progress of *Exanthēm'a*.

Ex'anthis'ma. Same as *Exanthēm'a*.

Ex'cip'ient. (*Ex*, out of; *cāpio*, to take.) *Pharm.* Applied to any substance used for mingling with or diluting medicines; or for hiding their nauseous qualities, as the confections, conserves, etc. *Excipiens, tis, part.*

Ex'cis'ion. (*Excindo*, to cut off.) *Surg.* The cutting off of any part. *Excisio, ōnis, f.*

Ex'citability. (*Excito*, to raise up.) *Med.* The capacity of organised beings to be affected by certain agents termed *stimuli*, excitants, or exciting powers. *Excitābilitas, ātis, f.*

Excit'ant. (Same.) *Med.* Exciting; stimulating. *Excitans, tis, part.*

Excitat'ion. (Same.) *Med.* The rousing, or inducing into active exercise, some power or action, or the condition so induced. *Excitatio, ōnis, f.*

Excit'ement. (Same.) *Physiol.* The state of being excited. See foregoing.

Excit'ing Cause. *Med.* That which excites, or is the immediate cause of a disease. See *Fomes Morbi*.

Excit'o-Mot'or Power. *Physiol.* A peculiar power or quality seated in the spinal system of nerves, by which, if their extremities be excited, the impression is conveyed to the spinal marrow, and reflected from it to the part or limb excited.

Ex'coriat'ion. (*Ex*, from; *corium*, the skin.) *Surg. Pathol.* Abrasion or removal, partial or complete, of the skin. *Excōriatio, ōnis, f.*

Ex'crēmen't. (*Excerno*, to void by stool.) *Med.* The alvine feces or waste-matter discharged from the bowels; dung; ordure. *Excrēmentum, i, n.*

Ex'crementit'ious. Belonging to excrement. *Excrēmentit'ius, a, um.*

Exeres'cence. (*Exresco*, to grow out of.) *Surg. Pathol.* Any preternatural formation on the sur-

face of any part of the body. *Excrementia*, α, f.

Ex'cret'ion. (*Excerno*, to sift.) *Physiol.* Separation of those fluids from the blood which are supposed to be useless, as urine, perspiration, etc.; also, any such fluid itself. *Excrētio*, ὄνις, f.

Ex'cret'ory. (Same.) Having the power of separating and throwing off what is superfluous; belonging to excretion. *Excrētōrius*, α, um.

Ex'cret'ory Ducts. *Anat., Physiol.* Small vessels that conduct the secretion out of a gland. *Ductus Excrētōrii*.

Ex'crēt'us, α, um. (Same.) *Physiol.* Thrown off as superfluous or useless: excreted.

Exēd'ens, tis, part. (*Exēdo*, to eat, as a worm or sore does.) *Pathol.* Eating; consuming: exedent.

Exem'bryōnāt'us, α, um. (*Ex*, neg.; *embryo*, the germ of a plant.) *Bot.* Having no embryo; applied (pl. f.) to the *Cryptogamia*: exem-bryonate.

Ex'foliat'ion. (*Exfōlio*, to shed the leaf.) *Surg. Pathol.* The separation of a dead piece of bone from the living, the result of a wound, blow, or operation. *Exfōliātio*, ὄνις, f.

Exhal'ant. (*Exhālo*, to send forth a breath.) *Anat., Physiol.* Giving off fumes; breathing forth. *Exhālans*, tis, part.

Exhalat'ion. (Same.) *Chem.* Vapour, fume, or steam. *Physiol.* A subtle spirit or air, from the surfaces of organs and parts of the body. *Nat. Philos.* Evaporation, or the vapour from the earth or water by the sun's heat, etc. *Exhālātio*, ὄνις, f.

Exhib'it. (*Exhibeo*, to give.) *Med.* To administer or give to a patient some medicine, or medicinal substance.

Exocar'dial. (*Ἐξω*, without; *καρδία*, the heart.) *Pathol.* Without, or external to, the heart. *Exocardi-ālis*, is, e.

Exoccl'ip'ital. (*Ἐξω*; *occipitālis* α.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the lateral part of the occipital bone. *Exocclipitālis*, is, e.

Exod'ic. (*Ἐξω*; *ὁδός*, a way.) *Physiol.* Proceeding out of the

spinal marrow; term proposed, as preferable to that of *Reflex motor*. *Exōdīcus*, α, um.

Ex'ogen. *Bot.* An *exogenous* plant.

Exog'enous. (*Ἐξω*; *γεννάω*, to produce.) *Bot.* Applied to stems in which new matter, towards their increase in diameter, is added at the external surface. *Exōgēnus*, α, um. *Comp. Anat.* Applied to those parts, properly called processes, of bone which shoot out as continuations of preceding elements. See *Autogenous*.

Exogon'ium Purg'a. *M. Med.* The plant from which jalap is obtained.

Exom'phālos.

Exom'phālus, i, m. } (*Ἐξ*, out; *ὀμφαλός*, thenavel.) *Surg. Pathol.* Umbilical hernia. See *Omphalocele*.

Exophthal'mia, α, f. (*Ἐξ*; *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye.) *Pathol.* A swelling and protrusion of the eyeball; same as *Ophthalmoptoma*.

Exorrhiz'ous. (*Ἐξω*; *ρίζα*, a root.) *Bot.* Having the radicle free and naked, not being enclosed in any sheath. *Exorrhizus*, α, um.

Exo-Skel'eton. (*Ἐξω*; *σκελετόν*, a skeleton.) *Comp. Anat.* The comparatively hard framework or skeleton, in such animals as have a shell or bony case. *Exoscēlēton*, i, n.

Exos'mic. *Chem.* Belonging to *Exosmose*. *Exosmīcus*, α, um.

Exos'mose. (*Ἐξω*; *ὥσμος*, impulsion.) *Chem.* A peculiar impelling movement in liquids separated by a membranous partition; by which their principles are interchanged. This term is given to the liquid passing outwards. *Exosmōsis*, is, f. See *Endosmose*.

Ex'ostōm'a, α, f. (*Ἐξω*; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Bot.* A foramen formed by the open mouths of the primine and secundine, applied to each other and to the apex of the nucleus: the *exostome*, or *Microphyle*.

Ex'ostōs'is, is, or *eos*, f. (*Ἐξ*; *ὀστέον*, a bone.) *Surg. Pathol.* Exuberant growth of bony matter on the surface of a bone; the enlargement of part or the whole of a bone.

Ex'oter'ic. (*Ἐξώτερος*, comparative degree of *Ἐξω*.) *Physiol.* Applied to a series of periodic, vital

phenomena; being such as result from causes external to the organism.

Exōtēricus, *a*, *um*.

Exot'ic. (Ἐξω.) Belonging to what is without our own country, or foreign. *Exōtēticus*, *a*, *um*.

Ex'pansibil'ity. (*Expando*, to spread out.) *Physiol.* The capability of being expanded or dilated. *Ex'pansibilitas*, *ātis*, *f*.

Expan'sion. (Same.) The increase of bulk, or of surface, of which natural bodies are susceptible. *Expansio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Expectoran't. (*Expectōro*, to discharge from the breast.) *Pharm.* Facilitating or promoting the ejection of mucus, or other fluids, from the lungs and *trachea*. *Expectōrans*, *tis*, *part*.

Ex'pectorat'ion. (Same.) *Med.* The act of ejecting from the lungs, or *trachea*, by spitting; also, the substance ejected. *Expectōrātiō*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Expel'lens, *tis*, *part*. (*Expello*, to drive out.) *Pharm.* Driving out: expellent.

Expirat'ion. (*Expīro*, to breathe forth.) *Physiol.* The act of breathing out, or expelling air from the lungs. *Expirātiō*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Explorat'ion. (*Explōro*, to search diligently.) *Med.*, *Surg.* That investigation of the *physical signs* attending disease, as distinguished from the *symptoms*; consisting of auscultation, inspection, mensuration, palpation, and percussion. *Explōrātiō*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Expres'sion. (*Exprimo*, to press out.) *Pharm.* The process of forcing out the juices and oils of plants by means of a press. *Physiol.* The indication of the feelings, presented in the countenance, attitude, and gesture. *Expressio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Expul'sion. (*Expello*, to drive out.) *Med.* The act of voiding the bowels or bladder. *Obstet.* The delivery of the placenta, and the aborting or extrusion of a fœtus. *Expulsio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Expul'sive. (Same.) *Obstet.* Applied to those pains in the second stage of child-birth, by which the child is expelled. *Surg.* Applied to a bandage so adjusted as to expel pus or other fluid. *Expellens*, *tis*, *part*.

Exsang'uiue. } (*Ex*, priv.;
Exsanguin'eous. } *sanguis*,
blood.) *Pathol.* Deprived of blood;
anæmial; anæmic. *Exsanguineus*,
a, *um*.

Exsanguin'ity. (Same.) *Pathol.* The state of being without blood, or of having greatly suffered by its loss: anæmy. *Exsanguinitas*, *ātis*, *f*.

Exser'tus, *a*, *um*. (*Exsēro*, to draw out.) *Bot.* Drawn out; protruding.

Exsiccat'ion. (*Exsicco*, to dry up.) *Chem.*, *Pharm.* The process of drying moist bodies by applying heat, or atmospheric air, or absorbing the moisture by soft spongy substances. *Exsiccātiō*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Exstipul'itus, *a*, *um*. (*Ex*, from; *stipula*.) *Bot.* Without *stipulae*; exstipulate.

Ex'stroph. (Ἐκστρέφω, to evert.) *Surg.* A congenital malformation, characterised by deficiency in the abdominal wall, the bladder appearing to be turned inside out; having the internal surface of the posterior *paries* situated outwardly on the lower part of the body. *Ex'strophia*, *æ*, *f*.

Exten'sion. (*Extendo*, to stretch out.) *Surg.* The pulling of a fractured limb in a direction from the trunk, to obviate retraction of the lower fragments; also similar treatment in dislocations. *Extensio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Exten'sor, *ōris*, *m*. (Same.) *Anat.* An extender; applied to muscles.

Extirpat'ion. (*Extirpo*, to root out.) *Surg.* Complete removal or eradication of a part, by the knife, or caustic. *Extirpātiō*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Ex'trac't. (*Extrāho*, to draw out.) *Chem.* The product of an aqueous mixture, or decoction. *Pharm.* The soluble parts of vegetable substances, dissolved in spirit, or water, and reduced to the consistence of a syrup or paste by evaporation. *Ex'tractum*, *i*, *n*.

Extraction. (Same.) *Surg.* The drawing of a tooth, or taking foreign substances from out any part of the body; or tumours out of cavities, etc. *Extractio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Extrac'tive. (Same.) *Chem.*, *Pharm.* Applied to a peculiar modi-

fication of vegetable matter forming one constituent part of common extracts. *Extractivus, a, um.*

Extractum Glycyrrhigæ Liq'uidum. (Liquefied Extract of Liquorice.) *Med.* A pleasant, purified contribution to cough mixtures. (B. P.)

Extractum Lactucae. *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for Extract of Lettuce.

Extractum Mezerëi Æther'ium. *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for Etherial Extract of Mezercon.

Extractum Op'ii. *Pharm.* Name for Extract of Opium (B. P.).

Extractum Papaveris. *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for Extract of Poppies.

Extractum Pareir'æ. *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for Extract of Pareiræ.

Extractum Pareir'æ Liquidum. A fluid preparation of the foregoing.

Extræfol'iac'eus. (*Extra*, with-out; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* External to the leaf; applied to *stipulæ* below the foot-stalk. *Extræfoliæus, a, um.*

Extravasat'ion. (*Extra*; *vas*, a vessel.) *Pathol.* Effusion of a fluid, or its state when effused, and so out of its proper vessel or receptacle. *Extravasatio, ônis, f.*

Extrem'ity. (*Êtrêmum*, an end.) *Anat.* Any of the four limbs of animals. *Êtrêmitas, âtis, f.*

Extrover'sion. (*Extra*; *verto*, to turn.) *Physiol.* That kind of malformation in which a part is turned inside outwards. Same as *Extrophy*.

Exûbères. *Physiol.* Applied to weaned infants, as opposed to *Sub-uberes*, or those being suckled.

Exudat'ion. (*Exûdo*, to sweat out.) *Pathol.* Oozing of the *Liquor sanguinis* through the vascular walls; also, its fibrinous portion, when coagulated on the surface, or in the substance of any tissue or organ. *Exudatio, ônis, f.*

Exudat'ive. (Same.) *Pathol.* Applied to the product of exudation. *Exudativus, a, um.*

Exulcerat'ion. (*Erulcêro*, to make sore.) *Surg.* A soreness: the early stage, or commencement, of ulceration. *Exulceratio, ônis, f.*

Exûv'ia, ærum, pl. f. (*Exuo*, to spoil, or put off.) *Geol.* The shells, etc., found in particular *strata*. *Zoöl.* Applied to the slough, or cast skins of the lower animals, whose nature is to throw them off at certain seasons.

Exuv'ial. *Geol., Zoöl.* Belonging to *exuvia*. *Exuviâlis, is, e.*

Eye-brow. See *Supercilium*.

Eye-lash. See *Cilium*.

Eye-lid. See *Palpebra*.

Eye-teeth. *Anat.* The upper *Cuspidati*, or canine teeth, the fangs of which reach almost to the orbits.

F.

F. or Ft. *Med.* For *Fiat*, or *Fiant*, let it or let them be made. Of frequent occurrence in prescriptions.

Fâb'a Porciau. *M. Med.* The root of *Hyoscyamus niger*.

Fâb'a Purgat'rix. *M. Med.* The seed of *Ricinus communis*.

Fâb'a Sull'ia. *M. Med.* The root of *Hyoscyamus niger*.

Fâbâc'eus, a, um. (*Faba*, a bean.) *Bot.* Having, or like beans; fabaceous.

Face. *Anat.* The anterior and lower part of the head. *Mineral.* The variously formed surfaces, or planes, which characterise a mineral. *âcies, èi, f.*

Facet's. (*Fr. Facette*, a small surface.) *Anat.* Small circumscribed surfaces of a bone. *Chem.* The minute planes of crystals. *Zoöl.* The different bases of the compound eyes of the *Arachnida*, *Crustacea*, and *Insecta*. *Mineral.* The natural planes or faces of a crystal.

Fac'ial. (*Facies*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the face. *Fâciâlis, is, e.*

Fac'ial Angle. See *Angle, Facial*.

Fac'ial Nerve. *Anat.* The *Portio dura* of the seventh pair. *Nervus Fâciâlis.*

Fac'ies. See *Face*.

Fâci'es Hippocrat'ica. *Pathol.* The peculiar expression exhibited

by the features immediately before death, described by *Hippocrates*.

Factitious. (*Facio*, to make.) Made, or artificial. *Factitius*, *a*, *um*.

Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. This Institution has the power of bestowing a *Surgical Licence*. It is not, in any way, related to either of the National Royal Colleges of Surgeons.

Faculty. (*Facultas*, *ātis*; animal ability for acting.) *Med.* A collective association of members, duly constituted, to whom some specific privilege has been granted; or has been assumed.

Fæces. (Pl. of *Fæx*, *cis*, *f.*, sediment.) Dregs, or sediment. *Med.* The alvine excretions; excrements: *fæces*.

Fæcula, *æ*, *f.* (Dim. *Fæx*.) *M. Med.* The substance which falls to the bottom after macerating or grating down certain plants, or seeds, in water; starch: *fecula*.

Fæculentus, *a*, *um*. (*Fæces*.) Having dregs or lees; containing *fæces*: *feculent*.

Fainting. See *Deliquium Animi*, *Syncope*.

Fainity. See *Defectio Virium*.

Falciform. (*Falx*, a scythe; *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling a scythe in shape. *Falciformis*, *is*, *e*.

Falciform Process. *Anat.* A process of the *Dura mater*, separating the hemispheres of the brain, and ending in the *Tentorium*.

Falling. See *Procidencia*, *Prolapsus*.

Falling Sickness. See *Epilepsia*.

Fallopian. *Anat.* Applied to certain uterine tubes or canals, and a ligament, pointed out by Fallopius. *Fallopianus*, *a*, *um*.

Fallopian Ligament. *Anat.* The round ligament of the uterus.

Fallopian Tubes. *Anat.* Two canals enclosed in the peritoneum, from the sides of the *Fundus uteri* to the ovaries.

Fallopian Aqueduct of. *Anat.* A canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

False Aneurism. See *Aneurism*, *Echymoma*.

False Conception. See *C. False*.

False Joint. See *Artificial Joint*.

False Passage. *Surg.* A passage formed by the laceration or ulceration of the mucous membrane of the *urethra*, from introduction of instruments in a wrong direction.

False Ribs. *Anat.* The five inferior ribs, which (except the last two, or floating ribs) are joined anteriorly to each other and to the cartilage of the last *true rib*. *Costæ Spuriæ*.

False Vision. See *Pseudoblepsia*.

Falx Cerebelli. *Anat.* A triangular portion of the *Dura mater*, separating the two lobes of the *cerebellum*.

Falx Cerebri. See *Falciform Process*.

Family. *Nat. Hist.* A number of genera having some organic resemblances. *Familia*, *æ*, *f*.

Fan-like. See *Platelliformis*.

Fang. (*Sax.* *Fangan*, to fasten upon.) *Anat.* The root of a tooth. *Zool.* Applied to the sharp-pointed, perrivous tooth, in the superior maxillary bone of vipers, through which a venomous liquor flows into the wound made by it.

Farcinularis, *is*, *e*. (*Farcimen*, sausage meat.) *Physiol.* Applied to the allantoid membrane, or *Membrana farcinularis*.

Farcus, *a*, *um*. (*Farcio*, to stuff.) *Bot.* Stuffed, filled, crammed.

Farcy. (*Farcio*.) *Pathol.* A disease in which numerous small tumours suppurate and form ulcers; generally caught from infection; by contact with glandered horses. *Equina*, *æ*, *f*.

Farina Tritici. (*Far*, all kinds of corn.) Pharmacopœial name (*B. P.*) for the dusty, glutinous particles from the seeds of *Triticum vulgare*; meal; flour; and spelt of Germany and Switzerland.

Farinaceous. Belonging to or affording *farina*. *Farinaceus*, *a*, *um*.

Fascia, *æ*, *f*. (*Fascis*, a bundle.) *Anat.* The tendinous expansion of muscles; an aponeurosis. *Surg.* A swathe, bandage, fillet, or roller.

Fascia Cribiformis. *Anat.* A small web of cellular substance

stretched from the lower edge of Poupart's ligament over the inguinal glands.

Fas'cia Iliac'a. *Anat.* A strong fascia which covers the inner surface of the Iliac and Psoas muscles.

Fas'cia Infundibuliformis. *Anat.* A portion of cellular membrane which passes down on the spermatic cord, where it penetrates the *Fascia transversalis*.

Fas'cia Lat'a. *Anat.* Tendinous expansion continued from the tendons of the *Glutei*, and neighbouring muscles, which maintains *in situ* the various muscles of the thigh.

Fas'cia Prop'ria. *Anat.* The proper cellular envelope of a hernial sac.

Fas'cia Spiräl'is. *Surg.* The common roller used for winding spirally round a limb.

Fas'cia Süperficiäl'is. *Anat.* A very thin layer of cellular membrane, which covers the abnormal muscles immediately under the skin.

Fas'cia Tor'tilis. *Surg.* A name for the tourniquet.

Fas'cia Transversäl'is. *Anat.* The cellular membrane lining the inner surface of the *Transversalis abdominis* muscle.

Fas'cial. Belonging to a *fascia*. *Fasciälis*, *is*, *e*.

Fasciät'io, önis, *f.* (*Fascia*.) *Surg.* The binding up of a diseased or wounded part with bandages: fasciation.

Fasciät'us, a, um. (*Fascia*.) *Bot.* Flattened like a little band: fasciated.

Fascic'ular. (*Fasciculus*.) *Bot.* Bundled together; clustered; applied to roots. *Fascicüläris*, *is*, *e*.

Fascic'ulate. (*Fasciculus*.) *Anat.*, *Bot.* Bundled together; clustered.

Fascic'ulus, i, m. (*Dim. Fascis*, a bundle.) *Bot.* Any close bundle of flowers on little stalks variously inserted, and level at the top: a fascicule. *Pharm.* A handful, as of flowers, leaves, roots.

Fas'cid. *Med.* Loathing of food. See *Anorexia*, *Asitia*.

Fastig'iate. *Fastigium*, the top.) *Bot.* Applied to umbelliferous flowers which rise together to the

same height, forming a flat top. *Fastigiätus, a, um*.

Fat. (*Sax.*) See *Adeps*, *Azungia*, *Pinguedo*, *Sevum*.

Fatuit'y. (*Fätuus*, silly.) Weakness of understanding, or idiocy. *Fätuitas, ätis*, *f.* See *Amentia*.

Fauc'es. (*Pl. of Fauz*.) *Anat.* The cavity observable at the back of the mouth; from which the pharynx and larynx descend.

Fault. (*Fr. Faute*, an error.) *Geol.* A complete fracture of the mass of *strata* along a vertical or inclined plane, parallel to which the beds on one side are uplifted; and, on the other, depressed: a *Slip*.

Faun'a, æ, f. (*Faunus*, god of the country.) *Zoöl.* A tableau of animals that live in one country; applied as a title to works on Natural History.

Faux, 'cis, f. (*Φάω*, to speak.) *Anat.* The gorge or mouth, *Os, öris*, *n.* See *Fauces*. *Bot.* Applied, by analogy, to the opening of the tube of a monopetalous corol.

Fävös'us, a, um. (*Fävus*; terminal -ösus.) *Bot.*, *Pathol.* Belonging to or like a honeycomb: favose.

Fäv'us, i, m. (*Föveo*, to cherish.) A honeycomb. Applied to a pustule having a cellular scab, like a honeycomb. See *Porriigo*, *Tinea*.

Feather'ed. } (*Sax. Feeder, a*
Feather'y. } plume.) See *Plumogus*.

Feb'res. (*Pl. of Febris*.) Fevers; an Ord., *Cl. Pyrexie*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Febric'ula, æ, f. (*Dim. Febris*.) *Pathol.* A slight fever.

Febr'ifuge. (*Febris*; *fügo*, to drive away.) *Pharm.* Having the property of moderating or abating the violence of fevers. *Febrifüsus, a, um*.

Febr'ile. (*Febris*.) *Pathol.* Belonging to fever; feverish. *Febrilis, is, e*.

Febr'is, is, f. (*Ferveo*, to be hot.) *Pathol.* A fever. See *Fever*.

Fec'es. See *Faces*.

Fec'es, Car'rying away'. See *Copragogus*.

Fec'es, Retent'ion of. See *Constipation*, *Obstipation*.

Fec'ulent. See *Fæculentus*.

Fecund'at'ion. (*Fecundo*, to make fruitful.) *Bot.* The action of the pollen on the ovule, which thereby becomes impregnated. *Physiol.* The act of impregnating; also, the state of being impregnated. *Fæcundatio, ônis, f.*

Fecund'ity. See *Fæcunditas*.

Feeling. See *Touch*.

Feet, Distort'ion of. See *Talipes*.

Fel Bov'inum Purificat'um. (*Fel*, bile.) *Pharm.* The pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for purified ox-gall. Used as a tonic, laxative, etc., in cases where the bile seems deficient.

Fell'ic'ulus, i, m. (*Fel*, gall.) *Anat.* The gall-bladder.

Fell'inate. (*Fellinicum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of fellinic acid with a base. *Fellinas, âtis, f.*

Fell'lin'ic. (*Fel*.) *Chem.* Belonging to bile or gall. *Fellinicus, a, um.*

Fell'lin'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* A distinct substance obtained by digesting bilin with dilute hydrochloric acid.

Fel'o de se. *Med. Jur.* A suicide, or one who commits self-murder,—either when *insane*; or when he is supposed to be in *his senses*, but terror-stricken on account of some committed crime, and its consequences. By the law of England, suicide is treated as *felony*.

Fem'inine. See *Femineus*.

Fem'oral. (*Fêmur*, the thigh.) Belonging to the thigh: *crural*. *Fêmoralis, is, e.*

Fêm'oroc'el'e, es, f. (*Fêmur*; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* The disorder *Hernia cruralis*.

Fem'ur, ôris, n. (*Fêro*, to carry.) The thigh; also the long cylindrical bone of the thigh, or *Os femoris*. *Zoöl.* The second articulation of the feet of the *Arachnides*, *Crustacea*, and *Insecta*.

Fênes'tra, æ, f. (Φαῖνα, to make to appear.) A window. *Anat.* Applied to two *foramina* of the tympanum of the ear.

Fênes'trâl'is, is, e. (*Fênestra*.) Having small openings like windows: *fenestral*.

Fenes'trat'us, a, um. (*Fenestra*.) *Bot.* Pierced with small holes: *fenestrate*.

Fen'nel, Sweet. *M. Med.* The *Anethum fœniculum*.

Fermentat'ion. (*Fermento*, to leaven.) *Chem.* Applied to the spontaneous changes which aqueous combinations of animal or vegetable matter, exposed to the air at an ordinary temperature, undergo. *Fermentatio, ônis, f.*

Fermen'tum, i, n. (Same.) *Chem.* The substance which excites fermentation: *ferment*.

Fermen'tum Cêrêvis'is. *M. Med.* The scum or froth of beer during fermentation: *barm*; *yeast*.

Fer'n, Male. *M. Med.* The *Aspidium filix mas*.

Fer'ri Fil'um. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for iron wire; the *Ferrum in fila tractum*.

Fer'ri Râmen'ta. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for iron filings.

Fer'ro, um. (*Ferrum*; fêro, to bear.) *Mineral.* Containing iron in the state of oxide or carbonate: *ferriferous*.

Fer'ri Phos'phas. *Chem.* (B. P.) *Phosphate of Iron*.

Fer'ro-. (*Ferrum*, iron.) *Chem.* A prefix in compound names, denoting connection with iron.

Ferrugin'eous. } (*Ferrûgo*, the *Ferruginous*. } rust of iron; terminal ôsus.) *Chem.* Having, or being full of, the rust of iron; of a yellowish brown colour. *Ferrûgineus*, or *Ferrûgînôsus, a, um*.

Fer'tilis, is, e. (*Fêro*, to bring forth.) Fruitful: *fertile*. *Bot.* Applied to flowers with the pistil; or that yield seeds capable of vegetation.

Fêr'ûla, æ, f. (*Fêrio*, to strike.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Umbelliferae*.

Fêr'ûla-Assâfet'ida. *M. Med.* The plant which yields *assafœtida*.

Fest'ering. (Fr. *Festrir*, to putrefy.) See *Beelin*, *Suppuration*.

Fet'al. See *Fœtalis*.

Fet'icide. (*Fœtus*; cædo, to kill.) *Med. Jur.* The murder of the fœtus in utero; criminal abortion. *Fœticideum, ii, n.*

Fev'er. *Pathol.* A condition characterised by loss of appetite, thirst, languor, debility, unwillingness to move, accelerated pulse, increased

heat of surface, and general disturbance of all the functions. *Febris*, *is*, f. See *Febris*, *Pyrexia*.

Fever, Slight. See *Febricula*.

Fibre. (*Fiber*, extreme.) *Nat. Hist.* The minute threads or filaments, which, variously arranged, compose the structure of parts in animals and vegetables. *Fibra*, *æ*, f.

Fibrilla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Fibra*.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Applied (pl.) to the extremely slender microscopic filaments, by the collection of a number of which in a sheath, or *sarcolemma*, a muscular fibre (of animal life) is formed : a fibril.

Fibrillatus, *a*, *um*. (*Fibrilla*.) *Bot.* Disposed in very delicate filaments : fibrillated.

Fibrin. (*Fibra*.) *Physiol.* One of the albuminoid, or protein compounds. A peculiar whitish, solid, insipid, and inodorous compound substance found in animal and vegetable matter ; coagulable lymph. *Fibrina*, *æ*, f.

Fibro-. (*Fibra*.) A prefix denoting a fibrous condition.

Fibroid. (*Fibra* ; terminal *-idēs*.) *Pathol.* Resembling fibre.

Fibro-Plastic. (*Fibro-* ; *πλάσσω*, to form.) *Pathol.*, *Physiol.* Forming fibres ; applied to an organised tissue from the corpuscles exuded on sores. *Fibro-plasticus*, *a*, *um*.

Fibrous. (*Fibra* ; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Anat.*, *Bot.* Having, composed, or full of fibres. *Fibrosus*, *a*, *um*.

Fibula, *æ*, f. (As if *Figula*, from *figo*, to fasten.) *Anat.* The long bone on the outer side of the leg.

Fibulad. *Anat.* Applied the same as *Fibular*, used adverbially.

Fibular. *Anat.* Belonging to the *Fibula*. Applied as meaning towards the *fibula*. *Fibularis*, *is*, e.

Ficoid. *æ*, adj. (*Ficus* ; terminal *-idēs*.) Resembling a fig : ficoid.

Ficus, *i*, m. *Surg. Pathol.* A fleshy substance, or *Condyloma*, resembling a fig.

Ficus, *i*, or *ūs*, f. (As if *Fœcus*, from *fœcundus*, fruitful.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Polygamia*, Ord. *Diœcia*. Juss. *Urticæ* (B. P.).

Ficus Carica. *M. Med.* The fig-tree ; also called *F. communis*, *F. sativa*, and *F. vulgaris*.

Ficus Elastica. The tree which affords caoutchouc, or India-rubber.

Fig. *M. Med.* The fruit of *Ficus carica*. *Ficus*, *i*, or *ūs*, f.

Filament. (Dim. *Filum*.)

A small, delicate, thread-like substance ; a fibre. *Bot.* The thread-like part of a stamen. *Filamentum*, *i*, n. See *Fibrilla*.

Filaria Sanguinis Hominis Egyptiaca. (*Filum*, a thread.) *Med.* A nematoid ectozoon ; said to be frequently found, as a complication, with intestinal diseases ; endemic to Egypt.

Filicoid. *æ*, adj. (*Filix*, the fern ; terminal *-idēs*.) *Bot.* Resembling the fern : filicoid.

is, e. (*Filum*, a thread ; *forma*, resemblance.) Having the appearance of thread : filiform. See *Nematoides*.

Filix Mas. (*Findo*, to divide ; its leaves being divided.) *Bot.* The pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of the rhizoma of *Nephrodium filix mas* ; applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl.), Cl. *Cryptogamia*. Juss. *Filicales*.

Filter. An apparatus of various construction, for the purposes of filtration. *Filtrum*, *i*, n. See *Viltrum*.

Filtrate. (*Filtrum*.) *Chem.* Any liquid, strained or filtered. *Filtras*, *ātis*, f.

Filtration. (*Filtrum*.) *Chem.* The process by which a fluid may be gradually separated from particles floating or suspended in it ; straining. *Filtratio*, *ōnis*, f.

Fimbria, *æ*, f. (*Fimbrum*, an extremity.) A border or fringe. *Anat.* Applied (pl.) to the extremities of the Fallopian tubes.

Fimbriatus, *a*, *um*. (*Fimbria*.) Having a fringe or border : fimbriated.

Fin'ger. See *Digitus Manūs*.

Fin'gered. See *Digitatus*.

Fin's. (Sax. *Finn*.) *Ichthyol.* Membranous organs somewhat analogous to hands and feet. Pl. of *Pinna*, *æ*, f.

Fire Damp. *Chem.* Applied by miners to the bihydruret of carbon, or light carburetted hydrogen.

First Inten'tion. *Surg.* Union by the first intention means the process of adhesive inflammation without suppuration.

Fish-glue. See *Ichthyocollo.*

Fish-skin. See *Ichthyosis.*

Fiss'ilis, is, e. (*Fissus*, cleft.) That which may be cleft or cloven : fissile.

Fissip'arus, a, um. (*Fissus* ; *pārio*, to beget.) That which is reproduced by scission, or by portions separated from the original, and forming new individuals : fissiparous.

Fissipat'ion. (*Findor*, to be divided.) *Physiol.* The spontaneous, or accidental division of an organ into two or more parts, each of which is a perfect being exactly resembling that from which it was derived, before division. *Fissipātio, ōnis, f.*

Fissiro's'tris, is, e. (*Findor* ; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (pl. f.) of *Passerine*, having a broad beak with an extended commissure : fissirostrate.

Fissur'a, æ, f. (*Findor*.) Any cleft, or deep extended depression : a fissure.

Fissur'a Magna Sil'vii. See *Silvii, Fissura Magna.*

Fis'sus, a, um. (Same.) *Bot.* Divided ; cleft ; cloven.

Fist'ula, æ, f. (As if *Fissūla*, from *findo*, to cleave.) A pipe. *Surg. Pathol.* A sinuous ulcer, having an external opening often leading to a larger cavity, and slow to heal.

Fist'ulous. (*Fistūla* ; terminal -*ōsus*.) *Bot.* Having many pipes or tubes. *Surg. Pathol.* Of the nature of *fistula*. *Fistulōsus, a, um.*

Fix'ed Air. See *Aër Fixus.*

Fix'ity. *Chem.* A property by which bodies withstand the action of heat. *Fixitas, ōtis, f.*

Flabel'liform'm. (*Flābellum*, a fan ; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a fan ; fan-like. *Flābelliformis, is, e.*

Flag, Sweet-scent'ed. *M. Med.* The *Acorus calamus*.

Flagell'iform. (*Flāgellum*, a little whip ; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Resembling a little whip ; whip-like. *Flāgelliformis, is, e.*

Flagel'lum, i, n. (Dim. *Flagrum*, a whip.) *Bot.* A runner which strikes out long and delicate, like a whip.

Flake-white. *Chem.* The sub-nitrate of bismuth.

Flank. (*Fr. Flanc*, the side.) *Anat.* That part of the body between the false ribs and the *Ossa innominata*.

Flap. *Anat., Surg.* Term of frequent use ; descriptive of any portion of muscle or integument taken to cover a wound, or deficiency of surface, caused by accident, or operation.

Flat'ulence. } (*Flo*, to blow.) *Pa-Flat'ulency.* } *thol.* A collection of gaseous fluid in the stomach and bowels, generated by fermentation or chemical separation—from articles of food taken into the stomach, or otherwise. *Flātulentia, æ, f.*

Flātūlen'tus, a, um. (*Flo*.) *Pathol.* Having flatulence : flatulent.

Flātus, ūs, m. (*Flo*.) Wind, or gaseous fluid rumbling in the stomach and bowels ; flatulency.

Flax. (*Teut. Flachs*.) *M. Med.* The *Linum usitatissimum*.

Flax, Parging. *M. Med.* The *Linum usitatissimum*.

Flesh. (*Sax. Flæsc*.) *Anat.* The muscles and generally the soft parts of an animal. *Bot.* The leaves, fruit, etc., of a thick consistence, somewhat like flesh. *Cāro, carnis, f.*

Flesh, Proud. See *Proud Flesh*.

Fleshy. See *Carnæus, Carnosus*.

Flex'ilis, is, e. (*Flecto*, to bend)

Flexible ; easily bent : flexile.

Flex'ion. (Same.) *Anat.* The act or state of bending, or being bent. *Flexio, ōnis, f.*

Flex'or, ōris, m. (Same.) A bender ; applied to muscles.

Flexuō'sus, a, um. (Same ; terminal -*ōsus*.) *Bot.* Having bendings, or turnings ; zig-zag : flexuous.

Floating. See *Natans*.

Floating Ribs. *Anat.* The last two false ribs, whose anterior extremities are not connected with the rest, or with each other.

Floc'ci Volitan'tes. *Pathol.* The imaginary objects floating before the eyes in cases of depraved sight. See *Muscæ Volitantes*.

Floc'cus. (*Floccus*, flock of wool ; properly *flake* ; from the A.-S. *flæogan*, to fly off.) *Anat.* Name

applied to a long slender lobule of of the cerebellum.

Floccillat'ion. (*Floccus*, the nap of clothes.) *Pathol.* Picking of the bed-clothes; a symptom betokening extreme danger; carphology. *Floccillatio, ðnis, f.*

Flood'ing. *Obstet., Pathol.* Popular term for uterine hæmorrhage; more particularly in connection with parturition. *Hæmorrhagia Uterina.*

Flô'ra, æ, f. (*Flos*.) *Bot.* A tableau of plants of a country.

Flô'al. (*Flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Belonging to flowers. *Flô'ralis, is, e.*

Floral Leaf. See *Bractea*.

Flor'entine Or'ris. *M. Med.* The *Iris Florentina*.

Flores'cence. (*Flôresco*, to flourish.) *Bot.* The act of flowering compared to the act of generation in animals. *Flôrescentia, æ, f.*

Floret. See *Flosculus*.

Flôrif'erus, a, um. (*Flos*; *fêro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing flowers: floriferous.

Flos, flô'ris, f. (Φλôος, or φλô'is, ancient Greek for the blossom, bloom, or freshness of a flower. A plant of the *rush* or *reed* aquatic kind, according to Herodotus.) *Bot.* That part of a plant, for the most part richly coloured, protecting the internal organs: a flower.

Flos'culus. (*Flosculus*; terminal -ôsus.) *Bot.* Having many florets: flosculose. *Flosculôsus, a, um.*

Flos'culus, i, m. (Dim. *Flos*.) *Bot.* A little flower; a floret.

Flour. See *Farina, Pollen*.

Flower. See *Flos*.

Flowers of Sul'phur. *M. Med.* Sublimed sulphur, or the sulphur of commerce.

Fluat'e. (*Fluôrîcum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of fluoric acid with a base. *Fluas, âtis, f.*

Fluctuat'ion. (*Fluctuo*, to rise in waves.) *Surg. Pathol.* The undulation of a fluid, in any cavity or tumour of the body;—ascertained by the proper application of the fingers, or the hand; or by *succussion*. *Fluctuatio, ðnis, f.*

Fluid. (*Fluo*, to flow.) Having particles easily separable, yielding to the least pressure, and moving

over each other in every direction. *Flu'idus, a, um.*

Fluid'ity. The quality of being fluid. *Flu'iditas, âtis, f.*

Fluid Magnes'ia. See *Liquor Magnes'ie Carbonatis*.

Fluid'rachm. (*Flu'idus*; *drachma*, a drachm.) *Pharm.* Sixty minims: a fluid drachm. *Flu'idrachma, æ, f.*

Fluid'un'cia, æ, f. (*Flu'idus*; *uncia*, an ounce.) *Pharm.* Eight fluid drachms: a fluid ounce.

Fluobor'ate. (*Fluôbôrîcum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of fluoboric acid with a base. *Fluôbôras, âtis, f.*

Fluobor'ic. (*Fluôrîum*, fluorin; *bôrîum*, boron; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Belonging to fluorin and boron; applied to an acid. *Fluôbôrîcus, a, um.*

Fluor', ôris, m. (*Fluo*, to flow.) A flowing, or flux. *Chem.* A simple body, the existence of which is admitted by mere analogy: *v. Fluorin*. *Pathol.* Applied to a diseased condition of the mucous secretion on the internal surface of the vagina; which is thence increased, and assumes a whitish appearance: *v. foregoing*.

Fluor' Al'bus. *Pathol.* *Leucorrhœa*, or the whites.

Fluôrât'us, a, um. *Chem.* Having fluorine: fluorated. Hydrofluoric acid has been called *fluorated hydrogen*.

Fluor'ic. *Chem.* Belonging to fluorin. *Fluôrîcus, a, um.*

Fluoride. (*Fluôrîum*; terminal -ide.) *Chem.* A combination of fluorin with a base.

Fluorin'. *Chem.* An active element, not yet obtainable in isolated form; but whose intensity towards the metals, and glass-formed *substances*, is well known. The supposed primary principle of hydrofluoric acid. *Fluôrîne*.

Fluor'uret. (*Fluôrîum*; terminal -uret.) *Chem.* A combination of fluorin with a simple body. *Fluôrûrêtum, i, n.*

Fluv'ial. } (*Flûvium*, a river.)

Fluv'iatile. } *Geol.* Belonging to a river. *Flûviâtîlis, is, e.*

Flux. (*Fluo*, to flow.) *Chem.* The substance used to promote the fusion of metals. *Pathol.* Any excessive discharge from the bowels or other organs. *Flûxus, us, m.*

Flux, Black. *Chem.* A mixture of charcoal and subcarbonate of potash.

Flux'ion. (*Fluo.*) *Chem.* The change on metals or other bodies from solid to fluid by the agency of heat: fusion. *Fluxio, ōnis, f.*

Fœ'cus, i, m. (*Fœveo*, to keep warm.) *Astron.* Applied to the two points (*Foci*) within the elliptical orbit of a planet round the sun. *Nat. Philos.* In optics, the point of convergence of the rays of light after passing through a convex lens.

Fœ'cunditas, atis, f. (*Fœcundus*, fruitful.) *Physiol.* The faculty of reproducing; abundant reproduction: fecundity.

Fœ'min'eous, a, um. (*Fœmina*, a woman.) Belonging to females; feminine: femineous.

Fœ'nicūl Fructus. (B.P.) See following.

Fœ'nicūlum, i, n. (*Fœnus*, usury.) Pharmacopœial name for the fruit of *Feniculum dulce, vulgare*, or *officinale*; the *Anethum fœniculum*.

Fœ'nicūlum Dul'ce. } *M.*
Fœ'nicūlum Ger'māni- } *Med.*
cum. } The

Anethum fœniculum, or sweet fennel.

Fœ'tāl'is, is, e. *Physiol.* Belonging to the *fœtus*: fetal.

Fœ'ticide. See *Feticide*.

Fœ'tidus, a, um. (*Fæteo*, to become putrid.) *Med.* Having a bad smell: fetid.

Fœ'tor, oris, m. (*Fæteo*.) *Med.* A bad smell, or stink: fetor.

Fœ'tus, ūs, m. (*Fœveo*, to nourish.) *Physiol.* The child in *utero* from the fifth month of pregnancy till birth: a *fœtus*.

Fœllac'eous. (*Folior*, to be full of leaves.) *Bot.* Full of leaves; leafy. *Fœlliaceous, a, um.*

Fœllat'ion. (Same.) The formation or arrangement of leaves in the bud. *Fœlliatio, ōnis, f.*

Fœlliāt'us, a, um. (Same.) *Bot.* Clothed with leaves; leafy: foliate.

Fœllif'erus, a, um. (*Fœlium*; *fēro* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or producing leaves: foliferous.

Fœlliō'yum, i, n. (Dim. *Fœlium*.) *Bot.* A little leaf, or leaflet: a foliole.

Fœli'um, ii, n. (Φύλλον.) *Bot.* A leaf. See *Leaf*.

Fœllicūlāt'us, a, um. (*Fœlliculatus*.) Having follicles: folliculate.

Fœllicūlō's'us, a, um. (*Fœlliculus*; terminal-ō'sus.) Having numerous follicles: folliculose.

Fœllic'ulus, i, m. (Dim. *Fœllis*, a bag.) *Anat.* A little bag, or follicle. See *Crypta*. *Bot.* A membranous, dehiscent, one-celled, single-valved pericarp, opening longitudinally by a ventral suture, to which is attached a placenta bearing the seeds, and having no dorsal suture.

Fœllic'ulus Aëris. *Physiol.* The space at the broad end of an egg.

Fœmentat'ion. (*Fœveo*, to keep warm.) *Med.* The application of any warm, soft, medicinal substance to some part of the body; by which the vessels may become relaxed, and their morbid action removed. *Fœmentatio, ōnis, f.* See *Fotus*.

Fœm'es, ūis, m. (Same.) *Med.* Any porous substance supposed capable of absorbing contagious effluvia; as woollen clothing, etc. See *Fomites*.

Fœm'ites. (Pl. of *Fœmes*.) *Med.* Applied to goods, clothing, or other materials imbued with contagion.

Fons Pulsatilis. *Anat.* The pulsating fountain; the anterior fontanel, because for years after birth arterial pulsation may be there perceived. See *Fontanel*.

Font'anel. (Dim. *Fons*, a fountain.) *Anat.* The quadrangular space between the frontal and two parietal bones in very young children. A smaller one, triangular, sometimes exists between the occipital and parietal bones. *Fontâneilla, æ, f.*

Fontic'ulus, i, m. (Dim. *Fons*.) *Surg.* An issue, or artificial ulcer.

Food. See *Aliment*, *Alitura*, *Cibum*, *Pabulum*.

Foot-bath. See *Pediluvium*.

Foot-jaws. *Zoöl.* The extremities of the last three pairs of feet in most *Crustacea*.

Foot-stalk. See *Pedicellus*, *Pediculus*, *Pedunculus*, *Petiolus*.

Förämen, inis, n. (*Föra*, to bore a hole.) *Anat.* A hole, or opening in any of the bones of the skeleton.

Föräminātus, a, um. } (*Förä-*
 } *um.* }

fero, to bear.) Pierced with small holes: foraminated. Bearing or having *foramina*: foraminiferous.

Force. See *Muscular Force*.

For'ceps, ipis, f. (As if *Ferri-ceps*; *ferrum*, iron; *cāpio*, to take.) *Obstet.* An instrument consisting of a pair of curved blades, for the purpose of grasping the head of the child and bringing it through the passages, in certain cases of difficult labour. *Surg.* Various instruments, of diverse construction, for seizing hold of objects, etc. *Zool.* The claws of certain *Crustacea*.

Fore-arm. *Anat.* That portion of the arm between the elbow and wrist; the *Cubitus*. *Antibrāchium*, ii, n. *Ornithol.* The second part of the anterior extremity which supports the wing.

Fore'head. See *Frons*, *Sinciput*.

Fore'ign Bod'y. *Surg.* Any substance which is left in a wound and keeps up irritation, to the prevention of its cure; as a bullet, a piece of broken glass, a splinter, nail, etc.

Forensic Medicine. Those topics relating to medicine, which are connected with judicial inquiries. See *Medical Jurisprudence*.

Fore-skin. See *Prepuce*.

Forget'fulness. See *Amnesia*.

For'ked. See *Furcatus*.

Form'ate. } (*Formicum acī-*
Form'iate. } *dum*; terminal
-ate.) *Chem.* A combination of formic acid with a base. *Formas*, or *Formias*, *ātis*, f.

Form'ic. (*Formica*, the ant.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained by distillation of ants and water. *Formicus*, *a*, *um*.

Formic'a Rū'a. *Entomol.* The ant, emmet, or pismire, which contains an acid juice and gross oil, supposed to possess aphrodisiac virtues.

Formica'tion. (*Formicare*, to creep like insects; from *formica*, an ant.) A troublesome bodily sensation as if actually from ants crawling over the skin. *Med.* *Formicatio*, *ōnis*, f.

Formic'ic. *Zool.* Belonging to the *Formica* or ant; a more correct construction of the word *Formic*. *Formicicus*, *a*, *um*.

Formūla, ō, f. (*Dim.* *Forma*,

form.) *Med.* A short form of prescription in practice, in place of the more full instruction in the pharmacopœias. See *Prescription*, or its synonym, *Recipe*.

Form'yle, Ferchlor'ide of. *Chem.* The fluid substance chloroform.

For'nicate. (*Fornicor*, to be arched.) *Bot.* Arched; vaulted. *Fornicātus*, *a*, *um*.

Fornic'iform. (*Fornix*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling an arch, or vault; vaulted. *Forniciformis*, *is*, *e*.

For'nix, icis, f. (*Furnus*, arched.) An arch or vault. *Anat.* The white, fibrous, triangular substance, beneath the *Corpus callosum* and *Septum lucidum*, which has a somewhat arched appearance; also termed *Corpus psaloides*.

Fos'sa, ō, f. (*Fōdo*, to dig.) *Anat.* General name for any depression, little pit, or sinus; also, the *Pudendum muliebre*.

Fos'sil. (Same.) *Geol.* That which is dug out of the earth; applied to organic remains, animal and vegetable, found in the strata of the earth. *Fossilis*, *is*, *e*.

Fossilif'eros. (*Fossilis*; *fāro*, to bear.) *Geol.* Bearing or containing fossil specimens. *Fossilifērus*, *a*, *um*.

Fossilisā'tio, ōnis, f. (*Fossilis*.) *Geol.* The progress of converting into a fossil: fossilisation.

Fō'tus, ūs, m. (*Fōveo*, to keep warm.) *Pharm.* A fomentation.

Fourchet'te. (*Fr.* a table-fork.) *Anat.*, *Obstet.* The posterior termination of the *Labia pudendi* at the edge of the perineum. *Comp. Anat.* The prominent portion in the centre of the plantar surface of the horse's foot, shaped like the letter V. *Ornithol.* The condition of parts produced by junction of the clavicles and powerful stretches formed by the coracoid apophysis; the merry-thought.

Fō'veāt'us, a, um. (*Fōvea*, a depression.) *Bot.* Having a depression or depressions; pitted; foveate.

Fō'vōlār'ius, a, um. } (*Fōvōla*;
Fō'vōlāt'us, a, um. } *dim. fō-*
vea.) Having little unequal pits, or

depressions: foveolarious; foveolate.

Fovilla. *Bot.* The fecundating liquor contained in the grains of pollen.

Fowl. (*Sax. Fugol.*) *Ornithol.* Simply the same as *bird*; more specially, all kinds of poultry. *Volucris, is, e.*

Fowler's Solution. *M. Med.* The *Liquor arsenicalis*.

Fox-Glove. *M. Med.* The *Digitalis purpurea*.

Fractura, æ, f. (*Frango, to break.*) Fracture; a genus, *Ord. Dialyses, Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. *Surg.* A solution of continuity of a bone, generally by external force, but occasionally by the powerful action of muscles.

Fracture, Comminuted. *Surg.* That in which the bone is broken or crushed into several pieces.

Fracture, Compound. *Surg.* That in which the skin, muscles, tendons, etc., are lacerated and destroyed.

a, i, n. (*Dim. Frænum, a bridle.*) *Anat.* A little bridle; sometimes used for *Frænum*.

Framboesia, æ, f. (*Fr. Framboise, a raspberry.*) *Pathol.* The yaws; a genus, *Ord. Impetigenes, Cl. Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Frankincense. Name given to a dry, easily softened, gum-resin, afforded by various trees; and employed chiefly as a perfume: or burnt as a contribution to spices, and other gums, in religious rites. See *Olibanum, Thus*, and the following.

Frankincense, Common. *M. Med.* The *Abietis resina*.

Fraxinus, i, f. (*Frango, to break.*) A Linn. genus, *Cl. Polygamia, Ord. Diœcia. Juss. Oleaceæ.* The ash.

Fraxinus Ornus.

Fraxinus Rétundifolia. } *M.*

Med. Two plants from which manna is obtained.

Freckle. See *Æstates, Ephelis, Lentigo*.

Freezing Mixture. *Chem.* Any of the mixtures by which artificial cold is produced.

Freezing Point. That at which water freezes, being 32° above zero in

Fahrenheit's thermometer; in Beaumur's, and the Centigrade, it is taken as zero.

Frém'itus, us, m. (*Frémo, to murmur.*) *Pathol.* An irregular, rapid, oscillating commotion of the muscular system.

Friability. (*Frio, to crumble.*) The quality of being reducible into small pieces. *Friabilitas, atis, f.*

Friar's Balsam. This is the *Tr. Benzoini Comp.* of former Pharmacopœias. It once enjoyed nearly universal repute, as an application to recent wounds, etc.

Fric'tion. (*Frico, to rub.*) *Med.* A therapeutical agent of great power, by which the circulation is stimulated, and medicinal applications enter the pores of the skin.

Frig'id Zone. *Astron., Geog.* The space between each Polar circle and the Pole.

Frigerific. (*Frigus, the sensation of cold; facio, to make.*) Having power to make cold. *Frigorificus, a, um.*

Fringe. See *Fimbria*.

Fringed. See *Ciliatus, Fimbriatus, Laciniatus*.

Frondes'cence. (*Frons, frondis.*) *Bot.* The state of development of the leaves, or fronds. *Frondescentia, æ, f.*

Frondif'erus, a, um. (*Frons, frondis; fero, to bear.*) *Bot.* Bearing fronds: frondiferous.

Fron's, dis, f. *Bot.* A leaf; applied also to certain stems composed of branch and leaf united together; and often joined to the fructification: a frond.

Frons, tis, m. and f. (*Φροντισω, to study.*) *Anat.* That part of the head between the eyebrows and commencement of the hairy scalp: the forehead.

Fron'tal. (*Frons, the forehead.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the forehead. *Frontalis, is, e.*

Fructiferous. (*Fructus, fruit; fero, to bear.*) *Bot.* Bearing fruit.

Fructificátion. (*Fructifacio, to make fruitful.*) *Bot.* That part of a plant embracing the organs appropriated to generation; and comprehending both flowers and fruit, terminating the old plant and

beginning the new. *Fructificatio, ðnis, f.*

Frágiv'orus, a, um. (*Frux*, corn; *vôro*, to devour.) Eating or living on grains or seeds: frugivorous.

Fruit-stalk. See *Pedunculus*.

Frûmentac'eous. (*Frûmentum*, wheat.) *Bot.* Applied to all plants that in any way resemble wheat. *Frûmentaceus, a, um.*

Frus'tum, i, n. (*Fruor*, to eat.) *Geom.* That part of a pyramid or cone which remains when any part next the vertex, cut off by a plane parallel to the base, is taken away.

Frutes'cence. (*Fructus*, fruit.) *Bot.* The ripe or mature state of a fruit. *Frûtescentia, æ, f.*

Frut'icose. (*Frûter*, a shrub; terminal-*ðsus*.) *Bot.* Having many or full of shrubs: shrubby. *Frûti-côsus, a, um.*

Fûciv'orus, a, um. (*Fûcus*; *vôro*, to devour.) Living on seaweed: fucivorous.

Fûcus, i, m. (*Φûκος*, sea-wrack.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Cryptogamia*, Ord. *Algæ*. Juss. *Algæ*.

Fûcus Vêsciculôsus. *Bot.* Systematic name of bladder-fucus, sea-oak, or sea-wrack.

Ful'crum, i, n. (*Fulcro*, to make a bed.) A stay, or prop. *Bot.* In pl., the roots, trunk, and branches of vegetables; also the various appendages of a plant, as runners, suckers, and tendrils. *Nat. Philos.* A certain determinate point on which the lever rests.

Fulgurat'ion. (*Fulgur*, brightness.) *Nat. Philos.* The electrical phenomenon of lightning in the atmosphere unaccompanied by thunder; and easily distinguishable for that reason. *Fulgûratiô, ðnis, f.*

Fal'iginous. (*Fûlîgo*, soot; terminal-*ðsus*.) Full of soot: sooty. *Fûlîginôsus, a, um.*

Ful'minate. (*Fulmînicum* acidum; terminal-*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of fulminic acid with a base. *Fulmînas, âtis, f.*

Ful'minating Gold. See *Aurum Fulmînans*.

Ful'minating Sil'ver. *Chem.* The argentate of ammonia.

Fulmination. *Chem.* A quick explosion with noise; as of fulminating powder, and the combustion

of inflammable gas with oxygen; detonation. *Fulmînatiô, ðnis, f.*

Fulmin'ic. *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from the fulminate of silver. *Fulmînicus, a, um.*

Fumigat'ion. (*Fûmîgo*, to perfume a place.) *Med.* The employment of certain medicated fumes to counteract contagious *effluvia*. *Fûmîgatiô, ðnis, f.*

Fun'ction. (*Fungor*, to execute.) *Physiol.* A power, or faculty, by the exercise of which the vital phenomena are produced. *Functiô, ðnis, f.*

Functional Disease. *Pathol.* That condition where the function or secretion of an organ is vitiated; but its structure remains natural.

Fundament. (*Fundum*, the bottom of a thing.) *Anat.* The anus. *Fundâmentum, i, n.*

Fun'gate. (*Fungicûm* acidum; terminal-*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of fungic acid with a base. *Fungâs, âtis, f.*

Fung'i. See *Fungus*.

Fungicôlus, a, um. (*Fungus*; *côlo*, to inhabit.) *Entomol.* Living in mushrooms; applied to a Family (pl. f.) of *Coleoptera*.

Fungiform. (*Fungus*; *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling a mushroom. *Fungiformis, is, e.*

Fung'ln. (*Fungus*, a mushroom.) *Chem.* The residual fleshy substance of *fungi*, after being subjected to the action of alcohol and water. *Fungîna, æ, f.*

Fung'oid. (*Fungus*; terminal-*idês*.) *Bot., Pathol.* Resembling a mushroom, or the disease *fungus*. *Fungoidês, adj.*

Fungous. (*Fungus*; terminal-*ðsus*.) *Bot., Pathol.* Having *fungi*, or the disease *fungus*; full of *fungi*. *Fungôsus, a, um.*

Fungus, i, m. (*Σπόγγος*, or σπόγγος.) *Bot.* A Linn. and Juss. Ord. (pl.), Cl. *Cryptogamia*. *Pathol.* A redundant growth of flesh on an ulcer; proud flesh; any large, soft, spongy excrescence arising from diseased structure.

Fûn'culus, i, m. (Dim. *Fûnis*.) *Bot.* The same filament, or podosperm, connecting the imperfect seed to the receptacle. See *Funis*.

Fūn'is, *is*, *m.* and *f.* (Σχοῖνος, a rope plaited from the bulrush.) *Obstet.* Generally used for the *Funis umbilicalis*, the navel-string. See *Umbilical Cord*.

Fūn'nel-shaped. See *Infundibuliformis*.

Fur'cātus, *a, um.* (*Furca*, a fork.) *Bot.* Divided into two parts; forked; dichotomous: furcate.

Fur'fur, *ūris*, *m.* (*Fur*, corn.) *Bot.* Bran, being the husks of wheat. *Pathol.* The diseased condition of the head called dandriff, or scurf, a species of *Pityriasis*.

Furfurac'eous. (*Furfur*.) *Pathol.* Resembling bran; and so the disease dandriff; branny. *Furfuraceus*, *a, um.*

Furfūrāt'io, *ōnis*, *f.* (*Furfur*.) *Pathol.* The state of having *Pityriasis*, or a scaliness of the skin.

Fūr'or Uterīn'us. *Pathol.* Another term for *Nymphomania*, or *Hysteromania*.

Fur'rowed. See *Striatus*, *Sulcatus*.

Furun'cūlus, *i, m.* (As if *Fervuncūlus*, *i*, from *ferveo*, to be hot.) *Surg.* A boil, or inflammatory tumour; a blain.

Fus'ci Oil. *Chem.* An oily liquid, poisonous, of a highly disagreeable smell and nauseous taste, obtained in the manufacture of potato spirit.

Fus'ible. (*Fundo*, to cast metal.) *Chem.* Capable of being made fluid by the application of heat. *Fusilis*, *is, e.*

Fusibil'ity. (Same.) *Chem.* The capability of being fused. *Fusibilitas*, *ātis*, *f.*

Fus'iform. (*Fusus*; *forma*, likeness.) Resembling a spindle; tapering. *Fusiformis*, *is, e.*

Fus'ion. (*Fundo*.) *Chem.* The act of melting, or state of being melted, by heat. *Fusio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

Fūs'us, *i, m.* (*Fundo*.) A spindle. *Zool.* Applied (*pl.*) to the *papille* through which the delicate threads pass, in the *Arachnides*.

G.

G, or **Γ**, denoted among Greek physicians, *Uncia*, or an ounce.

Gab. (Scot. and Danish, for the mouth.) Hence the phrase *gabble*, to utter inarticulate sounds; as in many diseases.

Gtt. *Pharm.* For *Guttas*, drops.

Gādūin'. (*Gādus morrhua*.) *Chem.* A peculiar substance found in cod-liver oil. *Gādūina*, *α, f.*

i, m. *Ichthyol.* A genus, *Ord. Jugulares*.

Gād'us Mor'rhuā. *Ichthyol.* The cod-fish, abounding in the northern seas, from the liver of which cod-fish oil is obtained.

a, um. (*Γάλα*, milk; *ἄγω*, to drive out.) *Physiol.* Causing the flow of milk: galactagogue.

Gālac'tia, *α, f.* (*Γάλα*.) A genus in Good's Nosology, embracing defective, excessive, vitiated, erratic, and other morbid secretions of the milk; mislactation.

Galac'tic. Same as *Lactic*.

Galactin'. (*Γάλα*.) *Chem.* The

coagulating principle of milk. *Gā-lina*, *α, f.*

α, f. (*Γάλα*; *ρέω*, to flow.) *Med.* An excessive flow of milk.

ε, es, f. (*Γάλα*; *ετήλη*, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour or swelling consisting of a milky fluid.

Galactom'eter. (*Γάλα*; *μέτρον*, a measure.) Apparatus for testing the quality of milk. A lactometer.

Gālac'tōp'hāgus, *a, um.* (*Γάλα*; *φάγω*, to eat.) *Physiol.* Living on milk: galactophagous. See *Lactivorus*.

Gālac'tōp'hōrus, *a, um.* (*Γάλα*; *φέρω*, to bear.) Milk-bearing: galactophorous.

Gālac'tōpoiēt'icus, *a, um.* (*Γάλα*; *ποιέω*, to make.) Milk-making: galactopoeitic

Gālac'tōm'ētrum, *i, n.* milk; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Physiol.* An instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk: a galactometer.

Gālac'tōpōs'ia, *α, f.* (*Γάλα*, milk; *πίνω*, to drink.) *Med.* Milk diet.

Gal'bānum, i, n. (Heb.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for a resinous substance obtained from the *Bubon galbanum*, now constituting a distinct genus, and termed *Galbanum officinale*.

Gal'ca, α, f. (Γαλή, a cat.) A helmet. *Bot.* The superior arched lip of ringent and personate *corollæ*. *Pathol.* A headache extending all over the head. *Surg.* A bandage for the head, somewhat like a helmet. *Zoöl.* A large vaulted membrane, movable, and covering the jaws of *Insecta Orthoptera*, and many *Coleoptera* and *Neuroptera*.

Galcāt'us, α, um. (Γάλεα.) *Bot.* Belonging to a helmet: galeate.

Gālē'n'a, α, f. (Γάλεω, to shine, or glisten.) *Mineral.* Lead-glance, a natural sulphuret of lead. See *Molybdæna*.

Galen'ic. *Med.* After the manner of Galen, whose practice of medicine lay much in multiplying herbs and roots in the same composition. *Gālēnicus*, α, um.

Gālīpa' Cuspār'ia. } *M. Med.*
Gālīpa' Officināl'is. } The tree which produces *Angustura* or *Cusparia* bark, according to the pharmacopœias. See *Cusparia Cortex*.

Gal'ipot. *Pharm.* An earthen pot painted and glazed, wherein ointments, etc., are kept.

Gall. (Sax. *Gealla*.) *Physiol.* The bile or secretion of the liver. See *Bilis*, *Chole*, *Fel*.

Gall-blad'der. *Anat.* The *Vesicula felleis*.

Gall-nut. See *Galla*.

Gall-sic'kness. *Pathol.* The remittent fever produced by *miasmata* in the Netherlands.

Gall-stone. *Pathol.* A *calculus* formed in the *Vesicula felleis*.

Gal'la, α, f. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for galls; *Gallæ*. The gall-nut found on the branches of the *Quercus infectoria*.

Gal'late. (*Gallicum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of gallic acid with a base. *Gal'lia*, ātis, f.

Gal'lic. (*Gallia*, Gaul.) *Med. Pathol.* Belonging to the French. (*Galla*, a gall-nut.) *M. Med.* Belonging to the *Galla*; applied to an acid found in vegetable astringent

substances, but most abundantly in the gall-nut. *Gallicus*, α, um.

Gal'lic Acid. (Same.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P. 1867) is *Acidum Gallicum*.

Gal'licus Mor'bus. See *Syphilis*.

Gal'linā'cus, α, um. (*Gallus*, a cock, or *Gallina*, a hen.) *Ornithol.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. f.) having the *Gallus* for their type: gallina-cæus.

Gallin'ādæ, patron. pl. m. (*Gallus*; terminal -adæ.) *Ornithol.* Belonging to the *Gallus*; applied to an Ord. having it for their type; also named *Gallinæ*, *Rasores*, and *Gal-*

is, f. (Dim. *Gallus*)
Ornithol. The woodcock.

Gallinsec'tus, α, um. (*Gallo*; insects.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (pl. n) of *Hemiptera*, in which the body of the females in spring increases to a great volume, resembling the gall-nut; hence termed gall-insects.

Galvan'ic. *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to galvanism. *Galvanicus*, α, um.

Gal'vanism. (From its inventor, Professor *Galvani*, of Bologna; terminal -ismus.) *Nat. Philos.* A science presenting a variety of phenomena produced by different conductors of electricity being placed in different circumstances of contact, particularly by their application in this way to the nerves of animal bodies. *Galvānismus*, i, m. See *Voltaism*.

Galvanom'eter. (*Galvānismus*; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for ascertaining the nature and degree of excitement produced by galvanic action. *Galvanometer*, i, n.

Gal'vānoscope. (*Galvānismus*; ὥς, to observe.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument capable of exhibiting electric phenomena, and so applied. *Galvānoscopus*, i, m.

M. Med. See *Cambogia*.

Gambōg'ia. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for gamboge, or gamboge. See *Cambogia*. *Cambogia* (B. P.).

Gāmōpēt'ālus, α, um. marriage; πέταλον, a petal.)

Having petals joined together by the borders : gamopetalous.

a, um.

Bot. Having sepals joined together by their borders: gamosepalous.

Gangliiform. (*Ganglion*; *forma*, likeness.) Of the nature, likeness, or appearance of a ganglion. *Gangliiformis*, *is*, *e*.

Gan'gllion. (Γαγγλίον, a knot.)

Anat. An enlargement in the course of a nerve, resembling a knot. **Physiol.** A collection of vesicular matter which serves as a centre of nervous power to certain fibres connected with it. **Surg.** An encysted tumour occurring on a tendon or aponeurosis generally on the back of the hand or foot; also, a genus, *Ord. Tumores, Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's *Nosology. Ganglion, ii. n.*

Gan'glio of Gas'ser. See *Gas-serian Ganglicæ*.

Gan'glio Im'par. *Anat.* A small ganglion on the coccyx.

Ganglion of Meckel. See
Meckel, Ganglion of.

Ganglionic System. *Physiol.* The ganglia, or knot-like enlargements occurring in the course of nerves. See *Nervous System*.

Gan'græ'na, *æ*, *f.* (Γράω, to consume.) *Pathol.* The state of incipient mortification : gangrene.

Gan'græ'na Or'is. A name for *Stomatocæcæ*, *Cancerum oris*, or canker of the mouth.

Cap'ing. See *Pandiculatio*, *Rin-*
gens.

Garcinia, *a*, *f*. (Dr. Garcin.)
A Linn. genus, Cl. *Dodecandria*,
Ord. *Mono gymna*. Juss. *Guttiferae*.

Garcin'la Cambôg'la, or } *M*
Garcin'la " " " " }

Med. A plant considered to afford the best gamboge. See *Cambogia*, *Gambogia*.

Gargāris'ma, ātis, n. } (Γάρφα
i. n. } οἶκον τοῦ

throat.) Pharm. A wash for the throat; a gargle.

Gar'gle. See *Gargarisma*.

Gar'rot. (Fr. a stick.) *Surg.* A cylindrical piece of wood, or ivory, for tightening circular bandages.

Gas. (Germ. *Gascht*; Fr. *Gaz*: this term was invented by Van Hel-

mont, the chemist. Before his time, all gases were called *airs*—e.g., phlogisticated *air*, i.e. nitrogen, &c. The term *gas*, possibly may have originated in the word *ghost*, under one or other of its analogues, Anglo-Saxon, German, or Scotch,—as *geist*, *ghaist*, and the like,—signifying a *spirit*, a *ghost*; something incorporeal. Van Helmont, it may be remembered, was a visionary; a believer in the Philosopher's Stone.) An eruption of wind. *Chem.* Aëriform, elastic, or gaseous fluid. See *Aëriform*.

Gas'eous. (*Gas*; terminal -ōsus.)

Chem. Belonging to gas; having or full of gas; aeriform. *Gaseōsus*, *a, um*.

Gasformis, *is, e.* (Gaz; forma, likeness.) *Chem.* Gas-like; applied unnecessarily to elastic fluids which are truly gases.

Gasometer. (*Gaz*: μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem.* A measurer of gas. Usually applied, however, to a reservoir for containing gas. *Gazô-mètre*, i, n.

gan'glio. *Anat.* A ganglion of the fifth pair of nerves, first discovered by Gasser; the semilunar ganglion.

Gastēran'gemphrax'is, is, f.
(Γαστήρ, the stomach; ἀγγείον, a vessel; ἔμφραξις, an obstruction.)
Pathol. Congestion of the blood-vessels of the stomach.

Same as *Gastric*.

gasteropodous, *a, um*. (Γαστήρ, the stomach; πούς, a foot.) Zool. Applied to a Cl. (pl. n.) of *Mollusca*, which crawl by means of a fleshy disc on their belly; gasteropodous.

Gastēros tōmus, *a, um.* (Γαστήρ; στόμα, a mouth.) *Zool.* Having a mouth in the belly; applied to the *Tænia osculis superficialibus*: gastrostomous.

Gastræmia, æ, f. (Γαστήρ; αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol.* Congestion of the veins of the stomach; and thus, nearly synonymous with *Gasterangemphraxis*: *gastræmy*.

Gastral'gia, *a, f.* (Γαστήρ; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the stomach: gastralgia.

is, or eos, f. (Γασ-

Exulceration of the stomach.

Gastreocēp'hālōma, *ātis*, *n.* (Γαστήρ; *encēphālōma*, a tumour of brain-like substance.) *Pathol.* A brain-like fungus of the stomach.

Gastreocēp'hālōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* *Pathol.* The formation and progress of *gastrecephaloma*.

Gastren'chŷta, *æ*, *f.* (Γαστήρ; *ἐγχέω*, to pour in.) *Surg.* A stomach-syringe.

Gastric. (Γαστήρ.) *Med.* Belonging to the stomach. *Gastricus*, *a*, *um*.

Gastric Juice. *Physiol.* The juice secreted in the stomach; by the chymifying action of which on the *ingesta*, digestion is carried on. *Succus Gastricus*.

Gastricis'mus, *i*, *m.* (Γαστήρ; terminal-ismus.) *Pathol.* Gastric affections in general; specially, that to which almost all diseases are theoretically attributed—namely, to accumulation of impurities in the stomach and bowels; suggesting their removal by induction of vomiting and purging: *gastricism*.

Gastric ōlus, *a*, *um*. (Γαστήρ; *cōlo*, to inhabit.) *Entomol.* Applied (pl. *f.*) to those *Œstridæ*, the *larvæ* of which are found in the intestines of various animals: *gastricolous*.

Gastril'ōquus, *i*, *m.* (Γαστήρ; *lōquor*, to speak.) *Physiol.* Same as *l'entrilōquus*.

Gastrit'is, *idis*, *f.* (Γαστήρ; terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the stomach; a genus, *Ord.* *Phlegmasiæ*, *Cl.* *Pyrexizæ*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

Gastro-. (Γαστήρ.) *Anat.*, *Pathol.* A prefix in compound names, signifying relation to the stomach.

Gastrōcēl'e, *es*, *f.* (Γαστήρ; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* *Hernia* in which a portion of the stomach is protruded; *Hernia ventriculi*: *gastrocele*.

Gastrōchōl'ia, *æ*, *f.* (Γαστήρ; *χολή*, bile.) *Pathol.* Bilious disease of the stomach.

Gastrōchōlōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Same.) *Pathol.* Gastric bilious fever: *gastrocholosis*.

Gastrocnēm'ius, *a*, *um*. (Γαστήρ; *κνήμη*, the leg.) *Anat.* Belonging to the calf of the leg; applied to a muscle chiefly constituting that part.

Gastrōcēl'ica, *æ*, *f.* (Γαστήρ; *cōlica*, the belly-ache.) *Pathol.* Severe colic-like pains in the stomach: *gastrocolic*.

Gastrōd'ēs, *adj.* (Γαστήρ; terminal-ōdēs.) Having many swellings like the belly, or conjoined with a belly; *ventrose*: *gastrose*.

Gastrōdŷn'ia, *æ*, *f.* (Γαστήρ; *δδνρή*, pain.) *Pathol.* Spasmodic pain in the stomach: *gastrodyny*.

Gastrōid'ēs, *adj.* (Γαστήρ; terminal-īdēs.) *Bot.*, *Comp. Anat.* Resembling the belly, or stomach: *gastroid*.

Gastrōl'ithus, *i*, *m.* (Γαστήρ; *λίθος*, a stone.) *Pathol.* A calculus in the stomach: a *gastrolith*.

Gastrōl'ogy. (Γαστήρ; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A dissertation on the stomach, its structure, function, etc. *Gastrōlōgia*, *æ*, *f.*

Gastrōn'ōsus. } (Γαστήρ;
Gastrōn'ōsus, *i*, *f.* } *nōsus*, adis-
ease. *Pathol.* Disorder of the
stomach.

Gastropāt'hia, *æ*, *f.* (Γαστήρ; *πάθος*, disease.) *Pathol.* Disease of the stomach: *gastropathy*.

Gastropāt'hicus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Gastropathia*: *gastropathic*.

Gastrop'ōdus. See *Gasteropodus*.

Gastrop'rhagy. (Γαστήρ; *ρήγνυμι*, to break out.) *Pathol.* Escape of the contents of the stomach through a lesion of its several coats; also, the oozing of blood from its internal surface. *Gastrorrhāgia*, *æ*, *f.*

Gastrop'rhapy. (Γαστήρ; *ράφή*, a suture.) *Surg.* The sewing of wounds of the belly. *Gastrorrhāphīa*, *æ*, *f.*

Gastrorrhœ'a, *æ*, *f.* (Γαστήρ; *ρέω*, to flow.) *Pathol.* Undue increase of the secretion of the mucous glands of the stomach; also, a flux from the belly.

Gastroscōp'ia, *æ*, *f.* (Γαστήρ; *σκοπέω*, to examine.) *Anat.*, *Pathol.* Examination of the abdomen: *gastroscopy*.

Gastrōs'is, *is*, *f.* (Γαστήρ.) *Pathol.* Name, by Alibert, in *Nosologie Naturelle*, to the first Family, including all diseases of the stomach.

Gastros'tomy. (Γαστήρ; *στόμα*, an orifice.) *Surg.* The operation of

forming an artificial opening into the stomach. *Gastrostomia*, *α*, *f*.

Gastrostom'icus, *a*, *um*. *Surg.* Belonging to *Gastrostomia*: gastro-tomic.

Gastrot'omy. (*Γαστήρ*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* The operation of cutting open the abdomen; also, puncturing the stomach itself. *Gastrotomia*, *α*, *f*.

Gastropal'gia, *α*, *f*. (*Γαστήρ*; ὑπὸ, under; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Slight or gentle pains in the stomach: gastropalgy.

Gastriperpāt'hia, *α*, *f*. (*Γαστήρ*; ὑπὲρ, above; πάθος, disease.) *Pathol.* Severe affection of the stomach: gastriperpathy.

Gastriropāt'hia, *α*, *f*. (*Γαστήρ*; ὑπὸ, under; πάθος.) *Pathol.* Slight affection of the stomach: gastriropathy.

Gat'hering. *Surg. Pathol.* The same as *Abscess* and *Suppuration*.

Gaz. See *Gas*.

Gaz'iform. See *Gasiform*.

Gazom'eter. See *Gasometer*.

Gel'atine. (*Gēlo*, to freeze.) A substance obtained from bone, cartilage, sinew, ligament, skin, cellular tissue and serous membrane, by long continued boiling in water: jelly, or jelly. *Gelātina*, *α*, *f*.

Gelatin'e, Sugar of. See *Glycoll*.

Gelatin'iform. (*Gelātina*; forma, likeness.) Resembling gelatin. *Gelātini'iformis*, *is*, *e*.

Gelātīnōs us, *a*, *um*. (*Gelātina*; terminal-ōsus.) *Zoöl.* Having, or full of gelatin: gelatinous; applied to an Ord. (pl. m.) of *Polypi*.

Gēlāt'io, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Gēlo*, to freeze. A freezing.) *Pathol.* The rigid state of the body in catalepsy, as if frozen: gelation.

Gelse'm'inum, or **Gelse'm'ium Nit'idum**. (Perhaps from *Γέλως*, gen. γέλωτος, serenity, cheerfulness.) Name of an American shrub of the Southern States; used as tincture, for allaying arterial or nervous excitement, etc.

Gelse'm'inum Sempervir'ens. Yellow Jessamine. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Apocynae*. The root, flowers, etc., of this shrub (native to, and used in, Southern States of America),

nervine-sedative; poisonous in overdose. Usually employed as tincture. Has lately been approved in hospital practice at Birmingham;

Gemelliflorus, *a*, *um*. (*Gemellus*; flos, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed two and two: gemelliflorate. See *Geminiflorus*.

Gemell'us, *a*, *um*. (Dim. *Gēminus*, double.) *Anat.* Applied to the *Gastrocnemius externus* muscle, because it has a double origin.

Gēm'iniflor'us. (*Gēminus*; flos.) Same as *Gemelliflorus*.

Gēm'inus, *a*, *um*. (As if *Gebinus*; from *geniti bini*, born double.) *Anat.*, *Bot.* Double; consisting of two; in pairs; applied to the *gemelli* muscles, and to leaves, etc.

Gemma, *α*, *f*. (As if *Germa*, from *germen*, a young sprig.) *Bot.* A bud which contains the rudiments of a plant in a latent state till the season favours its evolution. *Mineral*. (*Gummi*, gum.) A precious stone; a gem.

Gemma'ceous. (*Gemma*.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having buds. *Gemmāceus*, *a*, *um*.

Gemma'tion. (*Gemma*.) *Bot.* The state or process of budding. *Gemmātio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Gemmiferous. (*Gemma*; fēro, to bear.) *Mineral*. Bearing or containing gems. *Gemmifērus*, *a*, *um*.

Gemmificat'ion. (*Gemma*; facio, to make.) *Bot.* The manner in which the bud or gem is developed; also synonymous with *Ramification*. *Gemmificatio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Gemmiflor'us, *a*, *um*. (*Gemma*; flos, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers like buds; gemmiflorate.

Gemmifor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Gemma*; forma, likeness.) *Bot.* Bud, or gem-like: gemmiform.

Gemmip'arous. (*Gemma*; pario, to bring forth. *Bot.*, *Zoöl.* Producing buds or shoots. *Gemmipārus*, *a*, *um*.

Gemmulāt'ion. (*Gemmula*.) *Physiol.* A kind of reproduction consisting in simple growth and development without the agency of sexes. *Gemmulatio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Gemm'ule. (Dim. *Gemma*.) *Bot.* The rudiment of the stem, growing upwards, and becoming

stem and branches; a plumule. *Gemmula*, *æ*, *f*.

Gēm'a, *æ*, *f*. (Γένυς, the cheek-bone.) *Anat.* The cheek.

Genean'thropy. (Γενεά, birth; ἀνθρωπος, a man.) *Physiol.* Same as *Anthropogeny*.

General Practitioner. *Med.* Practitioners, by education qualified to perform in their daily vocation the whole duties of both physician and surgeon, along with those of the obstetrician.

Generat'ion. (Γενέρο, to beget.) *Physiol.* The separation of the germ from the place to which it is attached in the parents; the act of begetting, or reproducing. *Gēnērātio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Generation, Organs of. *Anat.* In woman, the external are the *Mons veneris*, *labia*, *perinaeum*, *clitoris*, and *nymphæ*; the internal, the *vagina*, *uterus*, *ovaria*, and Fallopian tubes: in the man, the *penis*, *testes*, *vesiculae seminales*, *vasa deferentia*, and prostate gland. See *Genitals*.

Gener'ic. *Nat. Hist.* Belonging to the same genus. *Gēnērīcus*, *a*, *um*.

Gener'al. (Γένεσις, origin.) *Physiol.* Belonging to generation. *Gēnēsīālīs*, *is*, *e*.

Gēnēs'icus, *a*, *um*. *Physiol.* Belonging to *Genesis*: *genesic*.

Gēn'ēsis, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (Γένωμαί, to be born.) *Physiol.* Birth, origin, or generation.

Genev'a, *æ*, *f*. (*Geneva*, where first made.) *Gin*, distilled from malt or rye, and afterwards subjected to the same process with juniper berries. A spurious kind, from turpentine and cardamom seeds, with very few, if any, juniper berries, is largely consumed in the English metropolis, etc., as *British gin*.

Genic'ulate. (*Gēnicūlum*.) *Bot.* Bent like a little joint, or like the knee. *Gēniculātus*, *a*, *um*.

Gēnicūlum, *i*, *n*. (Dim. *Gēnu*, the knee.) *Bot.* A small knot or joint; a little knee.

Gēnio-. (Γένειον, the chin.) *Anat.* A prefix denoting attachment to, or connection with, the chin.

Gēnitāl'is, *is*, *e*. (*Gigno*, to beget.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Belonging to the organs of generation; *genesial*: *genital*.

Gēnitālis. (Same.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* The organs or parts contributing to generation in the male or female. *Gēnitālia*, *pl. n.* of *Gēnitālīs*, *is*, *e*. See *Generation*, *Organs of*.

Gēn'ito-. (*Gēnitālia*.) *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the genital organs.

Gēnnēt'icus, *a*, *um*. (Γεννάω, to beget.) *Physiol.* Belonging to the procreative function: *gennetic*.

Gēnt'ian. See *Gentiana Lutea*.

Gēntiāna, *æ*, *f*. (*Gentius*, king of Slavonia.) Pharmacopœial name for the root of *Gentiana lutea*; the *Gentianæ Luteæ Radix*.

Gēntiānæ Radix. *M. Med.* (B. P.) See the preceding.

Gēntiān'a Lūt'ea. } *M. Med.*

Gēntiān'a Rub'ra. } The gentian plant: *felwort*.

Gēntiānāc'eus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Gentiana*; applied to a *Juss. Ord.* (*pl. f.*): *gentianac'eus*.

Gēntiānīn'. The bitter principle of the plant *Gentiana lutea*. *Gēntiānīna*, *æ*, *f*.

Gēntiān'ius, *a*, *um*. } *Bot.* Same

Gēntiān'us, *a*, *um*. } application as *Gentianaceus*.

Gēn'ua Valga. (*Pl.* of *Gēnu*, the knee.) *Surg.* The deformity vulgarly called *In-knees* or *Knock-knees*.

Gēn'us, *ēris*, *n*. (Γένος, a family.) *Nat. Hist.* An assemblage of species analogous, but yet distinguishable from those of another genus by some one article at least.

Geocen'tric. (Γῆ, the earth; κεντρικός, *centric*.) *Astron.* Having the earth for the centre; applied to the place in which any heavenly body, as seen from the earth, appears. *Geocentricus*, *a*, *um*.

Gēōd'ēs, *adj.* (Γῆ; terminal-ὀδός.) Belonging to earth; earthy or full of earth: *geode*. *Mineral.* Applied to a species of *Acetites*, the cavity of which contains only loose earth instead of a nodule.

Geodē's'y. (Γῆ; δαίω, to divide.) *Geol.* The method which determines figure and extent, of large portions

of the earth's surface, etc., by direct observation and measurement. *Geodesia*, *α*, *f*.

Geoffræ'a, *α*, *f*. (Dr. Geoffroy.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diadelphia*, Ord. *Decandria*. Juss. *Leguminosæ*.

Geoffræa Inermis. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the Cabbage-tree.

Geogen'ia, *α*, *f*. (Γῆ; γίνομαι, to be born.) *Nat. Hist.* The doctrine of the formation of the earth: geogeny.

Geogen'icus, *α*, *um*. *Nat. Hist.* Belonging to geogeny: geogenic. See *foregoing*.

Geognós'ia, *α*, *f*. (Γῆ; γνώσις, knowledge.) *Nat. Hist.* The consideration of the solids composing the terrestrial globe, their nature, structure, arrangement, site, and date of formation: geognosy.

Geognos'tic. *Geol.* Belonging to *Geognosia*. *Geognosticus*, *α*, *um*.

Geog'raphy. (Γῆ; γράφω, to write.) A description of the known habitable world, its mountains, seas, rivers, parts, limits, situation, and all other remarkable things belonging to it. *Geographia*, *α*, *f*.

Geol'ogy. (Γῆ; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on the structure of the earth; a grand branch of mineralogy, which considers the various properties and relations of the atmosphere, waters, mountain-rocks, or mineral masses of which the crust of the earth is principally composed, and the form, density, heat, electricity, and magnetism of the earth. *Geológia*, *α*, *f*.

Geóm'etra, or *es*, *α*, *f*. (Γῆ; μετρέω, to measure.) *Entomol.* Applied to a section (nom. pl.) of *Lepidoptera Nocturna*, from their mode of progression.

Geomet'ricus, *α*, *um*. Belonging to geometry: geometric; geometrical.

Geom'etry. (Γῆ; μετρέω, to measure.) Originally the art of measuring the earth, or any distance or dimensions on or in it. Now, the science of quantity and extension irrespective of matter. *Geometria*, *α*, *f*.

Geonóm'ia, *α*, *f*. (Γῆ; νόμος, a law.) *Nat. Philos.* That branch of general physics which treats of

the laws which effect those changes observed on the surface of the earth and in the atmosphere: geonomy.

Geophilus, *α*, *um*. (Γῆ; φιλέω, to love.) *Bot.* Earth-loving; applied to plants that grow on the earth: geophilous. *Zoöl.* Applied (pl. n.) to a division of *Gasteropoda Pulmonæa* that live upon the land.

Ger'm. (*Géro*, to bear.) *Bot.* The *Corculum* or embryo of a germinating seed; lying between the cotyledons, and constituting the exact point from which the life and organisation of the future plant are to spring. *Physiol.* The offspring of an organised being having no independent existence. *German*, *inis*, *n*.

Ger'man Meas'les. Name, now familiar to medical men; but for what reason the affection alluded to may have acquired the said title, it were idle to inquire. The disease itself affords symptoms sufficient to establish the general theory, that it is a modification of *scarlatina*, or *measles*; or else, in many instances, a fusion of both these *exanthemata*. Its attacks are rarely formidable: not contagious; nor marked by catarrhal complications.

Ger'm Theory. This new hypothesis as to the development of disease, supposes for it *germs*, as *entités*; which are subject to the laws, and phenomena, of other rudimentary existences.

Ger'm Cell. *Bot., Physiol.* That of the two cells *conjugated* in the act of generation in plants, in which the *sporangium* is formed.

Ger'men, *inis*, *n*. (As if *Gëri-men*, from *géro*, to bear.) *Bot.* The rudiment of the young fruit and seed of vegetables at the base of the pistil.

Ger'minal Mem'brane. See *Blastoderm*.

Ger'minat'ion. (*Germino*, to bud.) *Bot.* The act or process of shooting or sprouting. *Germinatio*, *onis*, *f*.

Ger'minative. (*Germino*, to bud.) *Bot., Physiol.* Having power to bud, sprout, or develop. *Germinativus*, *α*, *um*.

Gërbëom'ia, *α*, *f*. (Γέρας, old age; κομέω, to care for.) *Med.* That department of hygiene which

treats of the regimen and medical attention proper for old age.

Gestat'ion. (*Géro*, to carry.) *Med.* A species of exercise without bodily exertion; as swinging, riding in a carriage, or sailing. *Obstet.*, *Physiol.* The condition of a pregnant woman; pregnancy; gravidity, or uterine gestation. *Gestatio*, *ōnis*, f.

Ge'um, i, n. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Icosandria*, Ord. *Polygynia*. Juss. *Rosaceæ*. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœical name for the root *Geum rivale*, or water avens.

Ge'um Urbān'um. *M. Med.* The herb avens or bennet. See *Caryophyllata*.

Gib'bifor'mis, is, e. (*Gibbus*, a hump on the back; *forma*.) Resembling a hump: gibbiform.

Gibbos'ity. (*Gibbus*, crooked or bossed.) The state of being irregularly swelled or bunched; crookedness. *Gibbōsitas*, *ātis*, f.

Gib'bus, a, um. (*ὄψος*, the hump on a camel's back.) *Bot.* Bunched out; crooked: gibbous.

Gid'diness. See *Vertigo*.

Gig'ger. A familiar name in the West Indies for the worm called *chigoe*.

Gileaden'sis, is, e. Belonging to Gilead. See *Amyris Gileadensis*.

Gill'flower. } *M. Med.* The
Gilly-flower. } *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

Gills. (*Gūla*, the throat.) *Ichthyol.* The *branchiæ*.

Gim'bernaut's Ligament. *Anat.* The broad, thin, triangular insertion of Poupart's ligament.

Gin. See *Geneva*.

Ginger. *M. Med.* The root of *Zingiber officinale*.

Ging'iva, æ, f. (*Gigno*, to beget.) *Anat.* The highly vascular, fleshy substance covering the *alveoli*, and necks of the teeth; the gum.

Gingiv'itis, *itis*, f. (*Gingiva*; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the gum.

Gin'glymold. (*Γυγλυμός*, a hinge; terminal *-idēs*.) *Anat.* Resembling a hinge; hinge-like. *Gin-glymōidēs*, adj.

Gin'glymus, i, m. (*Γυγλυμός*.) *Anat.* A joint having motion like a hinge; a variety of *Diarthrosis*.

Gizard. *Ornithol.* The proper stomach of birds.

Glābel'ia, æ, f. (Dim. *Glābra*, f. of *glāber*, smooth.) *Anat.* The small space between the eyebrows and immediately above a line from one to the other. See *Intercilium*.

Glābel'lad. *Anat.* Applied the same as *Glābellar* used adverbially.

Glābel'lar. *Anat.* Belonging to the *Glābella*. The same as *Animal*. *Glābellāris*, is, e.

Glāb'er, bra, drum. (*Γλαφύρος*, fair.) *Bot.* Without hairs or pubescence; smooth; glabrous.

Glāciāl'is, is, e. (*Glācies*, ice.) *Nat. Philos.* Pertaining to or like ice; cold; icy: glacial; congealed.

Glāciāl Acet'ic Ac'id. (Same.) *Acidum Aceticum Glacialis* (B. P.). See *Acidum Aceticum Glaciale*.

Glāc'ies, ei, f. (*Gēlācies*, from *gēlasco*, to freeze.) The transformation of water into a solid substance by cold: ice.

Glād'iate. (*Glādus*, a sword.) *Bot.* Belonging to a sword; sword-like; ensiform. *Glādiātus*, a, um.

Glād'ius Pistorien'sis. *Surg.* A bistoury: a Pistorian sword; because the town of *Pistori* was once famous for their manufacture. See *Bistoury*.

Glairin'. *Bot.* A vegeto-animal matter produced at the sulphureous spring of Aix, in Savoy. *Glairina*, æ, f.

Glan'd. (*Glans*, an acorn.) *Anat.* An organ consisting of blood-vessels, absorbents, and nerves for secreting or separating some particular fluid from the blood. See *Glandula*. Also, the bulbous extremity of the *penis* and *clitoris*. *Bot.* A little tumour discharging a fluid; a secretory vessel. *Glans*, *glandis*, f. See *Aden*.

Glan'd. Pain of. See *Adenalgia*.

Glan'ders. See *Equinia*.

Glan'diform. *Anat.* Formed or shaped like a gland. *Glandiformis*, is, e. See *Adeniform*, *Adenoid*.

Glan'dūla, æ, f. (Dim. *Glans*.) *Anat.* A little gland: a glandule.

Glan'dūlae Aggrēgāt'æ. *Anat.* The aggregate or clustered glandules; also called *Congregatæ glandulæ*. See *Peyer's Patches*.

Glan'dūlae Antiprostāt'icæ.

Anat. The antiprostatic glandules or glands. See *Cowper's Glands*.

Glan'dulæ Brun'nër'i. See *Brunner's Glands*.

Glan'dulæ Cowper'i. See *Cowper's Glands*.

Glan'dulæ Lieberkuhn'i. See *Lieberkuhn's Glands*.

Glan'dulæ Meibom'i. See *Meibomian Glands*.

Glan'dulæ Myrtiform'es. See *Carunculæ Myrtiformes*.

Naboth'i.

Glan'dulæ N; *Naboth's Glands*.

Glan'dulæ Odoriferæ; See *Tysoni Glandulæ*.

Glan'dulæ Pacchion'ia. See *Pacchionie Glandulæ*.

Glan'dulæ Solitar'ia. See *Brunner's Glands*.

Glan'dulæ Tyson'i. See *Tysoni Glandulæ*.

Glan'dular. (*Glandûla*.) *Anat., Bot.* Pertaining to or like a gland, in appearance, function, or structure. *Glandûlarius, a, um.*

Glan'dulôs us, a, um. (*Glandûla*; terminal-ôsus.) *Anat., Bot.* Having or full of little elevations like glands: glandulous.

Glan's, dis, f. (As if *Blans*; from *βάλανος*, a chestnut.) *Anat., Bot.* See *Balanus, Gland*.

Glan's Pên'is. *Anat.* The nut-like head of the *Membrum virile*.

Glas'gow University, and its Medical Degrees. The Degrees of M.B., C.M., and M.D., are granted by this University. Regulations.—Candidates are all required to have studied at least one year at this University. They are required to pass *relative* examinations in English, Latin, Arithmetic, the Elements of Mathematics, and of Mechanics, *prior to commencing* professional education: and also to pass in (at least) *two* out of the following subjects, *to be selected by the candidate himself*—viz., Greek, French, German, Higher Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Moral Philosophy: this examination takes place as early as possible *before* entering the Med. Curriculum. A degree in Arts (not an honorary degree) of any University in the United Kingdom, or of any

accredited foreign University, exempts from examination in *General Education*. Professional Education: Candidates must study four years, each year (i.e. *annus medicus*) being constituted by attendance on *at least two* courses of the following:—Chemistry, Physiology, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Surgery, Prac. of Medicine, Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, Botany, Zoology, with Comparative Anat., Med. Jurisprudence, Gen. Pathology, Clinical Surgery, Prac. Anatomy, Prac. Chem., Hosp. Practice, Vaccination. For M.B., Candidates must have reached their twenty-first year, *evidenced by birth-certificate*. For C.M., conferred on those *only* who have already obtained the degree of M.B. For M.D., candidates must be twenty-four years of age complete, and must have gained the M.B. degree *for at least two years*, these having been spent in study, and Hospital attendance.

Glass. See *Cyathus, Vitrum*.

Glass-like. See *Hyalinus*.

Glass-shap'ed. See *Cyathiformis*.

Glasser'ian Fis'sure. *Anat.* The fissure between the squamous and petrous portions of the temporal bone, and in the glenoid cavity.

Glauber's Salt. *M. Med.* The sulphate of soda. *Sal Glauberis*.

Glaucôm'a, âtis, m. (Γλαυκός, sea-green or blue colour.) *Pathol.* Dimness or defect of vision from opacity of the vitreous humour.

Glaucômât'icus, a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Glaucoma*: glaucomatic; glaucous.

adj. } (*Glauc-*
a, um. } *côma*;
terminal -ωδης, or -ôsus.) *Pathol.* Having or full of *Glaucoma*; green: glaucomatose or glaucomatous.

, f. The progress of *Glaucoma*.

Gleet. (Sax. *Glidan*, to slip down gently.) *Pathol.* A thin matter issuing out of ulcers, but generally applied to a result of gonorrhœal disease. See *Blennorrhœa Chronica*.

Glen'oid. (Γλήνη, a cavity; terminal -îdes.) *Anat.* Resembling a pit or cavity. *Glenoidês, adj.*

Gleuc'ose. *Chem.* See *Glucose*.

Gladiu'. (Γλά, glue.) One of the constituents of vegetable gluten. *Glädina*, *α*, *f*.

Glis'son, Cap'sule of. *Anat.* A thin, strong sheath of peritoneum which surrounds the vessels of the liver, which enter or leave the transverse fissure, throughout the entire organ.

Glis'tening. See *Nitidus*.

Glob'ate. (*Globus*, a ball.) *Anat.* Of the appearance of a ball. *Globätus*, *α*, *um*.

Globös'us, *α*, *um*. (*Globus*; terminal -*ösus*.) *Bot.* Round like a bowl; globular; globose.

Globülär'is, *is*, *e*. (*Globus*, a globe.) Like a globe: globular.

Glob'ule. (Dim. *Globus*.) *Physiol.* Applied to such particles of matter as are of a globular or spherical figure. *Globülus*, *i*, *m*.

Globulin'. (*Globulus*.) *Chem.*, *Physiol.* A substance into which, and another called Hematosin, the matter composing the red corpuscles of the blood can be separated. *Globulina*, *α*, *f*.

Globulis'm. (*Globulus*; terminal -*ismus*.) A name for *Hemipathy*.

Glob'ulus. See *Eucalyptus Globulus*.

Glob'us Hystér'icus. A sensation as if a ball were ascending in the throat, being a portion of air arising in the *oesophagus*, and prevented from escaping by spasm: the hysterical ball.

Glob'us Mäi'or. *Anat.* The head of the *epididymis*.

Glob'us Min'or. *Anat.* The lower enlargement of the *epididymis*.

Glöchidiät'us, *α*, *um*. } (*Γλωχis*,
Glöchiniät'us, *α*, *um*. } the point of a dart.) *Bot.* Belonging to or provided with *glochines*: glochidiate; glochinatæ.

Glöc'his, *inis*, *f*. (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to a bristle-like pubescence turned backwards at its point into many straight teeth.

Glom'erate. (*Glöméro*, to wind round.) *Anat.* Applied to glands formed of a clue, as it were, of sanguineous vessels having an excretory duct but no cavity. *Bot.* Crowded together; congregated. *Glömérätus*, *α*, *um*.

Glömér'ulus, *i*, *m*. (Dim. *Glöm-us*, a clue of thread.) *Bot.* A small tuft or *capitulum*, mostly in the axilla of the peduncle: a glomerule.

Glös'sa, *α*, *f*. (Γλώσσα.) *Anat.* The tongue; the chief organ of taste; and of articulation. See *Lingua*, *Tongue*.

Glös'säg'ra, *α*, *f*. (Γλώσσα; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Violent pain in the tongue; nearly the same as *Glossalgia*.

Glös'sal'gia, *α*, *f*. (Γλώσσα; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the tongue: glossalgia. See *Glossagra*.

Glös'sal'gicus, *α*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Glossalgia*: glossalgic.

Glös'san'thrax, *äcis*, *m*. (Γλώσσα; ἄνθραξ, a burning coal.) *Pathol.* Carbuncle of the tongue, of rare occurrence in human beings, but not infrequent in some domestic animals.

Glös'sepiglot'ticus, *α*, *um*. (Γλώσσα; ἐpiglotticus.) *Anat.* Belonging to the tongue and epiglottis; applied to a ligament: glossepiglottic.

Glös'sit'icus, *α*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Glossitis*: glossitic.

Glös'sit'is, *idis*, *f*. (Γλώσσα; terminal -*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the tongue.

Glös'so-. (Γλώσσα.) *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the tongue.

Glös'söcäl'e, *es*, *f*. (Γλώσσα; κύλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Extrusion, or a hypertrophied condition of the tongue, causing it to be partially projected.

Glös'sogräp'hia, *α*, *f*. (Γλώσσα; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A description of the tongue: glossography.

Glös'sohyal. (*Glossa*; *hyoides*, hyoid.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Geoffroy St. Hilaire to the posterior *cornua* of the hyoid bone, and by Owen to the *Os linguale* in birds and fishes. *Glössohyäls*, *is*, *e*.

Glös'sold'ës, *adj*. (Γλώσσα; terminal -*ides*.) *Anat.*, *Bot.* Resembling the tongue: glossoid.

Glös'sölög'ia, *α*, *f*. (Γλώσσα; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A treatise on the powers and functions of the tongue: glossology.

Glös'söl'yäls, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (Γλώσσα; λύσις, a solution.) *Pathol.*

Paralysis of the tongue. See *Glossoplegia*.

a, um. Pathol.

Belonging to *Glossolysis*: glossolytic.

Glōs'sōman'tia, *α, f.* (Γλώσσα; μαρτεία, a divination.) *Pathol.* Prognosis from the state of the tongue. See *Glossoscopia*.

α, f. (Γλώσσα; γή, a stroke.) *Pathol.* Paralysis of the tongue: glossoplegy. See *Glossolysis*.

s, a, um. Pathol. Belonging to *Glossoplegia*: glossoplegic.

Glōs'soptōs'is, *is, or eos, f.* (Γλώσσα; πτώσις, a falling.) *Pathol.* A falling or lengthening of the tongue.

α, f. (Γλώσσα; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* An incomplete term, intended to mean *hemorrhage* of the tongue: glossorrhagy.

um. Pathol. Belonging to *Glossorrhagia*: glossorrhagic.

α, f. (Γλώσσα; ῥαφή, a suture.) *Anat.* The *raphe* or suture of the tongue.

Glōs'sorrhap'hicus, *a, um. Anat.* Belonging to *Glossorrhaphia*: glossorrhaphic.

Glōs'soscōp'ia, *α, f.* (Γλώσσα; σκοπέω, to see.) *Pathol.* Examination of the tongue as a principal means of diagnosis: glossoscopy. See *Glossomantia*.

a, um. Pathol. Belonging to *Glossoscopia*: glossoscopic.

Glōs'sostērēs'is, *is, or eos, f.* (Γλώσσα; στερέω, to deprive.) *Surg.* Excision or extirpation of the tongue.

Glōs'sotōm'ia, *α, f.* (Γλώσσα; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the tongue: glossotomy.

Glos'sy. See *Nitidus*.

Glōs'sypetrōp'hia, *α, f.* (Γλώσσα; ὑπερτροφία, hypertrophy.) *Pathol.* Hypertrophy of the tongue: glossypertrophy.

Glōt'tidospas'mus, *i, m.* (Glōttis; spasmus, a spasm.) *Pathol.* Spasm of the glottis: glottidospasm.

Glōt'tis, *idis, f.* (Γλωττίς, the chink or aperture of a pipe.)

Anat. The superior opening of the larynx.

Glōttit'is, *idis, f.* (Glōttis; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the glottis.

Glūcin'a, *α, f.* (Γλυκὺς, sweet.) *Chem.* One of the primitive earths: glucin.

Glūcin'um, *i, n.* *Chem.* The metallic base of *Glucina*.

Chem. A substance into which *fecula* is converted by the action of sulphuric acid; grape-sugar.

Glue. (Γλία, paste.) An inspissated jelly obtained by boiling the parings of hides and other offal in water; animal gluten. See *Gelatine*, *Gluten*. *Colla, α, f.*

Glūm'a, *α, f.* (Glūbo, to pull off bark.) *Bot.* The husk of corn; chaff; a species of calyx peculiar to corn and grasses, existing at the base of the spike: a glume.

Glūmāc'eus, *a, um.* (Glūma.) *Bot.* Belonging to chaff: glumaceous.

α, um. (Glūma; terminal -ōsus.) *Bot.* Having husky calyces; chaffy: glumose.

Glūt'eus, *a, um.* (Γλουτὸς, the buttock.) *Anat.* Belonging to the buttock: glutinous.

Glūt'en, *inis, n.* (As if *Gēlūten*, from *gēlo*, to congeal.) *Chem.* The residue after the farina of wheat has been deprived of its starch; paste: gluten.

Glūt'en, An'imāl. A substance which forms the basis of the fibres of all the solid parts: glue. *Colla, α, f.*

Glūt'en, Veg'etable. A tasteless substance, insoluble in water, obtained from wheat-flour, etc.

Glutin'. (Glūten, glue.) *Chem.* A distinct form of gelatin obtained from common glue, of which it forms the chief ingredient. *Glūtina, α, f.*

Glut'inous. Having the properties of gluten; gluey; adhesive. *Glūtīnōsus, a, um.*

Glūtīt'is, *idis, f.* (Γλουτὸς, the buttock; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the buttocks, or of the *glutaei* muscles: glutitis.

Glycerin'. (Γλυκὺς, sweet.) *Chem.* A yellowish, transparent, syrup-

like fluid, without smell, and of sweet taste, obtained from the residue in forming litharge plaster, and from the refuse in the manufacture of soap, etc. *Glycerina*, α , f.

Glycérinum. (Same as foregoing.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of *Glycerine*.

Glycérinum Ac'idi Carbolic'ici. (B. P.) *Glycerine of Carbolic Acid.*

Glycérinum Ac'idi Gal'lici. (B. P.) *Glycerine of Gallic Acid.*

Glycérinum Ac'idi Tannic'ici. (B. P.) *Glycerine of Tannic Acid.*

Glycérinum Amyll. (B. P. 1867.) *Glycerine of Starch.*

Glycérinum Bor'acis. (B. P.) *Glycerine of Borax.*

Glyc'icoll. (Γλυκὺς; κόλλα, glue.) *Chem.* A substance obtained by boiling gluten in an excess of caustic alkali; sugar of gelatin. *Glycicolla*, α , f.

Glycyrrhizæ Rad'ix. *icis*, f. (Γλυκὺς, sweet; ῥίζα, a root.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of the root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*; the *Glycyrrhizæ Radix*. The underground of the liquorice plant.

Glycyrrhizin'. The saccharine juice of the *Glycyrrhiza*, or liquorice plant. *Glycyrrhizina*, α , f.

Glyp'hography. (Γλυφή, graving in metal; γράφω, to paint or devise.) A new kind of engraved drawing, by which prints are produced in colours from the printing press. *Glyphographia*, α , f.

Glyster. See *Clyster, Enema*.

Gnāthal'gia, α , f. (Γνάθος, the cheek; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the cheek: gnathalgia.

Gnāthit'icus, α , *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Gnathitis*: gnathitic.

Gnāthit'is, *idis*, f. (Γνάθος; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Internal inflammation of the cheek or *maxilla*.

Gnāthōneurāl'gia, α , f. (Γνάθος; νεῦρον, a nerve; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of a nerve of the cheek, or *maxilla*; maxillary neuralgia; gnathoneuralgia.

Gnathoplas'tic. *Surg.* Belonging to gnathoplasty. *Gnāthoplasti-*, α , *um*.

(Γνάθος; πλ., to form.) *Surg.* Operation for repairing any deficiency of the cheek by appropriating a sufficient portion

of the sound parts contiguous. *Gnāthoplastia*, α , f.

Gnaw'ed. See *Erosus*.

Go'a Powder. Name given to a yellow substance, which has recently become known to the medical profession. Supposed to be of vegetable origin; and the product of Portugal, or some of its eastern presidencies; in which there are localities named *Goa*. It has been employed in cases of *psoriasis*, etc., but from its highly corrosive qualities, it has, as yet, in many cases, on trial, proved as formidable an irritant of the skin, as the disease itself, above named. See *Chrys'ophanic Acid*.

Gob'let-shap'ed. See *Scyphi-form*.

God'frey's Cordial. *Pharm.* A quack medicine, composed of an infusion of sassafras, coriander, caraway, and anise seeds, treacle, and laudanum.

Golt're. (Fr., probably from *guttur*, the throat.) Employed by the Swiss for the affection bronchocele; it accompanies, in great excess, the condition termed Cretinism.

Gomphō's'is, *is*, f. (Γομφῶς, to drive in a nail.) *Anat.* A variety of *Synarthrosis*, in which one bone is fixed in another like a nail in wood, as the teeth in their sockets. See *Clavatio*.

Gōnacrat'ia, α , f. (Γονή, the semen; ἀκρατής, incontinent, or debilitated.) *Pathol.* *Gonorrhæa*, in its proper signification, being the same as *Spermatorrhæa*, arising from debility induced by excess.

G'agra, α , f. (Γόνυ, the knee; a seizure.) *Pathol.* Gout in the knee, or knee-joint.

Gōnarthrit'is, *idis*, f. (Γόνυ; ν, a joint; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the knee-joint; also of the knee.

Gonarthrōc'æc, *es*, f. (Γόνυ; ἄρθρον; κάκη, evil, or disease.) *Pathol.* A cancerous or ulcerated condition of the knee-joint.

Gōnēcys'tis, *idis*, f. (Γονή, the semen; κύστις, a bladder.) *Anat.* Applied (pl.) to the seminal vesicles.

Gōnepolēs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Γονή; ποιέω, to make.) *Physiol.* The secretion of the semen.

um. Physiol.

Belonging to *Gonopoesis*: gonepoietic.

Gon'gylus, *a*, *um*. (Γογγύλος.) *Bot.* Round; globular: gongylous.

Gon'gylus, *i*, *m.*, or, better, **Gon'gylum**, *ii*, *n.*, a pill. (Γογγύλος.) *Bot.* A round, hard, reproductive, simple body prolonged into the bark of the plant, and detached by the progress of age: a gongyle.

Goniōm'eter. (Γωνία, an angle; μέτρον, a measure.) *Mineral.* An instrument for determining the measurement of crystals and minerals. *Goniōmetrum*, *i*, *n.*

Gonōc'ace, *es*, *f.* (Γόνυ, the knee; κακή, an evil.) *Pathol.* White swelling of the knee.

Gon'ocēle, *es*, *f.* (Γονή, the semen; κήλη, a tumour.) *Med. Pathol.* Effusion of semen out of the ruptured seminal vesicles, into the cellular texture; also a swelling of the testicle and spermatic cord, from supposed retention of the semen.

Gon'oid'ēs, *adj.* (Γονή; terminal -idēs.) *Physiol.* Resembling the semen: gonoid.

Gon'oph'orus, *i*, *m.* (Γόνος, generation; φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* A prolongation of the receptacle which proceeds from the bottom of the calyx, and sustains the stamens and pistil.

Gon'oph'ysēm'a, *ātis*, *n.* (Γόνυ, the knee; φύσσημα, an inflation.) *Pathol.* Same as *Gonocace*, *Gonyocēle*, *Gonyoncus*.

Gon'opoes'is. See *Gonopoesis*.

Gon'orrhobiēpharrhē'a, *a*, *f.* (Γονόρροια, a flow of semen; βλέφαρον, the eyelid; ρέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* Gonorrhœal (more correctly, baptonrhœal) inflammation, and discharge of purulent matter from the eye and eyelids.

Gon'orrhē'a, *a*, *f.* (Γονή; ρέω, to flow.) *Surg. Pathol.* Involuntary discharge of semen without copulation. *Spermatorrhœa*. See *Pollutio*. Erroneously applied, however, to a discharge of purulent infectious matter from the *urethra* of males, the *vagina*, *labia*, *nymphæ*, *clitoris*, and also frequently the mouth and neck of the *uterus*, and sometimes the *urethra*, of females. See *Baptonrhœa*. A genus, *Ord. Apoceneses*, *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

Gon'orrhē'a Bāl'āni. A purulent discharge from the surface of the entire *glans penis*, which is thence tumefied, and in a highly inflamed and raw state.

Gon'orrhē'ālis, *is*, *e*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Gonorrhœa*: gonorrhœal.

Gon'or'rhprostātīt'is, *īdis*, *f.* (*Gonorrhœa*; *prostatitis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the prostate gland produced by so-called *gonorrhœa*.

Gōnos'cheōcēl'e, *es*, *f.* (Γονή, the semen; ὄσχεον, the scrotum; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Swelling of the testicle or epididymis, from accumulation of the semen. *Spermatocele*.

Gon'osper'mus, *a*, *um*. (Γωνία, an angle; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having angular seeds: gonospermous.

Gon'ostrōm'a, *ātis*, *n.* (Γόνος, offspring; στρώμα, a *stratum*, or bed.) *Physiol.* The germinal layer or bed in the ovule of *Mammalia*; the *Stratum proligerum* of Baer: a gonostrome.

Gon'yal'gia, *a*, *f.* (Γόνυ, the knee; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the knee: gonyalgia.

Gon'yocam'psis, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Γόνυ; κάμψις, a curvature.) *Pathol.* Curvature of the knees.

Gon'yōcēl'e, *is*, *f.* (Γόνυ; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Swelling, or what has sometimes been called hernia of the knee: gonyocēle. See *Gonocace*, *Gonyoncus*.

Gon'yon'eus, *i*, *m.* (Γόνυ; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Swelling or tumour of the knee. See *Gonocace*, *Gonophysema*, *Gonyocēle*.

Gon'ytyl'e, *es*, *f.* (Γόνυ, the knee; τύλη, a callus.) *Surg. Pathol.* Callus, or a hard thick skin of the knee.

Goose-skin. See *Cutis Anserina*.

Gorget. *Surg.* An ancient instrument for the operation of lithotomy, formed like a knife, with a beak, which fits the groove in the staff; still in use.

Gossyp'ium. (*Gossypion vel Gossypion*, *i*, *n.*, a tree bearing cotton, mentioned by Pliny.) *M. Med.* (B. P.) Cotton wool.

Goul'ard's Cer'ate. *Pharm.* The *Ceratum plumbi compositum*.

Goul'ard's Extract. *Pharm.* The *Liquor plumbi diacetatis dilutis*.

Gour'd. (Fr. *Goubounde.*) *Bot.* The fruit of the *Cucurbita pepo*; also the plant itself. *Cucurbita*, *æ*, *f.*

Gour'd, Bit'ter. *M. Med., Pharm.* The *Cucumis colocynthis*, plant and fruit.

Gout. (Fr. *Goutte*, a drop.) *Pathol.* *Arthritis*, characterised by pain in the joints, chiefly of the great toe, or of the feet and hands; also termed *Podagra*.

Gout-stone. *Pathol.* The *Calculus arthriticus*, or *podagricus*. See *Calculus podagricus*, etc.

Gouty. *Pathol.* Belonging to gout; arthritic. *Arthriticus*, *a*, *um.*

Graa'fian'æ Vës'teüle'. *Anat.* Applied to highly vascular vesicles united by cellular structure, which principally compose the semi-cartilaginous substance of the *ovaria*.

Grac'illa, *is*, *e.* *Thin.* *Anat.* Applied (sing. *m.*) to a slender muscle of the thigh, and to a process of the *malleus*, one of the ossicles of the internal ear.

Grad'uated Com'press. *Surg.* A suitably sized compress, formed of a number of circular pieces of cotton cloth, progressively decreasing in size; the whole forming a sort of pyramid, the apex of which can be applied on the precise point wished, in cases of wounded arteries, etc.

Graft. (Γραφίς, a style.) *Bot.* The branch or bud transferred from one plant to another (the stock) in the operation of grafting; the scion. *Insitum*, *i*, *n.* *Virgultum*, *i*, *n.*

Gra'in. (Fr. *graine*, seed.) *Bot.* All kinds of corn. *Frumentum*, *i*, *n.* *Pharm.* The 20th part of a scruple, or 60th of a drachm. *Grānum*, *i*, *n.*

Grall'æ, *arum*, *f.* *Stilts.* *Ornithol.* Name for the *Grallatoræ*. See *Grallatorius*.

Grall'atōr'es. (Pl. of *Grallator*, *ōris*, *m.*) *Ornithol.* Same as *Grallæ*, *Grallatoræ*, and *Grallidæ*.

Grall'atōr'ius, *a*, *um.* (*Grallæ*.) Belonging to stilts or crutches: *grallatorius*. *Ornithol.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. *f.*) of the *Aves*, having long legs and bills, by which they wade and catch their prey in the water. Also termed *Grallæ*, *Grallatores*, *Grallidæ*.

Grām'en Cānū'm. *Bot.* The

Triticum repens, couch-grass, or dog's-grass.

Grām'inā'ceus, *a*, *um.* } (*Grāmen*, *Gramin'ceus*, *a*, *um.* } grass.)

Bot. Belonging to grass; grass-like; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. *f.*): *gramina'ceous*; *gramineous*.

Grām'inic'olus, *a*, *um.* (*Grāmen*; *cōlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Growing among grass, as *Agaricus graminicola*, etc.: *graminiculous*.

Grām'inifō'lius, *a*, *um.* (*Grāmen*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves like those of grass: *graminifoliate*.

Grām'inifor'mis, *is*, *e.* (*Grāmen*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling grass: *graminiform*.

Grām'iniv'orus, *a*, *um.* (*Grāmen*; *vōro*, to devour.) *Zool.* Eating, or feeding upon grass: *graminivorous*.

Grām'inolō'gia, *æ*, *f.* (*Grāmen*; *lōgos*, a discourse.) *Bot.* A treatise on the grasses: *graminology*.

Gram'ma, *ātis*, *n.* (Γράμμα, a letter.) *Pharm.* A scruple: the 24th part of an ounce. See *Scrupulus*.

Gram'mē, *es*, *f.* (Γραμμή, a line.) *Anat.* The iris of the eye, from its linear appearance.

Gram'me. The French unit of weight; equal to a centimètre cube of distilled water at maximum density (a *plus 4 deg.*): equal to 15.444 grs. *troy*. Fractionally divided, the gramme consists of the following submultiples: déci-gramme (a tenth), centigramme (a hundredth), milligramme (a thousandth).

Grān'a Moluc'ca. } *M. Med.*

Grān'a Tig'ill. } *Pharm.* The seeds of the *Croton tiglium*.

Grānāt'i Radic'is Cortex. (*Granātum*, *i*, *n.*, a pomegranate tree.) *M. Med.* (B. P.) Pomegranate root bark, obtained from *Punica Granatum*.

Gran'didentāt'us, *a*, *um.* (*Grandis*, large; *dens*, a tooth.) *Bot.* Having large teeth, or indentations: *grandidentate*.

Gran'diflōr'us, *a*, *um.* (*Grandis*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having large flowers: *grandiflorate*.

Grandifōl'ius, *a*, *um.* (*Grandis*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having large leaves: *grandifoliate*.

Grandinós'us, a, um. (*Grando*, hail; terminal -*osus*.) Having or full of hail: grandinose. *Anat.* Applied (pl. n.) to the *Os cuboides*, from its form.

Grán'ifer, a, um. (*Grānum*, a grain; *féro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing, or producing grain: graniferous.

Gran'ite. (*Grānum*.) *Geol.*, *Mineral.* One of the most abundant rocks seen at or near the surface of the earth, embracing many special varieties. *Grānites, is*, or *æ, m.*

Grán'it'icus, a, um. *Geol.* Belonging to granite: granitic.

Grán'iv'orus, a, um. (*Grānum*; *vóro*, to devour.) Eating grain: granivorous.

Grán'ülär'is, is, e. *Surg. Pathol.* Of the nature or appearance of granulations: granular.

Gran'ulat'ion. (*Granūlum*, a little grain.) *Chem.* The division of metallic substances into small particles or grains, to facilitate their combination with other substances. *Surg. Pathol.* The process by which little grain-like, fleshy growths form on ulcers and suppurating wounds, filling up the cavities and bringing nearer together and uniting their sides. *Granulatio, ōnis, f.*

Grán'ülät'us, a, um. (Same.) *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to granulation: granulated.

Grán'ül'caul'is, is, e. (*Grānūlum*; *caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Having stem and branches covered with little tubercles.

Grán'ül'ifer, a, um. (*Grānūlum*; *féro*, to bear.) *Conchol.* Bearing granules, as the shell of the *Mitra granulifera*: granuliferous.

Grán'ül'ifor'mis, is, e. (*Grānūlum*; *forma*, likeness.) *Geol.*, *Mineral.* Resembling little grains: granuliform.

Grán'ülös'Itas, ātis, f. (*Grānūlum*.) *Bot.*, *Med.* A mass of small tubercles, like granules: granulosity.

Grán'ülös'us, a, um. (*Grānūlum*, terminal -*osus*.) *Surg.* Having or being full of granules: granulous.

Grán'ūlum, i, n. (Dim. *Grānum*.) *Bot.* A little grain: a granule.

Grán'um, i, n. (As if *Gērānum*, from *géro*, to carry.) *Bot.* A grain

or barleycorn taken from the midst of the ear. *Med. Phar.* The 60th part of a drachm, or 20th of a scruple.

Gráp'e-sug'ar. See *Glucose*.

Gráp'hoid'ēs, adj. (*Γραφίς*, a style; terminal -*idēs*.) *Anat.* Resembling a style; styloid; applied to the styloid process of the temporal bone: graphioid.

Grass. See *Gramen*.

Grättiöl'a Officiñāl'is. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the hedge-hyssop.

Grave Wax. *Chem.* Adipocere.

Grävéd'o, inis, f. (*Grāvis*, heavy.) *Pathol.* A term for *Coryza*.

Gräv'el. (Fr. *Gravelle*.) *Pathol.* Popularly applied either to calculous matter formed in the kidneys, passing off in the urine; or to small distinct calculi or concretions, and even to stone in the bladder itself; also to any pain or difficulty in passing the urine. *Lithiāsīs, is*, or *eos, f.*

Gräv'id Ut'erus. *Obstet.*, *Physiol.* The womb in the impregnated state, or during gestation. *Utérus Grāv'idus.*

Gräv'id'Itas, ātis, f. (*Grāvīdo*, to impregnate.) *Obstet.*, *Physiol.* The condition of a woman who is pregnant: gestation; pregnancy: gravidity.

Gräv'igräd'ius, a, um. (*Grāvis*; *grādior*, to march.) *Zoöl.* Walking with a heavy tread; applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Mammalia*, as the elephant, etc.

Gravim'eter. (*Grāvis*, heavy; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* A measurer of specific gravity. *Gravimētrum, i, n.*

Gravitat'ion. (*Grāvitas*.) *Nat. Philos.* The act of falling, or state of having fallen to the earth, by the laws of gravity. *Grāvitatō, ōnis, f.*

Grāv'ity. (*Grāvis*.) *Nat. Philos.* The cause or power by which bodies naturally tend towards the centre of the earth. *Grāvitas, ātis, f.*

Grāv'ity, Cē'tre of. *Nat. Philos.* A point upon which, if a body were suspended, all its parts would be in *æquilibrio*. *Centrum Grāvitatōis.*

Grāv'ity, Specific. *Chem.*, *Nat.*

The comparative density of one body in regard to another which is taken as the standard.

Green Mil'k. See *Colostrum*.

Green Sick'ness. See *Chlorosis*.

Green Vit'riol. *M. Med.* The sulphate of iron.

Green Wat'ers. *Obstet.* Particularly, the *Lochia*, when of a dark dirty greenish aspect.

Grenād'ia, *α, f. Chem.* A white, crystalline, volatile, and exceedingly sweet substance, neither alkaline nor acid, obtained from the *Punica granatum*: grenadin.

Grey Lot'ion. *Pharm.* The *Lotio nigra*.

Gripp'e. *Pathol.* Fr. name for *Influenza*.

Grit'ty. (*Sax. Groot*, the dust of stones, etc.) See *Sabulous*.

Groc'er's It'ch. *Pathol.* A variety of *Eczema impetiginodes*.

Groin. See *Inguen*.

Groov'ed. See *Striatus*, *Sulcatus*.

Grot'to del Can'e. (*Ital.*) A grotto near Naples, in which carbonic acid gas rises only about 18 inches above the surface of the ground, so that it affects dogs, and such sized animals.

Grow'th. (*Sax. Growan*, to increase.) *Physiol.* Increase or augmentation of the body in all its parts, without reference to number, structure, or function; and so, distinct from, though nearly connected with, *Development*.

Grub. (*Teut. Groben*, to wallow in dirt.) *Entomol.* The larva of insects; also a sort of maggot, hatched from the egg of the beetle kind, or *Scarabei*.

Grum'ous. (*Grumus*; terminal -*ōsus*.) Thickened; clotted; curdled. *Grūmōsus, α, um.*

Grām'us, *i, m.* (*Géro*, to bear.) *Pathol.* A clot of milk, or of blood; a curd.

Guaiāc'i Lign'um. } *M. Med.*
Guaiāc'i Rēs'ina. } Pharmacopœial names (*B. P.*) for the wood and resin of the *Guaiacum officinale*.

Guay'aco. *n.* (*Span. Guayaco.*) Pharmacopœial name for the resin obtained from *Guaiacum officinale*. *See Cinnamon tree.* *A. Linn.*

genus, *Cl. Decandria*, *Ord. Monogymia*. *Juss. Rustacæ.*

Guaiāc'um Officināl'e. *M. Med.* The tree which yields *Guaiacum*.

Guan'o. (*Peruv. Huanu*, dung.) A species of manure now employed; being the excrement of sea-fowl, which had covered the small islands and cliffs on the western side of South America, near the coast; and in some spots lay in such enormous beds as could only be produced by accumulation of thousands of years.

Gub'ernāc'ulum Tes'tis. *Anat.* A fibro-vascular cord between the testis and scrotum in the fœtus.

Guld'er. Popularly, the tendon of a muscle.

Gul'ea Pep'per. See *Capsicum Annuum*.

Gū'la, *α, f.* (*Γεύομαι*, to taste.) *Anat.* The *œsophagus*, or gullet; popularly, the throat.

Gum. *Anat.* See *Gingiva*. *M. Med.* The mucilage of vegetables. *Gummi, n. indecl.*

Gum Arab'ic. See *Gummi Acaciæ*.

Gum Elast'ic. A term for *Caoutchouc*.

Gum'māta. (*Fr. Gomme.*) *Med.* Name given to tumours, containing gum-like contents; found in the *periosteum* of the cranium, and sternum; believed to be produced by the virus of syphilis.

Gum, Red. *Pathol.* Common name for *Strophulus intertinctus*.

Gum, Ran'k Red. *Pathol.* Common name for the *Strophulus confertus*.

Gum, White. *Pathol.* Common name for *Strophulus albidus*.

Gum-boil. See *Parulis*.

Gum-Res'in. The juice of plants mixed with resin, and an extractive matter taken to be a gummy substance; obtained generally by exudation from incision. *Gummi-Resina, α, f.*

Gum'mi Acāc'iæ. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name of gum Arabic, obtained from the *Acacia vera*, and other species of *Acacia*. See *Acaciæ Gummi*.

Gum'mi Rub'rum Gambien'se. *M. Med.* The substance kino.

Gum'mi Scorpīōn'is. } *M.*
Gum'mi Sēa'ēga. } *Med.*
Gum'mi Sēnēgal'en'se. } Names
Gum'mi Sēn'ēka. } for
ni Thēbale'um. } gum

Arabic.

Gunjah. *Med.* The dried plant *Cannabis Indica*.

Gurjun Balsamum. This exudation, which is named *Wood-oil*, comes from the *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*; it has lately been landed as a remedy against leprosy. Used, in the East, same way as *Copaiba*, in *Gonorrhæa*; and externally as an ingredient of ointments for foul ulcers. *Gurjun*, *gurgina*, or *gurjina*. See *Dipterocarpus*.

Gustātiv'us, *a, um.* } (*Gustus*,
Gustātōr'ius, *a, um.* } taste.)

Anat., Physiol. Belonging to the sense of taste: gustative; gustatory.

Gustatory Nerve. (*Gustus*, taste.) *Anat.* The lingual branch of the deep portion of the inferior maxillary, or third branch of the fifth pair of nerves.

Gus'tus, *ūs, m.* (*Γεύομαι*, to taste.) *Physiol.* The sense of taste.

Gut's. (*Sax. Guttos.*) *Anat.* Vulgar term for the intestines, or bowels. *Intestina*, nom. pl. of *Intestinum*, *i, n.*

Gut'ta, *æ, f.* (*Fr. Goutte*, a drop.) *Pharm.* A minim, or the 60th part of a fluid drachm.

Gut'ta Nigra. *Pharm.* The black drop; a preparation of opium, verjuice, nutmeg, and saffron.

Gut'ta Opāca. *Pathol.* The disease cataract.

Per'cha. (*Mal. Gutta*, gum; *percha*—*pertsha*—the tree from which it is obtained.) *Pharmacopœia* name (*B. P.*) for the exuded juice of *Isonandra Gutta*; a tree indigenous to Singapore, collected like caoutchouc, and applicable to many purposes, as splints, etc.

Gut'ta Sērēn'a. *Pathol.* Name for *Amaurosis*, the eye appearing clear and natural.

Guttāt'im. (*Gutta.*) *Pharm.* In prescriptions, drop by drop.

(*Gutta*, a drop; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Drop-bearing; applied to a *Juss. Ord.* (*pl. f.*): guttiferous.

ūris, *n.* (As if from *χέω*, to pour out.) *Anat.* The throat in special reference to the trachea, or windpipe. See *Gula*.

Gymnan'thus, *a, um.* (*Γυμνός*, naked; *ἄθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having naked flowers: *gymnanthous*. See *Nudiflorus*.

Gymnās'ium, *ii, n.* (*Γυμνός.*) *Med.* The place where the *Athlete* and others exercised themselves.

Gymnas'tic. (*Gymnāsium.*) *Med.* Belonging to that branch of science which treats of rules to be observed in all kinds of exercise for procuring health. *Gymnasticus*, *a, um.*

Gymnas'tics. (*Gymnasticus.*) *Med.* The system by which disease was treated, and health maintained through the regular practice of active exercises: *gymnastic medicine*. *Gymnastica*, *æ*, or *Gymnastice*, *es, f.*

Gymnoblas'tus, *a, um.* (*Γυμνός*; *βλαστή*, a germ.) *Bot.* Having a naked germ: *gymnoblastous*.

Gymnocarpus, *a, um.* (*Γυμνός*; *καρπός*, seed.) *Bot.* Having naked seed: *gymnocarpous*.

a, a seed.) *Bot.* Having naked seeds; applied to a *Linn. Ord.* (*pl. n.*), *Cl. Didynamia*: *gymnospermious*, or *gymnospermous*.

Gymnos'tomus, *a, um.* (*Γυμνός*; *στομα*, a mouth.) *Bot.* Applied to several Orders (*pl. m.*) of mosses, in which the orifice of the urn is naked: *gymnostomous*.

Gynæcōlōg'ia, *æ, f.* (*Γυνή*, a woman; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A treatise on woman; and the peculiarities of her constitution, as compared with man: *gynecology*.

Gynæcōlōg'icus, *a, um.* *Physiol.* Belonging to *Gynæcologia*: *gynecological*.

Gynandrius, *a, um.* (*Γυνή*, a woman; *ἄνθρωπος*, a man.) *Bot.* Consisting of male and female; applied to a *Linn. genus* (*pl. n.*), the stamens of which grow upon the pistil: *gynandrious*, or *gynandrous*.

Gyn'aphore. (*Γυνή*; *φορέω*, to bear.) *Bot.* A prolongation of the *receptaculum*, to which the pistil is often attached; a *thecaphore*. *Gynā-*
æ, f.

Gynatres'ia, *æ*, f. (Γυνή; ἄ, neg.; τέρειν, to perforate.) *Pathol., Physiol., Surg.* Term for obliteration; also for imperforation of the vagina: gynatresy.

is, or *eos*, f. (Γυνή; *s*, a base.) *Bot.* The base of a solitary style, which is tumid, and divided into separate cells.

, i. n.
to bear.) *Bot.* The stem of a carpel; the *Corpophorum* of Link: a gynophore.

Gyp'sum, (Γύψος.) *Chem.* The sulphate of lime, or *plaster of Paris*. *Gypsum*, *i*, n.

Gyr'ans, *tis*, part. (*Gyro*, to turn about.) *Bot.* Turning about; rotating itself: gyrant.

Gyrat'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Gyro*.) *Pathol.* The sensation of dizziness: gyration.

Gyrat'us, *a*, *um*. (*Gyro*.) *Bot.* Turned about: gyrated.

Gyrencēph'ālus, *a*, *um*. (Γυρίωω, to wind; ἐγκέφαλον, the brain.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to a sub-class (n. pl.) of *Mammalia* having the brain convoluted, but in less degree than in man: gyrencephalous.

Gyr'l. (Pl. of *Gyrus*, a circuit.) *Anat.* The convolutions of the brain.

Gyrōs'us, *a*, *um*. (Γυρός, a circle; terminal -ωδης.) *Bot.* Having, or full of circles: gyrous.

H.

H. S. *Med.* For *Hora somni*, or bed-time.

Hab'it. (*Hābito*, to have often.) A power of doing anything with facility, acquired by long and frequent repetition of the same action. *Hābitus*, *is*, m. See *Hexis*.

Hab'itat. (*Hābito*, to dwell.) *Bot., Zool.* It dwells; applied to a place where it is known a plant best grows, or an animal is generally found.

Hadrōmān'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἀβρός, light or gay; μανία, madness.) *Pathol.* Delirium in which the patient appears as if cheerful, or merry.

(Αἷμα, blood.) *Med.* A prefix denoting reference to blood.

Hæ'macyanin'a. See *Hæmatocyanina*.

i, n.
δύναμις, power; μέτρον, a measure.) *Physiol.* An instrument for calculating the force of the blood circulation: a hemodynamometer.

Hæ'māgōg'us, *a*, *um*. (*Hæma*; ἄγω, to expel.) *Pathol.* Applied to medicines (pl. n.) favouring the access of the *catamenia*, or the hæmorrhoidal discharge: hemagogue.

Hæ'm'al Ax'is. *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the central large trunks of the vascular system.

Hæ'm'al Spine. *Comp. Anat.*

Used, by Owen, for the homologue of the *sternum* and ensiform cartilage, or (in the abdomen) the *linea alba*.

Hæ'māleucin'a, *æ*, f. (λευκός, white.) *Physiol.* The buffy coat, or fibrin of the blood: hema-leucin.

Hæ'mālōp'ia, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα; ὀπτομαί, to see.) *Pathol.* A disease of the eyes, in which every object appears of a blood colour: hemalopy.

Hæ'māphæin'a, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα; φαῖος, of a fawn colour.) *Chem.* The substance which gives the pale amber colour to urine: hema-phein.

Hæ'māpōp'hŷsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα; ἀποφώω, to be sprung from.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the *laminae* of a *vertebra*, which form an irregular canal, lodging the *hæmal axis*; also, the homologue of the cartilage of a rib, or its sternal portion.

Hæ'masthenos'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα; ἀσθένεια, debility.) *Pathol.* Poverty or deterioration of the blood: hemasthenosis.

Hæ'mat-. Same as *hæm-*, *es*, f. (Αἷμα; γῆ, a vomiting.) *Pathol.* Vomiting of blood. See *Hæmatemesis*.

Hæ'mātanglōn'ōsus, *i*, f. } (Αἷμα; *μα*;

ἀγγείον, a vessel; νόσος, a disease.) *Pathol.* Disease of the blood-vessels. See *Hæmatangiosis*.

Hæmätāpōr'ia, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* Same as *Hæmatangionosis*.

Hæmätāpōr'ia, *æ*, *f.* (Αἷμα; ἀπορία, defect.) Same as *Anæmia*.

Hæmätāpōr'icus, *a*, *um.* Belonging to *Hæmatoporia*: hematorporic.

Hæmätāporrhōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Αἷμα; ἀπό, from; ὀρρῶς, serum.) *Pathol.* The separation of serum from the blood, as in the profuse discharges of *Cholera*. See *Hæmatorrhosis*.

Hæmätāpos'tāsis, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Αἷμα; ἀπόστασις, a departure.) *Pathol.* *Metastasis*, or transposition of the blood to another part.

Hæmätāpostāt'icus, *a*, *um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hæmatapostasis*: hematopostatic.

Hæmätion, *n.* (Αἷμα; ἔλαιον, oil.) *Physiol.* A concrete oil existing in the blood.

Hæmätēm'esis, *is*, *f.* (Αἷμα; ἐμέω, to vomit.) *Pathol.* Vomiting of blood. See *Hæmatanagoge*.

Hæmätēmēt'icus, *a*, *um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hæmatemesis*: hematemic.

Hæmätēmēt'icus, *es*, *f.* (introduction.) *Pathol.* Congestion of blood in a part.

Hæmätēr'mus, *a*, *um.* (Αἷμα; θερμή, heat.) *Zool.* Having warm blood: hemathermous.

Hæmätidrhōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Αἷμα; ἱδρωσις, a sweating.) *Pathol.* An oozing of blood-coloured perspiration.

Hæmathor'ax. See *Hæmatothorax*.

Hæmätis'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* Same as *Hæmatonosis*.

Hæmät'ica, *æ*, *f.* (Αἷμα.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of the blood; a term similar to *Hæmatologia*: hematics.

Hæmät'icus, *a*, *um.* (Αἷμα.) *Physiol.* Belonging to the blood: hematic.

Hæmätin'. See following.

Hæmätin'a, *æ*, *f.* (Αἷμα.) *Chem.* The colouring matter of logwood, from its resemblance to blood: hematin. See *Hæmatoxina*, *Hæmatoxylin*.

Hæmätinār'ia. (Same.) Same as *Hæmaturia*.

Hæmätis'chēsis, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Αἷμα; στέω, to repress.) *Pathol.* Stoppage of discharges of blood: hematischesis.

Hæmätischēt'icus, *a*, *um.* Belonging to *Hæmatischesis*: hematischetic.

Hæmätis'thmicus, *a*, *um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hæmatisthmus*: hematisthmic.

Hæmätis'thmus, *is*, *i*, *m.* (Αἷμα; ἰσθμός, the fauces.) *Pathol.* Hæmorrhage from the fauces.

Hæmätit'is, *is*, or *æ*, *m.* (Αἷμα.) *Mineral.* The blood-stone; a species of iron ore which exists profusely in the Furness district of Lancashire: a hematite.

Hæmätitis, *f.* (Αἷμα, terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the blood.

Same as *Hæma-*.

Hæmätit'is, *a*, *um.* (Αἷμα; , fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruit spotted with red: hematocarpons.

Hæmät'ocel'is, *es*, *f.* (Αἷμα; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Enlargement of the scrotum, from blood being within one or other of its tunics: hematocoele.

Hæmätocēp'ia, *i*, *m.* (Αἷμα; κεφαλή, the head.) *Physiol.* A monster-fœtus, in which effusion of blood into the cerebral hemispheres has produced a marked deformity.

Hæmätōchez'ia, *æ*, *f.* (Αἷμα; χέζω, to evacuate the bowels.) *Pathol.* A bloody stool.

Hæmätōcel'ia, *æ*, *f.* (Αἷμα; κοιλία, the belly.) *Pathol.* Effusion or escape of blood into the peritoneal cavity.

Hæmätōcol'pus, *i*, *m.* (κόλπος, a sinus.) *Pathol., Physiol.* Effusion of blood from the *vagina*; or a collection of blood, or menstrual secretion there.

Hæmätōcyan'ina, *æ*, *f.* (Αἷμα; κύανος, blue.) *Chem.* The blue colouring matter of the blood: hematocyanin.

Hæmätocyst, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Αἷμα; κύστις, a bladder.) *Pathol.* A cyst containing blood; also, effusion of blood into the urinary bladder; also, encysted *Hæmatoma*: a hematocyst. See *Hæmatoma*.

Hæmätöd'ēs, adj. (Αἷμα; terminal -ώδης.) *Pathol.* Having, or full of, blood: hematose.

Hæmatodýn'amom'eter. See *Hæmadynamometer*.

Hæmatoglobúll'n'a, *æ*, f. *Physiol.* Same as *Globulina*.

Hæmatogrāp'hia, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα; ἔφω, to write.) *Physiol.* A treatise on the blood, its nature and quality: hematography.

Hæmatoid'ēs, adj. (Αἷμα; terminal -ιδής.) *Mineral.* Resembling blood: hematoid.

Hæmatológ'ia, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The history of the nature and constitution of the blood: hematology.

Hæmatóm'a, *âtis*, n. (Αἱματώω, to turn into blood.) *Surg. Pathol.* A bloody tumour: a hematome; sometimes induced through careless operating, in v-nesection.

Hæmatómätös'us, *a*, *um*. *Surg. Pathol.* Having, or full of *Hæmatoma*: hematomatous.

Hæmatómētác'hysis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα; μετά, beyond; χύσις, an effusion.) *Surg.* Transfusion of blood: hematometachysis.

Hæmatómēt'ra, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα; μήτρα, the womb.) *Pathol.* A filling of the womb with blood.

Hæmatómētr'ia, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα; μετρέω, to measure.) *Physiol.* The measuring of the force of the blood in its course: hematology.

Hæmatóm'ētrum. (Αἷμα; μέτρον, a measure.) *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the force of blood: hematometer.

Hæmatóm'phalócēl'e, *es*, f. (Αἷμα; ὀμφαλός, the navel; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Tumour at the navel, turgid with blood: hematomphalocoele.

Hæm' n'ýces, *ētis*, or *i*, f. (μύκης, a fungus.) *Pathol.* *Fungus hæmatodes*, or bloody fungus.

Hæmatón'ösus, *i*, f. (δύσος, disease.) *Pathol.* Disease of the blood. See *Hæmopathia*.

Hæmatópericard'ium, *ii*, n. (Αἷμα, blood; pericardium.) *Pathol.* Effusion of blood into the *pericardium*.

Hæmatóphyl'us, *a*, *um*

, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves tinged with a blood-colour: hemato-phyllous.

Hæmatoplas'ma, *âtis*, n. (Αἷμα; πλάσμα, a formation.) *Physiol.* The plastic principle in the blood.

Hæmatópoies'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα; ποίησις, a making.) *Physiol.* Assimilation of the chyle to blood; same as *Hæmatosis*.

Hæmatópoiet'icus, *a*, *um*. *Physiol.* Belonging to *Hæmatopoesis*; hematopoietic.

Hæmatóptýs'ia. } *Pathol.* The
Hæmatóptýsis. } same as *Hæ-*
moptysis.

Hæmátor'rháchis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα; ῥάχis, the spine.) *Pathol.* Effusion of blood into the spine, or into the *theca* of the spinal marrow.

Hæmátorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα; ῥέω, to flow.) *Surg. Pathol.* A passive flowing of blood, hemorrhage: hematorrhœa.

Hæmatósln'a, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα.) *Chem., Physiol.* The colouring matter of the blood: hematosin.

Hæmatós'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἱματώω, to make bloody.) *Physiol.* Atmospherization of the blood; aëration; formation of blood. *Pathol.* A flow, or flux of blood; a hemorrhage.

Hæmatóspil'ia, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα; σπίλος, a spot.) *Pathol.* Name for *Purpura hæmorrhagica*.

Hæmatóspóngós'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Pathol.* The formation or growth of *Hæmatospongius*.

Hæmatóspóngus, *i*, m. (Αἷμα; σπόγγος, a sponge.) *Pathol.* *Fungus hæmatodes*, or bloody fungus. See *Hæmatomyces*.

Hæmatósymphórēs'is, }
is, or *eos*, f. }

Hæmatósynägög'e, *es*, f. }
s, a collected multitude; συναγωγή, a collection.) *Pathol.* Congestion of blood. See *Hæmatopagoge*.

Hæmatothor'ax. See *Hæmatothorax*.

Hæmatotox'icus, *a*, *um*. }
Hæmatox'icus, *a*, *um*. }

cum, poison.) *Pathol.* Belonging to a vitiated state of the blood: hematotoxic; hematotoxic.

Hæmatóxln'a. } Same as *Hæ-*
Hæmatóxýll'n'a. } *matina*.

Hæ'mätöx'ÿlon, *i*, *n*. (Αἷμα; ξύλον, wood.) Pharmacopœial name of the wood of *Hæmatoxylin Campêcheianum*; the *Hæmatoxyli lignum*, or logwood. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Decandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Leguminosæ*. See *Hæmatoxylin*.

Hæ'mätöx'ÿlon Campêchiân' *um*. *M. Med.* The logwood tree.

Hæ'mätöx'ÿll Lig'num. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of logwood.

Hæ'mätözö'on, *i*, *n*. (Αἷμα; ζῶον, an animal.) *Physiol.* An animalcule discovered in the blood.

Hæ'mätür's'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. } (Αἷμα; *μα*; οὐρον, the urine.) *Pathol.* A disease in which blood is discharged with urine.

Hæ'mätür'icus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hæmaturia*: hæmaturic.

Hæ'midros'is. See *Hæmathidrosis*.

Hæ'mo-. See *Hæma-*.

Hæ'momet'rûm. See *Hæmatometrum*.

Hæ'moproc'tos. } (Αἷμα; *μα*; *πρωκτός*, the anus.) *Pathol.* Discharge of blood from the bowels.

Hæ'mop'ÿcus, *a*, *um*. Belonging to *Hæmoptoe* or *Hæmoptysis*: hæmoptic.

Hæ'moptöc'us. See *Hæmopticus*.

Hæ'mop'töc, *es*, *f*. } (Αἷμα; πτύω, to spit.)

Hæ'mop'tÿsis, *is*, *f*. } *Pathol.* A spitting of blood; hæmorrhage from the lungs. A genus, Ord. *Hæmorrhagiæ*, Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Hæ'morrhäg'ia, *e*, *f*. (Αἷμα; ῥήγναι, to burst.) *Surg. Pathol.* Bursting forth or flowing of blood, from whatever cause: hæmorrhage, or hæmorrhagy. In pl., an Ord., Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Hæ'morrhäg'icus, *a*, *um*. *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to hæmorrhage: hæmorrhagic.

Hæ'morrhîn'ia, *e*, *f*. (Αἷμα; ῥιν, the nose.) *Pathol.* Same as *Epistaxis*.

Hæ'morrhöc'us, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hæmorrhæa*: hæmorrhöic.

Hæ'morrhöidäl'is, *is*, *e*. (*Hæmorrhoides*, piles.) *Surg. Pathol.*

Belonging to hæmorrhoids, or piles: hæmorrhöidal.

Hæ'morrhöid'eus, *a*, *um*. Same as *Hæmorrhöidalis*.

Hæ'morrhöis', *ides*, *f*. (Αἷμα; ῥέω, to flow.) *Surg. Pathol.* (Pl.) The piles: a hæmorrhoid. A genus, Ord. *Hæmorrhagiæ*, Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Hæ'mospäs'ia, *e*, *f*. (Αἷμα; σπᾶω, to draw to.) *Surg.* The forming of a vacuum over a considerable surface of the body; in the mode, but as an extension of the principle of dry cupping: hæmospasy.

Hæ'mostäs'ia, *e*, *f*. } (Αἷμα; *μα*; στάσις, a standing.) *Pathol.* A stoppage, or stagnation of the blood, as in an inflamed part.

Hæ'mostät'ica, *e*, *f*. (Αἷμα; στατική, the science of weights.) *Physiol.* The power or motion of the blood; and the laws by which its circulation is regulated in the vessels of the body: hæmostatics.

Hæ'mostät'icus, *a*, *um*. *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Hæmostasia*, or *Hæmostasis*. Applied to means employed for stanching or arresting hæmorrhage; styptic: hæmostatic.

Hæ'mötëx'ia, *e*, *f*. } (Αἷμα; *μα*; *τῆξις*, a dissolution.) *Pathol.* Dissolution or liquefaction of the blood.

Hæ'möthör'ax, *âcis*, *f*. (Αἷμα; θώραξ, the chest.) *Pathol.* The escape of blood into the thorax, through a wound or otherwise; properly *Hæmatothorax*.

Hæ'motöx'icus. See *Hæmatotoxicus*.

Hæmëm'annism. The *Homœopathic doctrine*.

Hair. See *Capillus*, *Pilus*.

Hair, *Fal'ling off of*. See *Deaunum Capillorum*.

Hair-like. See *Capillary*.

Hairy. See *Hirsutus*, *Hirtus*.

Hairy Scalp. *Anat.* That portion of the integument of the head which is covered with hair. See *Trichoton*.

Hal'berd-shr ed. See *Hastatus*.

Hal'ihoo. (Scot., corr. *Holy hood*.) *Obstet.* Vernacular for the caul, which was carefully preserved

by the superstitious, for the many virtues attributed to it.

Hal'igrap'hia. See *Halographia*.

Hālīt'us, ūs, m. (*Hālo*, to breathe out.) Vapour, or breath. See *Spiritus*.

Hal'lucinat'ion. (*Hallūcīnor*, to mistake.) Mental error, mistake, or foolish imagination. *Hallūcīnātio, ōnis, f.*

Hāl'ō, ōnis, m. (*ἄλλος*, a circle.) *Anat.* The *Areola*, or tawny circle around the female nipple; often indicative of pregnancy. *Astron.* The circle which surrounds the sun, moon, or stars, when their rays are refracted in their passage through a mist. *Pathol.* The red margin around pustules, also named *areola*.

Hālōgēn'tum, ii, n. (*ἅλς*, a salt; *γέννω*, to produce.) *Chem.* A term for chlorine: halogen.

Hālōgrāp'hia, æ, f. (Same; *γράφω*, to write.) *Chem.* A description of salts: halography.

Hāl'oid. (*ἅλς*, terminal *-īdēs*.) *Chem.* Applied to salts compounded of metals with chlorine, iodine, bromine (but not to compounds of oxygen and sulphur), because similar in construction to common salt. *Hālōīdēs*, adj.

Hālōlōg'ia, æ, f. (*ἅλς*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Chem.* A treatise on the salts: halology.

Hālōmēt'rūm, i, n. (*ἅλς*; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Chem.* An instrument for measuring the forms, angles, etc., of salts: a halometer.

Hālōp'hilus, a, um. (*ἅλς*; *φίλεω*, to love.) *Bot.* Growing in a soil impregnated with salt: halophilous.

Hālōp'hýtōn'. } (*ἅλς*; *φυτὸν*, a plant.)

Hālōp'hýtūm', i, n. } a plant.)

Bot. A plant; sapling; thus named.

Hālur'gia, æ, f. (*ἅλς*; *ἔργον*, a work.) *Chem.* The process of forming, extracting, or producing salts: halurgy.

Hāmāt'us, a, um. (*Hāmus*, a hook.) *Bot.* Having a hook; hamate.

Hām'is'or'mis, is, e. (*Hāmus*; *forma*, a resemblance.) *Bot.* Resembling a hook: hamiform.

Hām'ig'ērus, a, um. (*Hāmus*; *ἔγω*, to carry.) *Bot.* Bearing hooks; hamigerous.

Hām'ōs'us, a, um. (*Hāmus*; terminal *ōsus*.) *Bot.* Having a hooked appearance: hamose.

Ham'string, Out'er. *Anat.* The *Biceps flexor cruris* muscle.

Ham'ular. (*Hāmulus*.) Belonging to a hook. *Hāmūlārus, is, e.*

Hām'ūlōs'us, a, um. (*Hāmūlus*, a little hook; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Anat., Bot.* Having little hooks; hamulous.

Hām'ūlus, i, m. (Dim. *Hāmus*.) *Anat.* The hook-like portion of the, pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone; a little hook may be applied to any similar object, natural or artificial.

Har'd. (Sax.) *Anat.* The organ of prehension in man. *Ornithol.* The third portion of the anterior extremity which supports the wing, having one finger, and vestiges of two others. *Manus, ūs, m.*

Har'dul. See *Manipulus*, *Pugillus*.

Har'ging. (Sax. *Hangan*, to hang.) Suspension by the neck, causing *Asphyria suffocationis*. *Suspensio, ōnis, f.* *Bot.* See *Cernuus*, *Dependens*, *Pendulus*.

Hap'la-. } (*ἁπλός*, simple.) A
Hap'lo-. } prefix compounded
with terms signifying uncomplicated.

Hap'tōt'ica, æ, f. (*ἅπτομαι*, to touch) *Physiol.* The doctrine of the phenomena of touch, or sensation: haptotics.

Hardē'rī Glan'dūla. *Comp. Anat.* A gland in ruminant and pachydermatous quadrupeds; and in birds, near the inner angle of the eye.

Hare-llp. *Surg.* A congenital cleft, or division of one, or both lips; most frequently the upper, and sometimes double. *Lābium Lēpōrīnum*; often involving the palate.

Harmōn'ia, æ, f. (*ἁρμόζω*, to adapt.) *Anat.* A variety of *Synarthrosis*, denoting a simple joining together, as the nasal and other bones of the face: harmony.

Hart'shorn. *M. Med.* The horn of certain kinds of the hart, or stag. The substance *Cornu Cervi*. *Pharm.* Popular name for *Liquor Ammoniac* (B. P.) *Ammoniac Aquæ*.

Has'hish. *Bot., Med.* The *Cannabis Indica*.

Hastāt'us, a, um. (*Hasta*, a spear.) *Bot.* Like a spear, or halberd: hastate. See *Lanceolatus*.

Hastifol'ius, a, um. (*Hasta*; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having hastiform leaves: hastifolious.

Hastiformis. (*Hasta*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a spear: hastiform.

Hat'chet-shap'ed. See *Dolabrisformis*.

Haut'ch. (Fr. *Hanche*.) *Anat.* That part of the body between the ribs and thigh; the hip; the buttock. *Clunis, is, f.*

Haus't. *Pharm.* For *Haustus*, a draught.

Haus'tus, ūs, m. (*Haurio*, to drink greedily.) *Pharm.* A liquid preparation forming one dose, generally about two ounces in quantity; a draught.

Hau't Mal'. *Pathol.* A French term for epilepsy in its full development. See *Epilepsy, Spinal*.

Hav'er. (Probably *Icelandic*.) Oats.

Hav'er Bread. Bread made of ground oats. Name given in Cumberland for oat-cakes.

Haver'i Glan'dūlæ. *Anat.* Glands about the synovial membrane of joints, first described by Haver.

Hay Ast'hma. Same as following.

Hay Fev'er. *Med.* Popular name for that form of *catarrh*, to which many persons are liable in summer—supposing it to be caused by hay-effluvium.

Head. (Sax. *Heafod*, the head.) *Anat.* Distinguished into *cranium* and face. Applied to the upper end of a long bone, the origin of a muscle, the beginning of a part; and any round protuberance which can be supposed to resemble a head. *Cūput, itis, n.*

Head'ache. *Pathol.* Pain in the head, differently denominated according to the part affected, or its cause. *Cēphālalgia, æ, f.*

Head'ed. See *Capitatus, Capitulatus*.

Heal'th. (Sax. *Hæl*.) The proper disposition and condition of the

several parts of the body, for performing their functions without impediment or sensation of weariness. *Sāntas, ātis, f.*

Heal'thy Pus. *Surg.* That discharged from abscesses, the result of phlegmonous inflammation; or from wounds and ulcers in the healing state; laudable pus.

Hear'ing. (Sax. *Hyran*, to hear.) *Physiol.* That sense by which sounds are distinguished, the organ of which is the ear. *Auditus, ūs, m.*

Hear't. (Sax. *Heorte*.) *Anat.* A hollow powerfully muscular viscus; situated between the lungs, but more under the left one, and enclosed in the *pericardium*; from which proceeds the circulation of the blood. *Cor, dis, n.* See *Cardia*.

Hear't-bur'n. *Pathol.* Popular name for *Cardialgia*.

Hear't-shap'ed. See *Cordatus*.

Heat. See *Calor, Caloric*.

Heat, Ab'solut'e. *Chem.* The whole quantity of caloric existing in a body; absolute caloric.

Heat, Animal'. See *Calor Animalis*.

Heat, Free. *Chem.* See *Caloric, Free; Caluma*.

Heat, Lat'ent. See *Caloric, Latent*.

Heat, Pric'kly. *Pathol.* Common term for the *Lichen tropicus*.

Heat, Sen'sible. See *Caloric, Free*.

Heat, Vit'al. See *Calor Animalis*.

Heat-spots. See *Æstates*.

Hēbean'thus, a, um. (Ἠβη, down; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having tomentose corols: hebeanthous.

Hēbēcar'pus, a, um. (Ἠβη; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having pubescent fruits: hebecarpous.

Hēbēc'lādus, a, um. (Ἠβη; κλάδος, a branch.) *Bot.* Having pubescent branches: hebecladous.

Hēbēg'ynus, a, um. (Ἠβη; γυνή, a woman.) *Bot.* Having pubescent ovaries: hebegynous.

Hēbēpēt'ālus, a, um. (Ἠβη; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having pubescent petals: hebepetalous.

Hēbēt'icus, a, um. (Ἠβη, puberty.) *Physiol.* Belonging to puberty; youthful: hebetic.

Hēbēt'is, f. (*Hēbēto*, to

make dull.) *Pathol.* Dulness, or insensibility: hebetude.

a, um. (ἑκατὸν, a hundred; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves composed of a hundred pairs of folioles: hecatophyllous.

Hectic. (ἑξίς, habit.) *Physiol.* Belonging to habit of body. *Hecticus, a, um.*

Hect'ic Fev'er. *Pathol.* A slow insidious fever, idiopathic, or symptomatic; the latter arising in consequence of some incurable local disease. *Febris Hectica.*

Hecticōp'ýra, a, f. } (ἑξίς; **Hecticōp'ýrētos', i, m.** } πῦρ, or πυρετός, a fever.) *Pathol.* Hectic fever.

Hect'ōgram'me. (ἑκατόν, a hundred; *gramme.*) 100 grammes, equal to 3 oz. 8 dr. 2·152 gr. avoirdupois. *Hectogramma, átis, n.*

Hect'tolit're. (ἑκατόν; λίτρε.) 100 litres, equal to 3·5377 English cubic feet; or 22 Imperial gallons; or 2½ Imperial bushels.

Hect'ometre. (ἑκατόν; *metre.*) 100 metres, or 109 yds. 1 foot 1 inch.

Hedérac'eus, a, um. (*Hedera*, the ivy-tree.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement, as in the *Hedera*; applied to a *Juss. Ord.* (pl. f.): hederaceous.

Hed'ge-Hys'sop. *M. Med.* Common name for *Gratiola officinalis*.

Helcōc'ace, es, f. (ἑλκος, an ulcer; κάκη, corruption.) *Pathol.* Malignant ulcer.

Helcōdēs, adj. (ἑλκος; terminal *Pathol.* Having, or full of, ulcers: helcose.

itis, n. (ἑλκος; οἶδημα, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Ulcerous œdema, or œdematous ulceration.

Helcoid'ēs, adj. (ἑλκος; terminal -*idēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling an ulcer: helcoid.

(ἑλκος; a discourse.) *Pathol.* A history of ulcers: helcology.

Helcōmēn'ia, a, f. (ἑλκος; μήν, a month.) *Pathol.* Aberration, or *metastasis* of the *catamenia* to an ulcer: helcomenia.

Helcōp'ththal'mia, a, f. (ἑλκος; *Pathol.* Ulcerous ophthalmia: helcophthalmia.

Helcōs'is, is, or eos, f. (ἑλκος.) *Pathol.* The progress of ulceration.

Hēlicod'ēs, adj. (*Hēlix*, a wind-ing; terminal -*ēsus.*) *Anat.* Having or full of windings: helicose.

Hēlicoid'ēs, adj. (*Hēlix*; terminal -*idēs.*) Resembling that which is spiral: heliocoid.

Hēlic'ulus, i, m. (Dim. *Hēlix*, a circuit.) *Bot.* The spiral vessels (pl.) of plants: a helicule.

Hellocen'tric. (ἥλιος, the sun; *κεντρικός*, centric.) *Astron.* Having the sun for the centre, or point of observation. *Heliocentricus, a, um.*

Hēlioid'ēs, adj. (ἥλιος; terminal -*idēs.*) Resembling the sun: helioid.

i, m. (ἥλιος; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for measuring the apparent diameter of the sun: a heliometer.

a, um. (ἥλιος; σκοπέω, to regard.) *Bot.* That which regards the sun: helioscopious.

Hēlioscop'ium, ii, n. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for observing the sun: a helioscope.

Hēliotrópis'mus, i, m. (ἥλιος; *τρέπω*, to turn; terminal -*ismus.*) *Bot.* That faculty by which certain plants constantly turn their flowers to the sun: heliotropism.

Hēliotrópius, a, um. (ἥλιος; *τρέπω*.) *Bot.* Applied to plants the flowers of which turn constantly towards the sun: heliotropious.

Hēlix, icis, m. (ἑλῖξ, from *εἰλέω*, to wind about.) *Anat.* The outer border of the *Pinna*, or external ear. *Zool.* A genus of *Mollusca*, *Ord. Pulmonea*; the snail.

Hellēbōrāceus, a, um. *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts as in *Helleborus*: helleboraceous.

Hellebore. (ἑλλέβορος.) *Bot.* The genus *Helleborus*. See *Veratrum Viridis Radix* (B. P.).

Hellēbōreus, a, um. *Bot.* Belonging to *Helleborus*: helleboreous.

Hellēbōrus, i, m. (ἑλεῖν, to destroy; *βορὰ*, fodder.) Pharmacopœial name for the rhizome of *Helleborus officinalis*, or *H. Niger*; the *Hellebori Nigri Radix*. A *Linn.* genus, *Cl. Polyandria*, *Ord. Polygynia*. *Juss. Ranunculaceae.*

Hellēbōrus Al'bus. *M. Med.* The Pharmacopœial name of white

hellebore root. See *Veratrum Album*.

Hellēbōrus Nig'er. } *M.*

Hellēbōrus Officināl'is. } *Med.*

Black hellebore, or Christmas rose; also named *Melampodium*.

Helmet-shaped. See *Galeatus*.

Helminthogō'us, *a, um.* (ἑλμινς, a worm; ἄγω, to drive out.) *Pharm.* Same as *Anthelmintic*: helminthagogue.

Helmin'thia, *æ, f.* (ἑλμινς.) *Pathol.* A class of worms found within the human intestines.

Helminthias'is, *is, f.* *Pathol.* The breeding of worms, or their larvæ, in any part of the body.

Helmin'thic. (ἑλμινς.) Belonging to worms. *Helminthicus, a, um.*

Helminthōdēs, *adj.* (ἑλμινς; terminal -ώδης.) *Pathol.* Having or full of worms: helminthous.

Helminthoidēs, *adj.* (ἑλμινς; terminal -ιδēs.) *Pathol.* Resembling the worm: helminthoid.

Helminthōlōgia, *æ, f.* (ἑλμινς; λόγος, a discourse.) *Zoöl.* A treatise on worms, more particularly intestinal worms: helminthology.

Helminthophth'is, *is, or eos, f.* (ἑλμινς; φθίσις, a wasting.) *Pathol.* *Tabes verminosa*, or wasting from the presence of intestinal worms.

Helminthōpyra, *æ, f.* (ἑλμινς; πυρετός, a fever.) *Pathol.* Worm-fever: helminthopyre.

Helminthōthēcus, *a, um.* (ἑλμινς; θήκη, a sheath.) *Bot.* Having cylindrical, vermiform seeds.

Hēlōb'ius, *a, um.* (ἑλος, a marsh; βίος, life.) *Bot.* Living on moisture, aquatic: helobious.

Hēlōdēs, *adj.* (ἑλος, a swamp; terminal -ώδης.) Having or full of moisture. *Pathol.* Applied to a fever with profuse sweating; also, to marsh fever: helous.

Hēlōpyra, *æ, f.* (ἑλος; πυρετός, a fever.) *Pathol.* Marsh or swamp-fever: helopyre.

Hemacyan'ia. See *Hæmatocyanina*, and all similar diphthongal analogues.

Hēmērālōp'ia, *æ, f.* (ἡμέρα, a day; ὤψ, the eye.) A defect of vision, by which objects are seen only in broad daylight; day-sight; night-blindness: hemeralopy.

Hēmērāphōnia, *æ, f.* (ἡμέρα; ἄ, priv.; φωνή, the voice.) *Pathol.* Loss of voice during the day.

Hēmērōdrōmus, *a, um.* (ἡμέρα; δρόμος, a course.) *Pathol.* Applied to a fever, the same as *Ephemerus*: hemerodromal.

Hēmērōtyphlōsis, *is, or eos, f.* (ἡμέρα; τύφλωσις, blindness.) *Pathol.* Day-blindness, or *Nyctalopia*.

Hēmīcarpus, *i, m.* (ἡμισυς, the half; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Each portion of a fruit, naturally separated into halves: a hemicarp.

Hēmīcēphālus, *i, m.* (ἡμισυς; κεφαλή, a head.) *Physiol.* A monster-fœtus with half a head.

Hēmīcrānia, *æ, f.* (ἡμισυς; κρανίον, the head.) *Pathol.* A severe pain, generally hysterical, nervous, or bilious, affecting one side of the head; a megrium.

Hēmīcrānicus, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hemicrania*: hemicranic.

Hemīdesmī Rādix. (ἡμισυς, half; δέσμος, a ligament.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of the root of *Hemidesmus Indicus*. *Hemidesmus* root.

Hēmīēd'ricus, *a, um.* (ἡμισυς; ἑδρα, a base.) *Crystall.* Having half faces, or facets: hemiedric.

Hēmīōpal'gia, *æ, f.* (ἡμισυς; ὤψ, the eye; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Hemieranic pain of the eye: hemiopalgy.

Hēmīōp'ia, *æ, f.* } (ἡμισυς; **Hēmīōp'sia**, *æ, f.* } ὀπτασία,

vision, sight.) *Surg. Pathol.* Defect of vision, under which only the half of objects is seen: hemiopy; hemiopsy.

Hēmīplēg'ia, *æ, f.* } (ἡμισυς; **Hēmīplex'ia**, *æ, f.* } πλήσσω, to

strike.) *Pathol.* Paralysis, affecting one-half of the body (perpendicularly divided); *paralysis hemiplegica*.

Hēmīplēg'icus, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hemiplegia*: hemiplegic: hemiplexic.

Hēmīplex'icr'. See *Hemiplegicus*.

Hēmīp'tērōlōg'ia, *æ, f.* (ἡμισυς; πτέρον, a wing; λόγος, a discourse.) *Entomol.* A treatise on the *Hemiptera*: hemipterology.

Hēmit'ēras, *a, um.* (ἡμίς; πτερόν, a wing.) *Entomol.* Half-winged; applied to an *Ord.* (pl. n.) of *Insecta*: hemipterous.

Hēmit'rōpus, *a, um.* (ἡμίς; τρέπω, to turn.) *Crystall.* Applied to a crystal formed of two halves regularly united, but as if the superior had undergone a half revolution upon the inferior: hemitropous.

Hem'lock. *M. Med.* The *Conium maculatum*.

Hem'lock Pit'ch. *M. Med.* The *Pice Canadensis*.

Hemodyn'namom'etēr. See *Hæmodynamometrum*, and similar diphthongal analogues.

Hen-blin'dness. *Pathol.* *Nyctalopia*, because hens are said to be subject to it.

Hen'bane, Blac'k. *M. Med.* The *Hyoscyamus Niger*.

Hendec'agon. (ἑνδεκα, eleven; γωνία, an angle.) *Geom.* A figure of 11 equal angles and sides. *Hendecágōnum*, *i, n.*

Hēp'ar, ātis, n. (ἥπαρ.) *Anat.* The liver, or organ which secretes the bile. See *Jecur*.

Hēpāt'al'gia, *æ, f.* (ἥπαρ; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain affecting the liver: hepatalgy. See *Hepatodynia*.

Hēpāt'aux'e, *es, f.* (ἥπαρ; αὐξη, increase.) *Pathol.* Enlargement of the liver.

Hēpātēphrax'is, *is, or eos, f.* (ἥπαρ; ἐμφραξις, obstruction.) *Pathol.* Obstruction of the liver.

Hēpāthē'morrhag'ia, *æ, f.* (ἥπαρ; αἱμορραγία, an eruption of blood.) *Pathol.* Hemorrhage from the liver: hepathemorrhage.

Hēpāthēlcōs'is, *is, or eos, f.* (ἥπαρ; ἑλκωσις, ulceration.) *Pathol.* Ulceration of the liver.

Hepāt'ic. (ἥπαρ.) *Anat.* Belonging to the liver; applied to vessels, ducts, etc. *Hepāticus*, *a, um.*

Hēpāt'icōcōl'ic'us, *a, um.* (ἥπατικός; κόλις, of the colon.) *Anat.* Belonging to the liver and colon: hepaticocolic.

Hēpāticōrēnāl'is, *is, e.* (ἥπατικός; renālis, of the kidney.) *Anat.* Belonging to the liver and kidney: hepaticorenal.

Hēpāt'ic'us, *a, um.* (ἥπαρ.) *Anat.* Belonging to the liver: hepatic.

Hēpātirrhe'a, *æ, f.* (ἥπαρ; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A purging, with bilious evacuations. See *Hepatorrhæa*.

Hepatisat'ion. (ἥπαρ.) A change of structure in the lungs, or other texture, into a liver-like substance. *Hēpātisatio*, *ōnis, f.*

Hēpātīt'ic'us, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hepatitis*: hepatic.

Hēpātīt'is, *īdis, f.* (ἥπαρ; terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the liver; a genus, *Ord. Phlegmasiæ*, *Cl. Pyrexia*, of *Cullen's Nosology*.

Hēp'āto-. (ἥπαρ.) *Med.* A prefix signifying connection with the liver.

Hēp'ātōcēl'e, *es, f.* (ἥπαρ; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Hernia, whereby a portion of the liver protrudes through its envelope into a lower part of the abdomen; but not through the abdominal parietes.

Hēpāt'ōd'yn'ia, *æ, f.* (ἥπαρ; δόνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Chronic pain in the liver; nearly the same as *Hepatalgia*.

Hēpāt'ogrāp'h'ia, *æ, f.* (ἥπαρ; γράφω, to write.) *Anat. Physiol.* A description of the liver, its attachments, function, etc.: hepatography.

Hēpātōl'ithus, *i, m.* (ἥπαρ; λίθος, a stone.) *Pathol.* Calculus or concretion in the liver: a hepatolith.

Hēpātōlōg'ia, *æ, f.* (ἥπαρ; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat., Physiol.* A treatise on the liver: hepatology.

Hēpātōn'cus, *i, n.* (ἥπαρ; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Chronic swelling of the liver.

Hēpātōp'hleg'mon, } (ἥπαρ; ὄνις, m. φλεγμονή, in-

Hēpātōp'hleg'mōne, } *es, f.* φλεγμονή, inflammation.

Pathol. Same as *Hepatitis*.

Hēpātōp'hth'isis, *is*, } (ἥπαρ; or *eos, f.* φθίσις,

Hēpātōp'hthōe, *es, f.* } consumption; φθόνη, a wasting.) *Pathol.* Consumption, decay, or wasting of the liver.

Hēpātōp'hthōic'us, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hepatophthōe*: hepatophthōical.

Hēpātōr'rhāg'ia, *æ, f.* (ἥπαρ; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* A

sudden discharge (of blood) from the liver: hepatorrhagy.

Hēpātor'rhēx'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (ἥπαρ; ρήξις, a rupture.) *Pathol.* Rupture of the liver.

Hēpātor'rhō'a, *α, f.* (ἥπαρ; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A flow of blood from the liver.

Hēpātōtēm'ia, *α, f.* (ἥπαρ; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the liver: hepatotomy.

Heptag'on. (ἑπτὰ, seven; γωνία, an angle.) *Geom.* A figure having seven equal angles and sides. *Heptágōnum*, *i, n.*

Heptagyn'ius, *α, um.* (ἑπτὰ; γυνή, a woman.) *Bot.* Having seven pistils: heptagynious.

Heptan'drius, *α, um.* (ἑπτὰ; ἀνὴρ, ἀνέρος, a man.) *Bot.* In reference to seven stamens: heptandrius, or heptandrous.

Heptan'thērus, *α, um.* (ἑπτὰ; ἄνθος, having flowers.) *Bot.* Relating to seven flowers: heptantherous.

Heptāpēt'alus, *α, um.* (ἑπτὰ; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having seven petals: heptapetalous.

Heptāphyl'ius, *α, um.* (ἑπτὰ; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Any specimen having seven leaves: heptaphyllous.

Heptapleur'us, *α, um.* (ἑπτὰ; πλευρὸν, a rib.) *Bot.* Characterised by seven ribs: heptapleurous.

Heptāsēp'ālus, *α, um.* (ἑπτὰ; σέpalum.) *Bot.* Having seven sepals: heptasepalous.

Heptasper'mus, *α, um.* (ἑπτὰ; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Applied to seven-seeded genera: heptaspermous.

Heptastēm'ōnis, *is, e.* (ἑπτὰ; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having seven stamens. See *Heptandrius*.

Her'ba, *α, f.* (Arab. *Erbah*.) *Bot.* Applied to plants; those properly that flower and bear fruit once, then perish; also, to such as are in leaf one year, flower and bear fruit the second, and then perish; but more generally, to plants whose stalks are soft and have no woody substance. Applied by Linn. to that portion of every vegetable which arises from the root and ends in the fructification.

Herbac'eous. *Bot.* Having soft stalks, and perishing to the root each year; of the nature of an herb. *Herbaceus*, *α, um.*

Herbār'ium, *i, n.* (*Herba*.) *Bot.* A collection of dried specimens of plants or grasses; a *Hortus siccus*.

Herbiv'orus, *α, um.* (*Herba*; vōro, to devour.) *Zoöl.* Herb-eating: herbivorous.

Hered'itary. (*Heres*, an heir.) *Pathol., Physiol.* Applied to the transmission of diseases, constitutional peculiarities, etc., from parents to children.

Hermaphrodite. (Ερμῆς, Mercury; Ἀφροδίτη, Venus.) *Anat.* One in whom either the male organs of generation are too slightly, or the female too highly, developed, in either case approaching in size and resemblance those of the opposite sex. *Bot.* Applied to a flower which contains stamens and pistils within the same calyx and petals. *Hermāphrōditus*, *i, m.*

Hermaphrōdit'icus, *α, um.* *Physiol.* Belonging to a hermaphrodite: hermaphroditic.

Hermet'ic. (Ερμῆς, Mercury; said to have invented chemistry.) Belonging to chemistry. *Hermēticus*, *α, um.*

Hermet'ic Seal. *Chem.* The end of a glass vessel or tube which has been closed while in a state of fusion.

Her'nia, *α, f.* (ἑρως, a branch.) *Surg.* A tumour, formed by accidental protrusion of any of the viscera of the abdomen beyond its parietes; commonly known by the term *Rupture*; also, displacement of any part from its normal cavity. A genus, Ord. *Ectopia*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Her'nia Hämörā'is. *Surg.* *Pathol.* Acute inflammation of the testicle, or swelled testicle. See *Orchitis*.

Her'nia Vāricōs'a. *Surg.* Another name for *Circocèle*.

Heroic'. (ἥρως, brave.) *Med.* Applied to the employment of certain remedies from their potency or severity. *Hērōicus*, *α, um.*

Her'on. See *Ardea*.

Herōphili, *Tor'cular*. *Anat.* A meeting together, and forming a

kind of reservoir, of the four sinuses of the *Dura Mater*.

Her'pēs, ētis, m. (Ἑρπῶ, to creep.) *Pathol.* Tetter; a skin disease in which minute itchy vesicles increase, spread, and cluster together, terminating in furfuraceous scales; *Serpigo*; a genus, *Ord. Dialyses*, *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Her'pēs Circināt'us. *Pathol.* Ringworm; also called *H. Serpigo*.

Her'pēs Ex'edens. *Pathol.* A species in which there is a rapid spreading of the disease.

Her'pēs Serpig'o. *Pathol.* *Herpes circinatus*, or ringworm.

Herpēs Zoster. *Pathol.* A species known by the popular term of the Shingles.

Herpet'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Herpes*. *Herpeticus, a, um.*

Herpētiform'is, is, e. (*Herpes*; *forma*, likeness.) *Pathol.* Having the appearance of *Herpes*: herpeticiform.

Herpetog'raphy. (*Herpes*; γράφω, to describe.) *Med.* A description of *Herpes*. *Herpetographia, a, f.*

Herpētolog'ia, a, f. (*Herpes*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* A dissertation on herpetic diseases. *Zoöl.* (Ἑρπετος, reptile; λόγος.) The study or history of reptiles, their habits, nature, etc.: herpetology.

Hes'peridin'. (*Hesperidium*, the orange.) *Chem.* A peculiar crystallisable substance obtained from unripe oranges.

Hētēracan'thus, a, um. (Ἑτερος, different; ἄκανθα, a thorn.) *Bot.* Having different spines, or spinous stipules, one of which is straight, the other hooked: heteracanthous.

Hētēran'drus, a, um. (Ἑτερος; ἀνὴρ, a man.) *Bot.* Having stamens or anthers of different form: heterandrous.

Hētēran'thus, a, um. (Ἑτερος; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having different flowers: heteranthous.

Hētērocar'pus, a, um. (Ἑτερος; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Bearing different fruits: heterocarpous.

Hētērocēph'alus, ī, m. (Ἑτερος; κεφαλή, the head.) *Physiol.* A monster-fœtus with two unequal heads.

Hētēroc'litus, a, um. (Ἑτερος; κλίνω, to incline.) *Bot.* Applied to

plants which have the sexes separated: heteroclite.

Hētērogām'ius, a, um. (Ἑτερογάμος, a marriage.) *Bot.* Having flowers, monoic, dioic, or polygamous.

Heterogen'eous. (Ἑτερος; γένος, a kind.) *Bot., Geol., Mineral.* Of different kinds; opposite by nature. *Hētērogēneus, a, um.*

Hētērolāl'ia, a, f. (Ἑτερος; λαλία, speech.) *Med.* A defect in speech.

Hētērol'obus, a, um. (Ἑτερος; λόβος, a lobe.) *Bot.* Having unequal lobes: heterolobous.

Heterol'ogous. (Ἑτερος; λόγος, a condition.) *Surg.* Applied to certain formations, which present a solid or fluid substance different from any of the solids or fluids which enter into the healthy composition of the body. *Hētērolōgus, a, um.*

Hētērōm'ērus, a, um. (Ἑτερος; μέρος, a part or portion.) Having or consisting of different parts or portions: heteromerous.

Heteromor'phus. (Ἑτερος; μορφή, form.) Differing in form, shape, or external appearance. *Hētērōmorphus, a, um.* See *Homomorphous*.

Hētērōn'ēmus, a, um. (Ἑτερος; νήμα, a thread or fillet.) *Bot.* Having unequal filaments: heteronemous.

Heterop'athy. (Ἑτερος; πάθος, affection.) *Med.* That mode of treating diseases by which a morbid condition is removed, by inducing a different morbid condition to supplant it; the opposite of *Homœopathy*; and synonymous with *Allopathia*. *Hētēropāthia, a, f.*

Hētēropēt'ālus, a, um. (Ἑτερος; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having dissimilar or unequal petals: heteropetalous. See *Homopetalus*.

Hētērōphōn'ia, a, f. (Ἑτερος; φωνή, the voice.) *Pathol.* An abnormal state of the voice: heterophony.

Hētērōp'ōdus, a, um. (Ἑτερος; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having different feet; applied to an *Ord.* (pl. n.) of *Mollusca Gasteropoda*: heteropodous.

Hētērop'terus, a, um. (Ἑτερος;

πτερόν, a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Section (pl. n.) of *Hemiptera*, in which the *elytra* are membranous only at the extremity: heteropterous.

Hētērōrhyn'chus, *a, um.* } ('Ετε-
Hētērōstē'ris, *is, e.* } ρος;
ῥύγχος, a beak; *rostrum*, a beak.)
Ornithol. Having different beaks: heterorhynchous; heterorostrate.

Hētērōstēm'ōnus, *a, um.* ('Ετε-
ρος; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having dissimilar stamens: heterostemonous.

Hētērot'rōpus, *a, um.* ('Ετερος; τρόπος, manner.) *Bot.* Applied to the embryo when it lies across the *hilum*: heterotropous. See *Homotropus*.

Hex'agon. ('Εξ, six; γωνία, an angle.) *Geom.* A solid figure of six equal sides and angles. *Hexágōnum*, *i, n.*

Hex'ag'onal. *Geom.* Belonging to a hexagon. *Hexágōnus*, *a, um.*

Hex'agyn'ius, *a, um.* ('Εξ; γυνή, a woman.) *Bot.* Having six pistils; applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl. n.): hexagynious.

Hex'ahed'ral. *Geom.* Belonging to a hexahedron. *Hexähēd'rus*, *a, um.*

Hexahed'ron. ('Εξ; ἔδρα, the base.) *Geom.* A solid figure consisting of six equal sides. *Hexähē'drum*, *i, n.*

Hex'an'drius, *a, um.* ('Εξ; ἀνὴρ, a man.) *Bot.* Having six stamens; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.): hexandrious or hexandrous. See *Hexastemonus*.

Hex'angülär'is, *is, e.* ('Εξ; ἀν-
γύλιος, an angle.) *Bot.* Having six angles; hexangular.

Hex'apēt'ālus, *a, um.* ('Εξ; πέ-
ταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having six petals: hexapetalous.

Hex'aphyl'ius, *a, um.* ('Εξ;
φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having six leaves: hexaphyllous.

Hex'ap'ōdus, *a, um.* ('Εξ; πούς, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having six feet: hexapodous.

Hex'ap'terus, *a, um.* ('Εξ; πτερον, wing.) *Bot., Entomol.* Provided with six wings: hexapterous.

Hex'asēp'ālus, *a, um.* ('Εξ;
σέpalum.) *Bot.* Composed of six sepals or portions: hexasepalous.

Hex'āspēr'mus, *a, um.* ('Εξ;
σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having six seeds: hexaspermous.

Hex'astēm'ōnus, *a, um.* ('Εξ;
στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having six stamens: hexastemonous. See *Hexandrius*.

Hibernac'ulum. *Bot.* See *Hibernaculum*, etc.

Hic'cough. } See *Singultus*.

Hic'cup. }

Hic'ry-pic'ery. *Pharm.* The vulgar pronunciation of the *Hierapicra*, a former preparation in much repute, and still popularly esteemed.

Hide. (Sax. *Hyd*, the skin.) Contemptuous term for the human integuments.

Hidrōd'ēs, *adj.* ('Ιδρῶς, sweat; terminal -ώδης.) *Pathol.* Having or full of sweat: hidrose.

Hid'rōnōs'us, *i, f.* ('Ιδρῶς; νοσος, a disease.) *Pathol.* The *Sudor Anglicanus*, or (so called) sweating sickness.

Hid'rōpēdēs'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* ('Ιδρῶς; πήδησις, a leap.) *Pathol.* Excessive sweating.

Hid'rōp'yr'etus, *i, m.* See *Hydronosus*.

Hidrorrh'e'a, *a, f.* ('Ιδρῶς; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* Profuse sweating.

Hidrōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* ('Ιδρῶς.) *Physiol.* The condition of sweating.

Hidrōt'icus, *a, um.* (*Hidrōsis*.) *Pharm.* Causing sweat; sudorific; diaphoretic: hidrotic.

Hid'rōtōp'e'ia, *a, f.* }

Hid'rōtōpōlēs'is, *is*, } ('Ιδρῶς;
or *eos*, *f.* } ποίω, to
make.)

Physiol. Excretion of the sweat.

Hig'mōrlān'um An'trum. *Anat.* A cavity in the superior maxillary bone, described by Higmore; the *Antrum maxillæ*, or *A. maxillare*.

Hik'ery Pik'ery. *Pharm.* One of the many spellings and analogues of the old *hiera picra nostrum*—"pulvis aloes et canellæ."

Hiliferus, *a, um.* (*Hilum*; fēro, to bear.) *Bot.* Having *hila*: hili-ferous.

Hil'um, *i, n.* *Bot.* The cicatrix, or point of attachment of a seed to its seed-vessel, or receptacle by which it obtains its nourishment: the umbilicus of the seed.

Hip. (Sax. *Hipe*.) *Anat.* See

Coxa. Bot. The ripe fruit of the *Rosa canina*.

Hip-bath. See *Semicupium*.

Hip-joint Disease. See *Coxalgia*.

Hip-tree. *Bot., Pharm.* The *Rosa canina*.

Hip'pocampus, *i, m.* (ἵππο-καμπος, a small marine animal with a head closely resembling that of a horse.) *Zoöl.* The small animal named the sea-horse.

Hip'pocampus Major. *Anat.* A large white substance in the inferior cornu of the lateral ventricles of the brain.

Hip'pocampus Minor. *Anat.* A small eminence of white substance in the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricles of the brain.

Hip'pocoryza, *α, f.* (ἵππος, the horse; κορύζα, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nostrils.) *Anim. Pathol.* Coryza in the horse; also, the same affection in cattle, etc., and likewise termed *Hippomyza*. See *Farcy, Glanders*.

Hip'pocoryzema, *αtis, n.* (Hippocoryza.) *Anim. Pathol., Med.* The swelling consequent upon *Hippocoryza*; a commonly fatal affection, arising from contagion with the infectious discharge of that disease of the horse.

Hip'pocoryzosis, *is, or eos, n.* *Anim. Pathol., Med.* The formation or progress of *Hippocoryzoma*.

Hip'pocrates' Sleeve. *Pharm.* Name given to a conical-shaped strainer of linen or flannel. *Manica Hippocratis*.

Hippocrat'ic. Belonging to Hippocrates. *Hippocratticus, α, um.*

Hippocrat'ic Countenance. See *Facies Hippocratica*.

Hippolithus, *α f.* (ἵππος; λίθος, a stone.) *Anim. Pathol.* A concretion in the gall-bladder, or intestines of the horse; the *Bezoar equinum*: a hippolith.

Hippolog'ia, *α, f.* (ἵππος, a horse; λόγος, a discourse.) *Zoöl.* Term for a dissertation on the horse: hippology.

Hip'pomyxa, *α, f.* (ἵππος; μύξα, mucus.) *Anim. Pathol., Med.* Same as *Hippocoryza*.

Hip'pomyxema, *α.* } *Anim. Pathol.*

Hip'pomyxosis, *α.* } Same as *Hippocoryzoma, Hippocoryzosis*.

Hip'ponosolog'ia, *α, f.* } (ἵπ-
Hip'popatholog'ia, *α, f.* } πος;
νόσος, disease; πάθος, disease; λόγος,
a discourse.) The doctrine in relation to the diseases of the horse: hipponosology; hippopathology.

Hip'ponosolog'icus, *α, um.* }
Hip'popatholog'icus, *α, um.* }
Belonging to hipponosology or hippopathology: hipponosological; hippopathological.

Hip'posteolog'ia, *α, f.* (ἵππος; ὀσσεολογία, a treatise upon bones.) *Comp. Anat.* A treatise on the bones of the horse: hipposteology.

Hip'pôtomy, *α, f.* (ἵππος; τέμνω, to cut.) *Comp. Anat.* Anatomy, or dissection of the horse: hippotomy.

Hip'pur'ate. (*Hippuricum acídum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of hippuric acid with a base. *Hippuras, atis, f.*

Hip'pur'ic. (ἵππος; οὐρον, urine; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid found plentifully in urine of the horse, and cow; and, generally, of the *Graminivora*. *Hippuricus, α, um.*

Hir'cas, *αtis, f.* (*Hircinicum acídum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of hircinic acid with a base: a hircate.

Hircin'. (*Hircus*, the male goat.) *Chem.* A peculiar substance in the fat of the goat; and on which its strong odour depends. *Hircina, α, f.*

Hircin'icus, *α, um.* *Chem.* Belonging to or resembling the substance hircin; applied to an acid obtained by its saponification: hircinic.

Hircin'ismus, *i, n.* (*Hircus*; terminal -ismus.) *Pathol.* The strong odour, peculiar to the human axilla; which somewhat resembles that of the male goat.

Hirsút'ies, *ei, f.* (*Hirsúto*, to make hairy.) *Pathol.* A disease in which superfluous hair grows on a part where it is unnatural.

Hirsút'us, *α, um.* *Nat. Hist.* Hairy; rough; shaggy: hirsute.

Hirtiflor'us, *α, um.* (*Hirtus*, hairy; flos, a flower.) *Bot.* Having hairy flowers: hirtiflorous.

Hirt'us, *α, um.* (Cont. *Hirsútus*.) *Bot.* Rough-haired; hairy.

Hirudiformis, *is, e.* (*Hirudo*; *forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. n.), Cl. *Elmintkaprocta*: *hirudiform*.

Hirudo, *inis, f.* (As if *Haurudo*, from *haurio*, to drink up.) Pharmacopœcial name (B. Ph.) of the *Sanguisuga medicinalis*, the *Hirudo medicinalis*. *Zoöl.* A genus of the *Articulata Abranchiata Asetigera*, consisting of several species distinguished by their colours, but principally by the organs of their mouth.

Hirudo Mëd'icinal'is. The Leech.

Hispidulatus, *a, um.* (*Hispidus*.) In a slight degree rough: hispidulate.

Hispidulosus, *a, um.* (*Hispidus*; terminal -*osus*.) Having, or full of rigid hairs: hispidulous.

Hispidus, *a, um.* (*Hispidor*, to be bristly.) *Bot.* Having bristles; bristly: hispid.

Histodialysis, *is, or eos, f.* (*ἵστος*, a web; *διάλυσις*, a dissolution.) *Pathol.* A resolution of organic texture.

Histodialyticus, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Histodialysis*: histodialytic.

Histogênesis, *is, or eos, f.* (*ἵστος*; *γίνομαι*, to engender.) *Anat., Physiol.* The origin or formation of organic tissue: histogeny.

Histogênêticus, *a, um.* *Anat.* Belonging to *Histogenesis*: promoting the formation of organic textures: histogenetic.

Histogrâphica, *a, f.* (*ἵστος*, tissue; *γράφω*, to write.) *Anat., Physiol.* A description of the organic tissues: histography.

Histogrâphicus, *a, um.* *Anat.* Belonging to histography: histographical.

Histologus, *a, um.* *Anat.* Belonging to histology: histological.

Histology. (*ἵστος*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Anat., Physiol.* The doctrine of the minute or ultimate structure and composition of the different textures of organised bodies. *Histológia*, *a, f.*

Histonomia, *a, f.* (*ἵστος*; *νόμος*, a law.) *Physiol.* History of the laws which regulate the formation

and arrangement of organic tissues: histonomy.

Histotomia, *a, f.* (*ἵστος*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of organic tissues: histotomy.

Hives. *Pathol.* A species of *Varicella*, or chicken-pox: *Varicella globularis* of Willan.

Hoarseness. See *Branchus*, *Raucedo*.

Hoary. See *Glaucus*, *Incanus*.

Hog's Lard. *M. Med.* The *Adeps suillus*, or *Azungia porcina*; *Saim*.

Hollow. See *Cavus*, *Concavus*.

Hollowed. See *Sinuatus*.

Holo-. (*ὅλος*, the whole.) A prefix compounded with terms, meaning entire or complete.

Holocarpus, *a, um.* (*Hölo*; *καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having entire fruit-capsules: holocarpous.

Holopetalus, *a, um.* (*Hölo*; *πέταλον*, a petal.) *Bot.* With entire petals: holopetalous.

Home-sickness. See *Nostalgia*.

Homicidium, *ii, n.* (*Hömo*, man; *cædo*, to kill.) *Med. Jur.* The killing of a man, woman, or child by accident; in distinction from murder, or that done in malice, with set purpose; manslaughter, chance-medley, etc.: homicide.

Höm-o-. (*ὅμοις*, equal.) A prefix denoting equality, or sameness.

Homö-o-. (*ὅμοιος*, like.) A prefix signifying similarity.

Homöomorphus, *a, um.* (*ὅμοιος*; *μορφή*, form.) Having a similar form: homœomorphous.

Homöopâticus, *a, um.* *Med.* Belonging to homœopathy: homœopathic.

Homœopathy. (*Homæo-*; *πάθος*, disease.) A doctrine propounded by *Hahnemann*; by which it is pretended to cure diseases by the inconceivable action of mythical doses of medicines, of a quality supposed to excite similar diseases in the healthy. *Hömæpâtia*, *a, f.*

Hömocösis, *is, or eos, f.* (*ὅμοιος*.) *Physiol.* Assimilation.

Hömögénē-as, *âtis, f.* The quality of that which is homogeneus: homogeneity.

Hömögénēus. (*Hömo-*; *γένος*, a kind.) Of same kind or quality throughout. *Hömögénēus*, *a, um.*

Homol'ogous. (*Hōmo-*; λόγος, nature or condition.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied in respect of things of the same essential nature, however different in form or name, in different animal bodies. *Hōmōlōgos*, *a*, *um*.

Hom'ologue. (Same.) *Comp. Anat.* The same organ in different animals under every variety of form and function. *Hōmōlōgum*, *i*, *n*.

Homol'ogy. (Same.) *Anat.* The condition of things of the same essential nature, however different in form or name, in different animal bodies. *Hōmōlōgia*, *a*, *f*.

Hōmōmor'phus, *a*, *um*. (*Hōmo-*; μορφή, form.) *Bot.* Having the same form: homomorphous. See *Heteromorphus*.

Hōmōpét'ālus, *a*, *um*. (*Hōmo-*; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Applied to flowers in which the petals are alike: homopetalous. See *Heteropetalus*.

Hōmōphyl'lus, *a*, *um*. (*Hōmo-*; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves or leaflets all alike: homophyllous. See *Heterophyllus*.

Hōmōp'terus, *a*, *um*. (*Hōmo-*; πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol.* Possessing *elytra* of the same consistence throughout; and almost similar to the wings: homopterous. See *Heteropterus*.

Hōmot'rōpus, *a*, *um*. (*Hōmo-*; τρέπω, to turn.) *Bot.* Applied to the embryo when it has the same direction as the seed: homotropous. *Heterotropus*.

Hom'ōtype. (*Hōmo-*; τύπος, form, or nature.) *Anat.*, *Comp. Anat.* Term for a repeated part in the segments of the same skeleton. *Hōmōtýpus*, *i*, *m*.

Hon'ey-cup. See *Nectarium*.

Honeycom'b-like. See *Favosus*.

Hood'ed. See *Cucullatus*.

Hoof-shap'ed. See *Ungulātus*.

Hook. See *Hamulus*, *Hamus*, *Uncus*.

Hoop'ing-cough. See *Pertussis*.

Hop. *M. Med.* The *bractea*, or floral leaves of the *Humulus lupulus*.

Hordeā'ceus, *a*, *um*. (*Hordeum*, barley.) *Bot.* Belonging to or like barley: hordeaceous.

Hordeifor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Hordeum*;

forma, likeness.) *Bot.* Formed like barley: hordeiform.

Hordein'. (*Hordeum*.) *Chem.* A peculiar substance found in barley, allied to starch; but constituting a distinct substance. *Hordeina*, *a*, *f*.

Hordeol'um, *i*, *n*. (*Dim. Hordeum*.) *Surg. Pathol.* A small, highly inflammatory tumour on the edge of the eyelid: popularly, a sty.

Hor'deum, *i*, *n*. (As if *Fordeum*, from *fordus*, heavy.) *Pharmacopœia* name thus simply given, formerly, for the seeds of *Hordeum distichon*, the *Hordei distichi semina*, or barley. A Linn. genus, *Cl. Triandria*, *Ord. Digenia*. Juss. *Graminaceæ*.

Hor'deum Decor'ticatum. (*Hordeum*; *de*, from; *cortex*, bark or husk.) *M. Med.* The husked *Hordeum distichon*. *Pharmacopœia* name (B. P.) of Pearl Barley.

Hor'deum Dis'tichon. *M. Med.* The French barley plant. See foregoing.

Hor'deum Vulgār'e. *M. Med.* The Scotch or common barley plant.

Hor'ebound. *M. Med.* The *Marrubium vulgare*.

Horiz'on. (Ὠρίζων.) *Astron.*, *Geog.* The great circle dividing the heavens from the earth, and forming the boundary to our sight.

Horizon'tal. Parallel with the horizon; on a level. *Hōrizontālis*, *is*, *e*.

Hor'n. See *Cornu*, *Calcar*.

Horn-shaped. See *Corniformis*, *Cornutus*.

Hor'ridus, *a*, *um*. (*Horror*, a quaking from fear or cold.) *Pathol.* Shivering with cold; applied to a fever, etc.: horrid. See *Horrens*.

Hor'ripilat'ion. (*Horreo*, to set up his bristles; *pilus*, the hair.) *Med.* A sensation of creeping, or as if each hair were stiff and erect, in different parts of the body. *Horripilatio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Hor'ror, *ōris*, *m*. (*Horreo*, to shake from cold.) A shivering, or cold fit, induced by fear, etc.

Hor'se-ches'nut. *M. Med.* The fruit of the *Æsculus hippocastanum*.

Hor'se-rad'ish. *M. Med.* The *Cochlearia armoracia*.

Hortic'olus, *a*, *um*. (*Hortus*, a garden; *colō*, to inhabit.) *Bot*. Growing in the garden: hortico-
lous.

Her'tus Sic'cus. *Bot*. A *Herbarium*, or collection of dried plants.

Hos'pital. (*Hospes*, a host; also, a guest.) *Med*. A charitable establishment, for relief of the sick or maimed poor; their lodgment and maintenance during treatment; an infirmary. In the construction and arrangement of Hospitals for the sick, numerous improvements and reformatations have recently been adopted; and none of these had hitherto been more overlooked, although vitally wanted, than in respect of minute attention to details of drainage and ventilation; and the evils arising from overcrowded wards. Separate and cottage-hospital divisions, for *general* as well as *special* diseases, are calculated materially to aid the benevolent movement. *Hospitālium*, *ii*, or *e*, *is*, *n*. See *Nosocomium*, *Nosodochium*.

Hos'pital Fev'er. *Pathol*. A fever peculiar to the inmates of an hospital, from their condition and circumstances. *Febris Nosocomialis*.

Hos'pital Gangrene. *Surg*. *Pathol*. A severe and peculiar species of humid gangrene, combined with phagedenic ulceration of a highly infectious nature.

Hos't. (*A landlord, or entertainer*.) *Pathol.*, *Zool*. Name used in works upon *Entozoa*, to indicate the animal on or within which parasites find a congenial *nidus*.

Humec'tant. (*Humecto*, to make moist.) *Med*. Rendering moist; moistening; same as *Diluent*. *Humectans*, *tis*, part.

Humectā'tio, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Humecto*.) *Med*. The act or process of making moist: humectation.

Hum'eral. (*Hümērūs*, the arm.) *Anat*. Belonging to the *Humerus*; brachial. *Hümērālis*, *is*, *e*.

Hüm'erus, *i*, *m*. (*ἄμος*, the shoulder.) *Anat*. The *brachium*, or arm proper, from the shoulder to the elbow; also, the long thickest arm-bone, or *Os brachii* itself. *Ornithol*. The first portion of the

superior extremity supporting the wing.

Hüm'icus, *a*, *um*. (*Hūmus*, the ground; terminal-*ic*.) *Chem*. The same as *Geic*. Applied to an acid found in earth: humic.

Hümifūs'us, *a*, *um*. (*Hūmus*; *fūsus*, lying along.) *Bot*. Running along the surface of the ground: hūmifuse.

Hüm'ilis, *is*, *e*. (*Hūmus*.) *Bot*. Mean; humble; dwarfish; applied to plants which grow close to the ground.

Hüm'or, *ōris*, *m*. Moisture, or sap. *Pathol.*, *Physiol*. Any fluid of the body other than the blood: humour.

Hum'or Aq'ueus. See *Aqueous Humour*.

Hüm'or Vit'reus. *Anat*. The vitreous body, or humour of the eye.

Hum'oral. (*Hūmor*.) *Pathol.*, *Physiol*. Belonging to the humours of the body. *Hümörālis*, *is*, *e*.

Hum'oral Pathol'ogy. *Med*. The doctrine which may be attributed to Galen as its originator; and which refers all diseases to disordered condition of the humours.

Humor'ic. (*Hūmor*.) *Med*. Applied to the sound produced by percussion on the stomach when distended with air and fluid. *Hūmōricus*, *a*, *um*.

Hüm'p. (*Umbo*, *ōnis*, from *ἀμβω*, the top of a mountain; anything having a prominence.) *Med*. That species of deformity which consists in a convexity of the upper portion of the human back; and is occasioned by curvature of the spine. A hump, or hunch-back.

Hümulin'. *Chem*. The narcotic principle of *Humulus lupulus*. *Hümülina*, *æ*, *f*.

Hüs'k. See *Envelope*, *Gluma*, *Involucrum*, *Siliqua*.

Hyāl'in'. (*Υαλος*, glass.) *Pathol*. An interglobular substance forming one of the constant elements of tubercle. *Hyālina*, *æ*, *f*.

Hyäl'in'us, *a*, *um*. (Same.) Transparent like glass: hyaline.

Hyälipen'nis, *is*, *e*. (*Υαλος*; *penna*, a wing.) *Entomol*. Same as *Hyalopterus*: hyalipennate.

Hyälit'is, *idis*, *f*. See *Hyaloiditis*.

Hyalōdēc'crýsis, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (ὑαλώδης, glassy; ἔκρυσις, a flowing out.) *Surg. Pathol.* Escape of part of the vitreous humour.

Hyalōdēcōmalāc'ia, *æ*, *f*. (ὑαλώδης; μαλακία, softness.) *Pathol.* A softening of the vitreous body.

Hyalōdēcōmalācōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. *Pathol.* The progress of *Hyalodeo-malacia*.

Hyalōd'ēs, *adj*. (ὑαλός; terminal -ώδης.) Having or full of glass: hyalous.

Hyal'oid. (ὑαλός; terminal *ides*.) Resembling glass. Transparent. *Hyālōidēs*, *adj*.

Hyal'oid Mem'brane. *Anat.* The extremely delicate membrane which envelopes the vitreous humour of the eye; and bounds the numerous cells of which that humour is composed. *Hyālōidēs Mem-brāna*.

Hyaloidit'is, *idis*, *f*. (*Hyālōidēs membrāna*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane.

Hyalop'terus, *a*, *um*. (ὑαλός; πτερόν, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having transparent wings: hyalopterous.

Hyalosperm'us, *a*, *um*. (ὑαλός; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having transparent seeds: hyalospermous.

Hybernāc'ulum, *i*, *n*. (*Hyberna*, a wintering place.) *Bot.* An organic body which springs from the surface of a plant in order to protect the new shoot which it encases from injury.

Hyber'nal. (*Hyberno*, to winter.) *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to winter. *Hybernus*, *a*, *um*.

Hybernans, tis, *part*. (Same.) *Zoöl.* Passing the winter: hybernating.

Hybernati'on. (Same.) *Zoöl.* The state of torpor or winter-sleep peculiar to certain animals: hybernation.

Hyb'rida, *æ*, *f*. } (ὑβρις, mon-
Hyb'ris, *idos*, *f*. } grell.) *Nat. Hist.* The offspring of two different species of animals or plants: a mule, as to animals: a hybrid.

Hyb'ridus, *a*, *um*. (ὑβρις.) *Bot.* Mongrel; hybrid. See *Hyb'rida*.

Hydarthrōs'is, *is*, *f*. *Pathol.* The condition of body, morbid consti-

tution, or diathesis, indicated by the occurrence of *Hydarthrus*.

Hydart'hrus, *i*, *m*. (ὑδωρ, water; ἄρθρον, a joint.) *Pathol.* The disease white-swelling; sometimes called *Spina Ventosa*; a genus, *Ord. Tumores*, *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Hydāt'ld-. } (ὑδαρίς, a vesicle.)
Hydāt'ldo-. } A prefix denoting the presence of hydatids.

Hydatidōd'ēs. See *Hydatidosus*.¹¹

Hydatidoid'ēs, *adj*. (*Hydātis*; terminal -ides.) *Pathol.* Resembling a hydatid: hydatidoid.

Hydatidōm'a, *ātis*, *n*. (*Hydātis*.) *Pathol.* A tumour containing hydatids: a hydatidome.

Hydatidōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (*Hydātis*.) *Pathol.* The formation of *Hydatidoma*.

Hydatidōs'us, *a*, *um*. (*Hydātis*; terminal -ōsus.) *Pathol.* Having or full of hydatids: hydatidous. Same as *Hydatidodes*.

Hydat'ids. See *Hydātis*.

Hydatifor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Hydātis*; *forma*, resemblance.) *Pathol.* Having the appearance of a hydatid: hydatiform. See *Hydatidoides*.

Hydätig'ēnus, *a*, *um*. (ὑδαρίς; γίνομαι, to be born, to arise from.) *Zoöl.* Proceeding from a hydatid: hydatigenous.

Hyd'ātis, *idis*, *f*. (ὑδαρίς, a vesicle, from ὑδωρ, water.) *Nat. Hist.*, *Pathol.* A small vesicular tumour, containing a watery fluid; also, a genus of the *Entozoa*, formed of a membrane containing a water-like fluid: a hydatid. See *Aquila*.

Hyd'atōgēn'ēsis, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (ὑδωρ; γένεσις, origin.) *Med.* Term for the formation of water, or of a watery fluid, in the body. See *Hydatosis*.

Hydāton'cus, *i*, *m*. (ὑδωρ; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Pathol.* A watery swelling; also named *Hyderoncus*, or oedema.

Hydēron'cus, *i*, *m*. *Pathol.* Same as *Hydatoncus*.

Hydrac'id. (ὑδωρ, water; *acidum*, an acid.) *Chem.* Applied to acids containing hydrogen. *Hydrācidus*, *a*, *um*.

Hydrādēnit'is, *idis*, *f*. (*Hydrādēn*, a lymphatic gland; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a

lymphatic gland. See *Lymphadenitis*.

Hydræ'ma, æ, f. } (*Υδωρ; αἷμα,
Hydræ'mia, æ, f. } blood.) *Pathol., Physiol.* A state of the blood in which the serum is transparent, with a small quantity of colouring matter: hydremy.

Hydragog'ue. (*Υδωρ; ἄγω, to drive out.) *Pharm.* Applied to medicines which increase the secretions, and so tend to remove water from the system. *Hydragógus, a, um.*

Hydrangell'is, idis, f. (*Υδωρ; ἄγγειον, a vessel; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

Hydrangiogrāp'hia, æ, f. (*Hydrangion*, a lymphatic vessel; γράφω, to write.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for a description of the lymphatic vessels, their situation, function, etc.: hydrangiography.

Hydranglōtōm'ia, æ, f. (*Hydrangion*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the lymphatic vessels: hydrangiotomy.

Hydrarg'ýri Bichlōr'idum. *Chem.* The *Mercurius sublimatus corrosivus*, or corrosive sublimate.

Hydrarg'ýri Chlōr'idum. *Chem.* The submuriate of mercury or calomel.

Hydrarg'ýri Ox'idum Flāv'um. *Chem.* Yellow oxide of mercury. (B. P.).

Hydrarg'ýri Submúr'ias. *Chem.* The *Chloridum hydrargyri*, or calomel.

Hydrargýr'ia, æ, f. (*Hydrargýrum*.) *Pathol.* An erythematous redness sometimes produced by an over-use of mercury; also, the morbid effects arising from its abuse as a medicine. See *Hydrargyris*.

Hydrargýriās'is, is, or eos, f. (*Υδράργυρος, mercury.) *Pathol.* The effect arising from the administration of mercury; mercurialism. See *Hydrargyrosis*.

Hydrargyr'ic. *Chem.* Belonging to *Hydrargyrum*, mercury, or quicksilver. *Hydrargýricus, a, um.*

Hydrargýris, idis, f. (*Υδράργυρος.) Same as *Hydrargyria*.

Hydrargýrosis, is, or eos, f. Same as *Hydrargyriasis*.

Hydrargýrum, i, n. (*Υδωρ; ἄργυρος, silver.) *M. Med. Pharma-*

copœial name (B. P.) for the metal quicksilver, or mercury.

Hydrarthros'is. See *Hydarthrosis*.

Hydrarthrus. See *Hydarthrus*.

Hydras'tin, Hydras'tia. (*Υδωρ, to rain, to effuse, to shed; δράω, to be active.) *Pharm.* Alkaloid obtained from *Hydrastis, Canadian Hydrastis, Hydrophyllum, Yellow Root, Puccoon*, etc.; said to be efficacious as injection in gonorrhœa. It is much employed in the United States; and has been recently commended by certain English practitioners.

Hydrat'ic. (*Υδωρ; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of water with an oxide; a hydro-oxide. *Hydras, atis, f.*

Hyd'rated. (*Hydras*.) *Chem.* Applied to substances combined with water. *Hydrátus, a, um.*

Hydraul'ic. (*Υδωρ; αὐλῆκος, belonging to a pipe.) *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to the conveyance of water through pipes. *Hydraulicus, a, um.*

Hydraul'ics. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* The art of constructing engines with which the force of pressure derivable from water is to be associated; or which are to convey or raise water through pipes: a branch of hydrodynamics. *Hydraulica, æ, f.*

Hydrencēphállt'is, idis, f. (*Hydrencēphalus*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* *Hydrocephalus*, with inflammation.

Hyd'rencēp'hállōcēl'e, es, f. (*Υδωρ; encēphālōcēle, tumour of the head.) *Pathol.* Hydrocephalic tumour, or hernia.

Hydrencēp'hállus, i, m. (*Υδωρ, water; ἐγκέφαλος, within the head.) *Pathol.* Water in the head. Same as *Hydrocephalus*.

Hydriod'ate. (*Hydriodicum acídum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of hydriodic acid with a base. *Hydriōdas, atis, f.*

Hydriōd'icus, a, um. (*Υδωρ, water; ἰώδινος, iodine.) *Chem.* Belonging to water and iodine; applied to an acid: hydriodic.

Hydro- (*Υδωρ.) *Chem., Pathol.* A prefix denoting connection with hydrogen, water, or dropsy.

Hydroār'tum, ii, n. (*Υδωρ;

ώαριον, the ovary.) *Pathol.* Dropsy of the ovary.

Hydrobrom'ate. (*Hydrōbrōmīcum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of hydrobromic acid with a base. *Hydrobrōmas, ātis, f.*

Hydrobrom'ic. *Chem.* Belonging to a combination of hydrogen and bromine; applied to an acid. *Hydrobrōmīcus, a, um.*

Hydrocar'bonate. (*Hydro-; carbōnas, a carbonate.*) *Chem.* A combination of a carbonate with a hydrate, or of a carbonate and water. *Hydrōcarbōnas, ātis, f.*

Hydrocar'buret. (*Hydro-; carbonium, carbon*; terminal -ūret.) *Chem.* A combination of hydrogen and carbon with a third body. *Hydrōcarburetum, i, n.*

Hydrocaul'is *is, f.* (*Hydro-; caulis, a stem.*) *Bot.* A knotty stem with sheathed leaves, which float on the water.

Hydrocēl'e, es, f. (Υδωρ; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Water or other fluid, in the membranes of the scrotum, the coats of the testicle, or the cellular texture of the spermatic cord; *Hernia aquosa*; dropsy of the testicle; a genus, *Ord. Intumescētia*, *Cl. Cachexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Hydrōcēnōs'is, is, or eos, f. (Υδωρ; κένωσις, an evacuation.) *Surg. Pathol.* An evacuation of water, as in dropsy, either by paracentesis, or hydragogue medicines.

Hydrōcēphāl'icus, a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hydrocephalus*: hydrocephalic.

Hydrocephalit'is. See *Hydrencephalitis*.

Hydrōcēphālōcētēs'is, is, or eos, f. (*Hydrōcēphālus*; κέντησις, a puncturing.) *Surg. Pathol.* Operation of puncturing the head in *Hydrocephalus*.

Hydroceph'aloid. (*Hydrōcēphālus*; terminal -īdēs.) *Pathol.* Resembling hydrocephalus. *Hydrōcēphālōidēs, adj.*

Hydrōcēphālus, i, m. (Υδωρ; κεφαλή, the head.) *Pathol.* Water in the head; a genus, *Ord. Intumescētia*, *Cl. Cachexia*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Hydrocrania*.

Hydrochlor'ate. (*Hydrōchlōri-*

cum acidum; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of hydrochloric acid with a base. *Hydrōchlōras, ātis, f.*

Hydrochlor'ic. *Chem.* Belonging to hydrogen and chlorine; applied to an acid synonymously termed muriatic, and, popularly, the spirit of salt. *Hydrōchlōricus, a, um.*

Hydrōchlōr'ic Acid. *Chem.* *Acidum hydrochloricum* (B. P.). Formerly, muriatic acid.

Hydrōchlōrīn'a, e, f. (*Hydro-; chlōrium, chlorine.*) *Chem.* A compound of hydrogen and chlorine: hydrochlorine.

Hydrōchlōlēcys'tis, idis, f. (*Hydro-; χολή, bile*; κύστις, a bag.) *Pathol.* Dropsy of the gall-bladder.

Hydrōchlōlēcystīt'is, idis, f. (*Hydrōchlōlēcystis*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Dropsy of the gall-bladder, with inflammation.

Hydrōcl'r'socēl'e, es, f. (Υδωρ; κιστός, a varix; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Hydrocele, with varicose veins of the spermatic cord.

Hydrocēl'ia, e, f. (Υδωρ; κοιλία, the belly.) *Pathol.* Same as *Ascites*.

Hydrocor'mus, i, m. (Υδωρ; κορμός, a trunk.) *Bot.* A stem or stalk that is horizontal, and floats on the water: a hydrocorm.

Hydrocran'ia, e, f. (Υδωρ; κρανίον, the head.) *Pathol.* Same as *Hydrocephalus*.

Hydrocyan'ate. (*Hydrōcyanīcum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of hydrocyanic acid with a base. *Hydrōcyanas, ātis, f.*

Hydrocyan'ic. (*Hydro-; cyanōgēnium*; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Belonging to hydrogen and cyanogen; applied to an acid also termed cyanic. *Hydrōcyanīcus, a, um.*

Hydrocyan'ic Acid, Dilut'ed. *Chem.* *Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum* (B. P.).

Hydrōcys'tis, idis, f. (Υδωρ; κύστις, a vesicle.) *Pathol.* A hydatid, or hydrocyst.

Hydroder'ma, ātis, n. (Υδωρ; δέρμα, the skin.) *Pathol.* Same as *Anasarca*.

Hydrōd'ēs, adj. (Υδωρ; terminal -ōdēs.) *Chem., Pathol.* Having or full of water: hydrous.

Hydrodynam'ic. (Υδωρ; δύναμις, power.) *Nat. Philos.* Belong-

ing to the power of water, or other fluids. *Hydrōdynamīcus*, *a*, *um*.

Hydrodynam'ics. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* The science of the power, or force of water or other fluids, at rest, or in motion, comprising both hydrostatics and hydraulics. *Hydrōdynamīca*, *æ*, *f*.

Hydrōdēm'a, *ātis*, *n*. (Υδωρ; οἰδήμα, a swelling.) *Pathol.* Watery oedema.

Hydroēncep'halus. See such words with the *o* of prefix omitted.

Hydrofluat'e. (*Hydrofluōricum* acidum; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of hydrofluoric acid with a base. *Hydrofluas*, *ātis*, *f*.

Hydrofluor'ic. *Chem.* Belonging to hydrogen and fluorine; applied to an acid, also termed fluoric. *Hydrofluōricus*, *a*, *um*.

Hyd'rogen. (Υδωρ; γεννάω, to produce.) *Chem.* The lightest ascertained substance; a gas, the principal constituent element of water; inflammable air. *Hydrōgēnium*, *ii*, *n*.

Hydrōgēnātus, *a*, *um*. *Chem.* Having hydrogen in combination: hydrogenated.

Hydrōgēnīferus, *a*, *um*. (*Hydrōgēnum*; φέρω, to bear.) *Chem.* Containing hydrogen: hydrogeniferous.

Hydrognōs'ia, *æ*, *f*. (Υδωρ; γνῶσις, knowledge.) *Geog.*, *Nat. Philos.* History of the waters of the terrestrial globe: hydrognosy.

Hydrogrāph'ia, *æ*, *f*. (Υδωρ; γράφω, to write.) *Geog.*, *Nat. Philos.* A description of the waters distributed on the earth's surface: hydrography.

Hydrōhem'ia, *æ*, *f*. (Υδωρ; αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol.* Wateriness, or a poor state of the blood: hydrohemy.

Hydrohem'ic. *Physiol.* Belonging to *Hydrohemia*, or an impoverished condition of the blood. *Hydrōhēmicus*, *a*, *um*.

Hydrohys'tera, *æ*, *f*. (Υδωρ; ὑστῆρα, the womb.) *Pathol.* Same as *Hydrometra*.

Hydroidēs, *adj*. (Υδωρ; terminal -idēs.) Resembling water: hydroid.

Hydrōlōgia, *æ*, *f*. (Υδωρ; λόγος, a discourse.) *Chem.*, *Nat. Philos.*

Dissertation on the nature, quality, and uses of water: hydrology.

Hydrōmān'ia, *æ*, *f*. (Υδωρ; μανία, madness.) *Pathol.* A rage for water.

Hyd'romel. (Υδωρ; μέλι, honey.) Water impregnated with honey. *Hydrōmēli*, *indecl*.

Hyd'romēningit'is, *idis*, *f*. (Υδωρ; mēningitis.) *Pathol.* Dropsy complicated with inflammation of the membranes of the brain.

Hydrom'eter. (Υδωρ; μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem.* Instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of fluids. *Hydrōmētrum*, *i*, *n*. See *Areometer*, *Gravimeter*.

Hydrōmētra, *æ*, *f*. (Υδωρ; μήτρα, the womb.) *Pathol.* Dropsy of the uterus, or womb; a genus, *Ord. Intumescētie*, *Cl. Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Hydrōn'ephros. } (Υδωρ;
Hydrōn'ephrus, *i*, *m*. } νεφρός,
the kidney.) *Pathol.* Dropsy of the kidney.

Hyd'rōnephros'is, *is*, *f*. *Pathol.* The progress of *Hydronephrus*.

Hydrōn'osus. } (Υδωρ; νό-
Hydrōn'osus, *i*, *f*. } σος, disease.)

Pathol. Water-disease; dropsy; incorrectly put for the *Sudor Anglicanus*, or sweating sickness. See *Hydronosus*.

Hydropat'hic. Belonging to hydrophathy. *Hydrōpāthicus*, *a*, *um*.

Hydropat'hy. (Υδωρ; πάθος, disease.) A system of treating inflammatory, and almost all other complaints, by the plentiful use, internal and external, of cold water. *Hydrōpāthia*, *æ*, *f*.

Hyd'rōpéricar'dium, *i*, *n*. (*Hydro*; πéricardium.) *Pathol.* Dropsy of the pericardium.

Hyd'rōpéritōnæ'um, *i*, *n*. (*Hydro*; peritonæum.) *Pathol.* Same as *Ascites*.

Hyd'rōphimōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (Υδωρ; φίμωσις, a constriction.) *Surg. Pathol.* Phimosis with or consequent upon oedema of the prepuce.

Hydrōphō'l'ia, *æ*, *f*. (Υδωρ; φοβέω, to fear.) *Pathol.* Madness caused by the bite of a rabid dog, or other animal; a genus, *Ord. Spasmi*, *Cl. Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Lyssa*.

Hydrophob'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hydrophobia*. *Hydrophóbicus*, *a, um*.

Hydrophthal'mia, *æ, f.* (ὕδωρ; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) *Surg. Pathol.* Dropsy of the eye; also, anasarcaous swelling of the eyelid: hydrophthalmy. *Oculus Elephantinus*.

Hydrophthal'micus, *a, um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hydrophthal'mia*: hydrophthalmic.

Hydróphyll'eus, *a, um*. (ὕδωρ; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to a Family (pl. f.) having for their type the *Hydrophyllum*.

Hyd'róph'ysocēl'e, *es, f.* (ὕδωρ; φύσα, flatul; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Hernia, the sac of which contains fluid and air.

Hyd'rophysómēt'ra, *æ, f.* (Same; μήτρα, the womb.) *Pathol.* Accumulation of serum and gas in the womb.

Hyd'rophyte. (ὕδωρ; φυτόν, a plant.) *Bot.* A plant which grows in water. *Hydróphyton*, *i, n*.

Hydróp'hýtográph'ia, *æ, f.* (Hydrophyton; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* A description of *Hydrophyta*, or water plants: hydrophytography.

Hydróp'hýtōlōg'ia, *æ, f.* (Hydróphyton; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* A treatise on water plants: hydrophytology.

Hydrop'ic. *Med.* Belonging to *Hydrops*, or dropsy. *Hydrópicus*, *a, um*.

Hyd'rópo'idēs, *adj.* (ὕδρωψ, dropsy; terminal -idēs.) *Pathol.* Resembling dropsy: hypopoid.

Hyd'rops, *ōpis, m.* (ὕδωρ.) *Pathol.* The disease Dropsy.

Hyd'rops Artic'ul'i. *Surg. Pathol.* Dropsy of a joint, generally occurring in that of the knee, in which the synovial membrane is filled with a fluid less glairy, and thinner, than the natural *synovia*.

Hyd'rops ad Mat'ulam. *Pathol.* Dropsy towards the chamber-pot; a fanciful term for *Diabetes*.

Hyd'rops Sic'cus. *Pathol.* An absurd term for *Tympanites*; dry dropsy.

Hydropyret'us. See *Hidropyretus*.

Hydrór'chis, *is, or eos, f.* (ὕδωρ; ὄρχις, a testicle.) *Surg. Pathol.* Dropsy of the testicle.

Hydrór'rháchis, *eos, f.* } (ὕδωρ; ῥάχις, the vertebral column.) *Surg. Pathol.* Dropsy of the spine: a genus, Ord. *Intumescencia*, Cl. *Cachexia*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Rhachiochysis*.

Hydrósar'ca, *æ, f.* (ὕδωρ; σάρξ, flesh.) *Pathol.* Same as *Anasarca*.

Hydrós'tásis, *is, or eos, f.* (ὕδωρ; στάσις, a standing.) *Nat. Philos.* The equilibrium, weight, or pressure of water or liquid bodies.

Hydrostat'ic. (ὕδωρ; στατική, the science of weights.) *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to the weight, pressure, or equilibrium of liquid bodies. *Hydrostáticus*, *a, um*.

Hydrostat'ic Bed. *Med.* A kind of bed or trough, a large bag formed of waterproof cloth, capable of holding water, six inches deep, for invalids.

Hydrostat'ic Test. *Med. Jur.* The putting the lungs of a dead child in water, to ascertain, by their floating or sinking, whether it has been born alive.

Hydrostat'ics. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* That branch relating to the weight, pressure, or equilibrium of liquid bodies in a state of rest. *Hydrostática*, *æ, f.*

Hydrosulphuret. (ὕδωρ; sulphur; terminal -ū et.) *Chem.* A combination of sulphuretted hydrogen with a base. *Hydrósulphurētum*, *i, n*.

Hyd'rosulphur'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* Sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

Hyd'róthōrax, *áris, f.* (ὕδωρ; θώραξ, the chest.) *Pathol.* Dropsy of the chest; a genus, Ord. *Intumescencia*, Cl. *Cachexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Hyd'rous. See *Hydrides*.

Hyd'róvar'ium. See *Hydroarium*.

Hyd'rozōn'. } (ὕδωρ; ζών, } an animal.)
Hyd'rozōum, *i, n.* }
Zoöl. Applied to a branch (pl.) including the *Mollusca* and *Zoophyta*, to which water is indispensable.

Hyd'ruret. (ὕδωρ; terminal -ū et.) *Chem.* A combination of hydrogen with a metal, or inflammable substance. *Hydrūrētum*, *i, n*.

Hyd'rureted. (ὕδωρ; terminal

-uret.) *Chem.* Containing hydrogen. *Hydrūrētus*, *a*, *um*.

Hyētagrāp'hia, *æ*, *f*. (Ψεῦδος, rain; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine of rain, and the quantity fallen within a given period; hyetography.

Hyētōm'ētrum, *i*, *n*. (Ψεῦδος; μέτρον, a measure.) *Meteorol.* Instrument for ascertaining the quantity of rain that falls in a given period: a hyetometer.

Hyg'ieia', *æ*, *f*. (Υγίεια.) *Physiol.* The state of health. See *Hygiene*.

Hyg'ieias'hia, *æ*, *f*. (Same.) *Physiol.* The science of health, its conditions and relations: hygieastics.

Hyg'ieidōcōm'ium, *ii*, *n*. (Υγίεια; κῶμη, a villa or castle.) *Med.* A house or residence for the convalescent. (Might suit as the distinctive name of a cottage hospital.)

Hyg'ieidōlg'ia, *æ*, *f*. (Υγίεια; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine or consideration of health: hygieiology.

Hyg'ien'e, *es*, *f*. (Same.) *Med.* That branch of therapeutics relating to the *Res non-naturales*, as air, food, sleep, etc., a thorough comprehension of all the relations of which, is essential on the part of the physician.

Hyg'ien'ic. *Med.* Belonging to *Hygiene*. *Hygiēnicus*, *a*, *um*.

Hyg'rēchēm'a, *ātis*, *n*. (Υγρός, moist; ἤχη, a sound.) *Pathol.* The sound of fluid ascertained by means of the stethoscope, or by percussion.

Hygrol'ogy. (Υγρός; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on fluids or humours. *Hygrōlōgia*, *æ*, *f*.

Hygrōm'a, *ātis*, *n*. (Υγρός.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour containing serum or other fluid, not purulent.

Hygrom'atous. *Surg. Pathol.* Having, or full of, *Hygroma*. *Hygrōmātōsus*, *a*, *um*.

Hygrom'eter. (Υγρός; μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem.*, *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for ascertaining degrees of moisture in atmospheric air. *Hygrōmētrum*, *i*, *n*.

Hygromet'ric. *Chem.*, *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to hygrometry. *Hygrōmētricus*, *a*, *um*.

Hygrom'etry. (Υγρός; μετρέω, to measure.) *Chem.*, *Nat. Philos.* The art of measuring, or ascer-

taining the degree of moisture in atmospheric air. *Hygrōmētria*, *æ*, *f*.

Hyg'roscop'e. (Υγρός; σκοπέω, to spy.) *Chem.*, *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for ascertaining the degree of moisture in the air; or in substances; synonymous with *Hygrometer*.

Hyg'roscōpleit'as, *ātis*, *f*. (Same.) *Chem.*, *Nat. Philos.* The property of attracting or giving off moisture according to circumstances: hygroscopicity.

Hyg'roscopy. (Same.) Synonymous with *Hygrometry*. *Hygroscōpia*, *æ*, *f*.

Hylognōs'ia, *æ*, *f*. (Υλη, the material of which a thing is made; γνῶσις, knowledge.) *Nat. Philos.* A knowledge of the properties of matter: hylognosy.

Hy'lōlg'ia, *æ*, *f*. (Υλη; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine of matter: hylogy.

Hym'en, *ēnis*, *f*. (Υμῆν, a slender covering.) *Anat.* A thin membrane extending across the *vagina* at its entrance, circular, semilunar, or irregular in form.

Hymēn'icus, *a*, *um*. *Anat.*, *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to the hymen: hymenic.

Hymēnit'is, *idis*, *f*. (*Hymen*; terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the hymen.

Hymēn'ium, *ii*, *n*. (*Hymen*.) *Bot.* The dilated exposed membrane of gymnocarpous mushrooms in which the seed is contained.

Hymen'ography. (Υμῆν; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A description of the membranes of animal bodies. *Hymēnographia*, *æ*, *f*.

Hymen'ology. (Υμῆν; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* A treatise on the nature and structure of membranes. *Hymēnōlōgia*, *æ*, *f*.

Hymēn'omalāc'ia, *æ*, *f*. (Υμῆν; μαλακός, soft.) *Pathol.* Morbid softening of the (serous) membranes.

Hymēn'opt'erus, *a*, *um*. (Υμῆν; πτερόν, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having membranous wings: hymenopterous.

Hymēnōtōm'ia, *æ*, *f*. (Υμῆν; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the membranes: hymenotomy.

Hy'o-. *Anat.* A prefix denoting

attachment to, or connection with, the *Os hyoides*.

Hyoid'ēs, adj. (Υ; terminal -idēs.) *Anat.* Resembling the Greek letter υ: hyoid.

Hyos'cyām' Fōl'ia. (B. P.) See *Hyoscyamus*.

Hyoscyāmin'. *M. Med.* A vegetable alkali obtained from *Hyoscyamus niger*.

Hyoscyāmus', *ī*, m. (Υς, a sow; κύαμος, a bean.) Pharmacopœcial name for the fresh and dried stalk-leaves of *Hyoscyamus niger*; the *Hyoscyami Folia et Semina*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Mono-gynia*. Juss. *Solanææ*.

Hyoscyāmus' Nig'er. *M. Med.* The black henbane.

Hyp-. (Υπό, under.) A prefix, denoting a slightrness or incompleteness.

Hypal'gia, *α*, f. (*Hyp-*; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Slight pain: hypalgia.

Hypal'gicus, *a, um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hypalgia*: hypalgic.

Hyp'er-. (Υπέρ, increase, or excess.) *Chem.* A prefix signifying excess, as *Hyper-carbonate*, a carbonate with an excess of carbonic acid, now called a *bi-carbonate*: *Hypercatharsis*, excessive catharsis or purging, etc.

Hyperacū's'ia, *is*, f. (Υπέρ; ἀκουσίς, hearing.) *Pathol.* Morbid exaltation of the sense of hearing.

Hypēr'adēnōm'a, *ātis*, n. (Υπέρ; ἄδην, a gland.) *Pathol.* An enlarged, or hypertrophied gland.

Hypēr'adēnōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Same.) *Pathol.* The progress, or gradual advancing of *Hyperadenoma*.

Hypēr'ēm'ia, *α*, f. (Υπέρ; αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol.* Excess of blood in a part: hyperemy.

Hyper'æsthes'is, *is*, f. (*Hyper-*; αἶσθησις.) *Pathol.* Morbid increase of sensibility.

Hypēr'æst'hēt'icus, *a, um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hyperæsthesis*: hyperæsthetic.

Hypēr'ap'h'ia, *α*, f. (Υπέρ; ἀφή, tact, or touch.) *Pathol.* Over-tension, or excessive sensibility of touch: hyperaphy.

Hypēr'ap'h'icus, *a, um*. *Pathol.*

Belonging to *Hyperaphia*: hyperaphic.

Hyper'asthēn'ia, *α*, f. (*Hyper-*; *asthēnia*, loss of strength.) *Pathol.* Excessive debility: hyperastheny.

Hyper'asthēn'icus, *a, um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hyperasthenia*: hyperasthenic.

Hyper'bor'ean. (*Hyper-*; βορέας, the north wind.) *Nat. Hist.* Dwelling in the far northern parts of the globe; or having relation thereto. *Hyperboreus*, *a, um*.

Hyper'cāthar's'is, *is*, f. (*Hyper-*; *cātharsis*.) *Med.* Excessive purging: hypercatharsis.

Hyper'cāthar'ticus, *a, um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hypercatharsis*: hypercathartic.

Hyper'erōm'ax, *ācis*, m. (Υπέρ, above; κρώμαξ, a heap of stones.) *Anat.* The small carnosity on the white of the eye.

Hyper'cyēm'a, *ātis*, n. } (Υπέρ, excess; κύησις, uterine gestation.) *Physiol.* Superfetation.

Hyper'cyt'icus, *a, um*. Belonging to *Hypercytosis*: hypercytic.

Hyper'dynām'ia, *α*, f. (*Hyper-*; *dynāmia*, vital force.) *Pathol.* Excessive *Dynamia*, or vital force: hyperdynamy.

Hyper'dynām'icus, *a, um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hyperdynamia*: hyperdynamic.

Hyper'em'esis, *is*, f. (*Hyper-*; *emēsis*.) *Med.* Excessive vomiting: hyperemesis.

Hyper'emēt'icus, *a, um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hyperemesis*: hyperemetic.

Hyper'ēnerg'ia, *α*, f. (Υπέρ; ἐνέργεια, action.) *Med.* Increased action or energy: hyperenergy.

Hypēr'gēn'ēsis, *is*, f. (Υπέρ; γίνομαι, to be born.) *Physiol.* A congenital excess; or redundancy of parts: hypergenesis.

Hyper'gēnēt'icus, *a, um*. Belonging to *Hypergenesis*: hypergenetic.

Hypēr'inōs'is, *is*, f. (Υπέρ; ἰς, into, the fibre of flesh.) *Pathol.* A form of diseased blood, consisting in excess of fibrin.

Hyper'inot'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hyperinosis*. *Hypērindōticus*, *a, um*.

Hyper'ner'via, α, f. } (Υπέρ ;
Hyper'neur'ia, α, f. } νῆρον, a
 nerve.) *Pathol.* Excessive nervous
 activity.

Hypér'op'sia, α, f. (Υπέρ ; ὄψις,
 vision.) *Med.* Extremely acute
 vision: hyperopsy.

Hypér'os'mia, α, f. (Υπέρ ;
 ὁσμή, odour.) *Med.* A keen sense
 of smell, or excessive odour; hyper-
 osmy.

Hypér'osphrḗs'ia, is, or eos, f.
 (Υπέρ ; ὀσφρησις, the faculty of
 smelling.) *Med.* A morbid acute
 sense of smell. See *Hyperosmia*.

Hypér'trōp'hicus, α, um. *Pathol.*
 Belonging to hypertrophy: hyper-
 trophic.

Hyper'trophy. (Υπέρ ; τρέφω, to
 nourish.) *Pathol.* Excessive growth,
 thickening, or enlargement of any
 organ. *Hypertrophia*, α, f.

Hyp'hæm'a, átis, n. (Υπὸ, under;
 αἷμα, blood.) *Med.* Suggestion.

Hýpinōs'is, is, f. (Υπὸ, under;
 ἵς, ἰνός, the fibre of flesh.) *Pathol.*
 A form of diseased blood consisting
 in deficiency of fibrin.

Hypnot'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging
 to Hypnosis. *Hypnōticus*, α, um.

Hypnæsthḗs'is, is, or eos, f.
 (Υπνος, sleep; αἴσθησις, sense or
 feeling.) *Pathol.* Dulled sensibility;
 drowsiness. See *Hypnodia*.

Hypnōd'ēs, adj. (Υπνος, sleep;
 terminal -ōdēs.) *Med.* Sleepy, or
 full of sleep: hypnous.

Hypnōd'ia, α, f. (*Hypnōdēs*.)
Med. Same as *Hypnæsthesis*.

Hypnol'ogy. (Υπνος; λόγος, a
 discourse.) The doctrine of sleep,
 its proper periods of indulgence,
 duration, regulation, etc. *Hypnō-*
logia, α, f.

Hypnot'ic. (Υπνος.) *Med.*
 Having power to dispose to sleep;
 inducing sleep: somniferous. *Hyp-*
nōticus, α, um.

Hypnotis'm. (Υπνος; terminal
 -ισμός.) *Med.* A state of sleep;
 used for *Mesmerism*. *Hypnōtismus*,
 i, m.

Hyp'nōtýp'hús, i, m. (Υπνος;
 týphus.) *Pathol.* Typhus attended
 with morbid drowsiness.

Hýp'o-. (Υπὸ, under.) *Bot., Med.*
Nat. Hist. A prefix signifying
diminution as to quantity or degree.

Hyp'obran'chial. (Υπὸ, under ;

βράγχια, the gills.) *Comp. Anat.*
 Applied, by Owen, to the homo-
 logues of the lateral lingual bones
 in fishes, etc. *Hypobranchialis*, is, e.

Hyp'ocálýc'ius, α, um. (Υπὸ;
 cályx.) *Bot.* Situated under the
 calyx.

Hýp'ocáthar'sis, is, f. (Υπὸ;
 καθαίρω, to purge.) *Med.* A slight
 purging. See *Hypercatharsis*.

Hýp'ochon'driac. (Υπὸ; χόνδρος,
 a cartilage.) *Anat.* Belonging to
 the hypochondria, or spaces beneath
 the cartilages of the false ribs.
Pathol. Applied to patients affected
 with *Hypochondriasis*. *Hýp'ochon-*
driacus, α, um.

Hyp'ochondriács'mus, i, m.
 (*Hypochondrium*; terminal -ismus.)
Pathol. Hypochondriac disease:
 hypochondriacism.

Hýp'ochondriás'is, is, f. (*Hyp-*
pochondrium.) *Pathol.* Vapours;
 low spirits; a condition that seems
 to proceed from mental alienation
 most frequently—however induced;
 a genus, *Ord. Adynamicæ*, *Cl. Neuro-*
roses, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

Hýp'ochond'r'ium, ii, n. (Υπὸ;
 χόνδρος, a cartilage.) *Anat.* The
Regio hypochondriaca, or space be-
 hind or beneath the cartilages of
 the false ribs on either side; gene-
 rally used in the pl. in reference to
 that region composed by both sides
 of the body.

Hyp'ocōrollāt'us, α, um. } (Υπὸ;
Hyp'ocōrol'leus, α, um. } cōrolla,
Hyp'ocōrol'l'ius, α, um. } a cor-
 rol.) *Bot.* Having hypogynous
 corols: hypocorollate; hypocorol-
 leous; hypocorollious.

Hyp'ogas'tric. *Anat.* Belonging
 to the *Hypogastrium*. *Hýp'ogas-*
tricus, α, um.

Hyp'ogas'tric Plex'us. *Anat.*
 A plexus on the sides and back part
 of the rectum, and lower and back
 part of the bladder, formed by the
 inferior mesenteric plexus with the
 sacral.

Hyp'ogastriōtōm'ia, α, f. (*Hyp-*
pogastrium; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.*
 Dissection of the hypogastric re-
 gion: hypogastriotomy.

Hyp'ogastrit'is, -idis, f. (Υπὸ;
 gastritis, inflammation of the sto-
 mach.) *Pathol.* Slight inflamma-
 tion of parts below the stomach.

Hypôgast'rium, *ii*, *n.* (Υπό; γαστήρ, the stomach.) *Anat.* The abdominal space above the *pubes* and below the line of the anterior superior spinous processes of the iliac bones.

Hypôgastroëc'le, *es*, *f.* (Υπό; γαστήρ; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Hernia in the hypogastric region: hypogastrocele.

Hypôgastrorrhâg'ia, *a*, *f.* (Υπό; gastrorrhâgia.) *Pathol.* Intended for slight hæmorrhage from the stomach, but really not implying any reference to the blood: hypogastrorrhagy.

Hypôgastrorrhex'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (*Hypôgastrium*; ρήξις, a rupture.) *Pathol.* Rupture of the abdomen, with laceration of the peritoneum.

Hypôgastrorrhœ'a, *a*, *f.* (Υπό; gastrorrhœa.) *Pathol.* A slight flow of mucus from the stomach.

Hypôgœcar'pus, *a*, *um.* (Υπό; γῆ, the earth; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruit under the surface of the earth: hypogeocarpous.

Hypôgœus, *a*, *um.* (Υπό; γῆ.) *Bot.* Applied to cotyledons which, filled with nutritious matter, remain below the ground during germination: hypogean.

Hypoglô's'tum, *ii*, *n.* } (Υπό;
 Hypoglô's'sis, *idis*, *f.* } γλῶσσα,
 the tongue.) *Anat.* The under-surface of the tongue.

Hypoglô's'sus, *a*, *um.* (Same.) *Anat.* Situated on the under part of the tongue: hypoglossal.

Hypoglô't'is, *idis*, *f.* (Υπό; γλῶττα, the tongue.) *Anat.* The inferior part of the tongue adhering to parts connected with the lower jaw.

Hypôgyn'leus, *a*, *um.* (Υπό; γυνή, a woman.) *Bot.* Applied to the insertion of stamens, petals, etc., when the point of attachment is under the ovary: hypogynic.

Hypogynous. (Υπό; γυνή.) *Bot.* Applied to stamens, etc., when situated under the ovary or pistil; inferior. *Hypôgynus*, *a*, *um.*

Hypôhæm'ia, *a*, *f.* (Υπό; αἷμα, blood.) *Med.* Deficiency, or loss of blood: hypohemy.

Hypo'hæm'ic. Belonging to *Hypohæmia*. *Hypôhæm'icus*, *a*, *um.*

Hypô'nerv'ia, *a*, *f.* } (Υπό; νεύ-
 Hypô'neur'ia, *a*, *f.* } ρον, a nerve.)

Pathol. Morbidly slight, or diminished nervous power.

Hyponit'rite. (*Hypônitrôsum acidum*; terminal -ite.) *Chem.* A combination of hyponitrous acid with a base. *Hypônitris*, *itis*, *f.*

Hypôpetâl'eus, *a*, *um.* (Υπό; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Applied (pl. f.) to dicotyledonous, polypetalous plants, in which the stamens are hypogynous: hypopetaleous.

Hypophos'phite. (*Hypophosphôrôsum acidum*; terminal -ite.) *Chem.* A combination of hypophosphorous acid with a base. *Hypophosphis*, *itis*, *f.*

Hypophyl'lus, *a*, *um.* (Υπό; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to mushrooms, which grow only on the inferior surface of leaves; also, to plants that bear flowers in the same situation: hypophyllous.

Hypôp'yum, *i*, *n.* (Υπό; πύον, pus.) *Surg.* An accumulation of a puriform fluid in the anterior, and sometimes in the posterior chamber of the eye.

Hypospâd'ia, *a*, *f.* (Υπό; σπάζω, to tap, or open.) *Surg.* An unnatural perforation of the penis, the extremity of the urethra terminating on the under part of it.

Hypospâdiâ's'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (*Hypospâdia*.) *Anat.*, *Surg. Pathol.* The state of *Hypospadia*.

Hypospâd'leus, *a*, *um.* *Anat.*, *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Hypospadia*: hypospadic.

Hypostâmîn'eus, *a*, *um.* (*Hypostâmen*.) *Bot.* Applied to dicotyledonous, apetalous plants (pl. f.), in which the stamens are hypogynous: hypostamineous.

Hypôs'tâsis, *eos*, *f.* (Υφίσταμι, to throw down.) *Physiol.* The subsidence of sediment in liquids; or of blood in the body after death, by gravitation of the fluids; but more particularly of the urine, in health and disease: hypostasis.

Hyposthên'ia, *a*, *f.* (Υπό; σθένος, strength.) *Med.* A state of weakness, or a reduction of strength: hypostheny.

Hyposthen'ic. *Med.* Belonging to *Hyposthenia*. *Hyposthênicus*, *a*, *um.*

Hyposul'phate. (*Hypôsulphûricum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.*

A combination of hyposulphuric acid with a base. *Hyposulphas*, *âtis*, f.

Hyposulphite. (*Hypôsulphûrôsum* acidum; terminal -*ite*.) *Chem.* A combination of hyposulphurous acid with a base.

Hypothenus'e. (*Υποθήνη*, to place under.) *Geom.* That side of a right-angled triangle which extends under the right angle.

Hypotympanic. (*Υπὸ; tympanicus*.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the inferior subdivision of the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes. *Hypotympanicus*, *a*, *um*.

Hypozôicus, *a*, *um*. (*Υπὸ; ζῶον*, an animal.) *Geol.* Applied to an Order of rock-formations, inferior to all those in which are found the débris of organic bodies.

Hypsilloidês, *adj.* (*Υ, upsilon*; terminal -*idês*.) *Anat.* The same as *Hyoides*.

Hypsômêtria, *a*, *f*. (*Ψφος*, height; *μετρέω*, to measure.) *Geol.*, *Geom.* The art of measuring the relative height of a place; or of a portion of terrestrial ground: hypsometry.

Hypsômêtricus, *a*, *um*. (*Geol.*, *Geom.* Belonging to hypsometry: hypsometrical.

Hyssopin'. (*Hyssopus*, the hyssop plant.) *Chem.* A salifiable base, said to have been discovered in the *Hyssopus*. *Hyssopina*, *a*, *f*.

Hystêra, *a*, *f*. (*Ψτέρα*, akin to *uterus*.) *Anat.* The *Uterus* or womb; also, the *vulva*.

Hystêralgia, *a*, *f*. (*Ψτέρα; ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the womb, from whatever cause: hysteralgia.

Hysteralgic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hysteralgia*. *Hysteralgicus*, *a*, *um*.

Hystêran'drius, *a*, *um*. (*Ψτέρα; ἄνθρωπος*, a man.) *Bot.* Having stamens and ovary: applied to a Class (pl. n.) of a modified sexual system, which comprehends plants having more than ten stamens inserted in one ovary: hysterandrius.

Hystêratrês'ia, *a*, *f*. (*Ψτέρα; ἀτρέσια*, occlusion.) *Anat.*, *Surg. Pathol.* Occlusion of the womb,

or an impervious condition of its opening: hysteratresy. See *Metratresia*.

Hystêrelcôsis, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (*Ψτέρα; ἐλκόσις*, an ulcerous disease.) *Surg. Pathol.* Ulceration of the womb.

Hystêremphÿsêm'a, *âtis*, *n*. (*Ψτέρα; emphÿsêma*, a windy swelling.) *Pathol.* Same as *Physometra*, or the presence of air in the womb.

Hystêria, *a*, *f*. (*Ψτέρα*.) *Pathol.* Hysterics, attacking in paroxysms or fits; preceded by dejection, anxiety, tears, difficult breathing, sickness, and palpitation of the heart. Termed also *Passio hysterica*; a genus, Ord. *Spasmi*, Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Hystêricœdêm'a, *âtis*, *n*. (*Hystêricus; œdêma*, a swelling.) *Pathol.* Hysterical œdema, or swelling; hysterical anasarca.

Hystêricus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hysteria*: hysterice; hysterical.

Hystêrit'is, *îdis*, *f*. (*Ψτέρα; terminal-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the womb; a genus, Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*, Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Metritis*, *Uteritis*.

Hystêrocarcinôm'a, *âtis*, *n*. (*Ψτέρα; carcinôma*, cancer.) *Pathol.* Cancer of the womb. See *Metrocarcinoma*.

Hystêrocâtalep'sis, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (*Ψτέρα; câtalepsis*.) *Pathol.* Cataleptic hysteria.

Hystêrocêl'e, *es*, *f*. (*Ψτέρα; κύλη*, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Hernia in which the *uterus*, or womb, is protruded.

Hystêrocôl'ica, *a*, *f*. (*Ψτέρα; còlica*.) *Pathol.* Pains in the womb like those of colic; uterine colic.

Hystêrôdÿn'ia, *a*, *f*. (*Ψτέρα; ὀδύνη*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the womb; same as *Hysteralgia*.

Hystêrœdêm'a, *âtis*, *n*. (*Ψτέρα; œdêma*.) *Pathol.* Enlargement of the substance of the womb.

Hystêrolithiâs'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (*Ψτέρα; lithiâsis*, the generation of calculus.) *Pathol.* The formation of calculus in the womb.

Hystêrol'ithus, *i*, *m*. (*Ψτέρα; λίθος*, a stone.) *Pathol.* Stone or calculus within the womb: a hysterolith.

Hystērōlōg'ia, *α, f.* (ἡστέρα; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat., Physiol.* A treatise on the womb, its functions, etc.: hystereology.

Hystērōmāl'acōm'a, *ātis, n.* (ἡστέρα; μαλακίωω, to soften.) *Pathol.* Softening of the womb.

Hystērōmāl'acōs'is, *is, or eos, f.* *Pathol.* The progress of *Hystero-malacoma*, or softening of the womb.

Hystērōmān'ia, *α, f.* (ἡστέρα; μανία, madness.) *Med.* Another term for *Furor uterinus*, or *Nymphomania*.

Hystērōmēt'rum, *i, n.* (ἡστέρα; μέτρον, a measure.) *Surg.* An instrument or means of ascertaining the size and capacity of the *uterus* or womb: a hystrometer. See *Uterine Sound*, *Uterometrum*.

Hystērorrhāg'ia, *α, f.* (ἡστέρα; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* Same as *Metrorrhagia*.

Hystērorrhēx'is, *is, or eos, f.* (ἡστέρα; ῥήξις, a rupture.) *Surg. Pathol.* Rupture of the *uterus* or womb.

Hystērōr'rhē'a, *α, f.* (ἡστέρα; ῥέω, to flow.) *Surg. Pathol.* Same as *Metrorrhæa*.

Hystēros'citr'hus, *i, m.* (ἡστέρα; σκιρῶς, a hard tumour.) *Surg.*

Pathol. Scirrhus, or incipient cancer of the womb.

Hystēros'pas'mus, *i, m.* (ἡστέρα; σπασμός, a convulsion.) *Pathol.* Spasm of the *uterus* or womb; also, hysterical spasm: hystero-spasm.

Hys'terotome. (ἡστέρα; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* An instrument for dividing the neck of the womb. *Hystērōtōmus*, *i, m.* See *Metrotome*. *

Hysterot'omy. (ἡστέρα; τέμνω, to cut.) *Obstel. Surg.* The *Cæsarean operation*; or cutting into the womb to extract the child, where, by malformation or otherwise, natural delivery is impracticable. The birth of Claudius Cæsar is recorded as being the first successful instance of this operation. Other cases of the same nature are narrated by Pliny, Festus, Solinus, etc., and other later authors. Shakspeare's allusion to a traditionary example of the kind is worthy of quotation: "Macduff was from his mother's womb untimely ripp'd!" *Hystērōtōmia*, *α, f.* See *Cæsarean Section*.

Hystriclās'is, *eos, f.* (ἡστριεῖς, a hedgehog.) *Pathol.* A rare disease of the hairs, in which they stand erect like the prickles of the hedgehog.

I.

Iam'a, *ātis, f.* (ἰάμα, a remedy, cure.) *Med.* A medicine, or medicinal application.

Iat'ria, *α, f.* (ἰατρεία, from ἰατρός, a physician.) *Med.* The art of healing, or curing; also, a cure.

Iat'ro-. (Same.) *Med.* A prefix signifying connection with the healing art.

Iatrōlōg'ia, *α, f.* (*Iatro-*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* A treatise or consideration of medicine; or the healing art: iatrolology.

Iat'ropha, *α, f.* See *Jatropha*.

Iat'rophate. Same as *Jatro-phate*.

Iatrop'hic Ac'id. *Chem.* The active principle of the *Croton tiglium*, now called *Crotonic acid*.

-Ic. *Chem.* A terminal syllable generally denoting a particular

compound which has most oxygen: as nitric, sulphuric, etc.—compared with its other salts, etc.—to which the terminal *-ite* is applied.

Ice'land Moss, *M. Med.* The *Lichen Islandicus*, or *Cetraria Islandica*.

Ichōr', *ōris, m.* (ἰχώρ, pus.) *Pathol.* A thin aqueous and acid discharge from a wound, sore, or diseased surface.

Ichōr'oldēs, *adj.* (ἰχώρ; terminal *idēs*.) *Pathol.* Resembling ichor or pus: ichoroid.

Ichōr'ōs'us, *a, um.* (*Ichōr*; terminal *ōsus*.) *Pathol.* Having or full of ichor: ichorous.

Ich'thyus, *ii, m.* (ἰχθύς, a fish; ἰός, poison.) *Med.* A morbid product sometimes existing in the mussel, which acts as a poison. Shell-fish poisoning.

Ich'thyit'ēs, is, or æ, m. (ἰχθύς.) *Geol.* A hollow stone shaped like a fish.

Ich'thyocol'la, æ, f. (ἰχθὺς; κόλλα, glue.) *M. Med.* Isinglass; fish-glue.

Ich'thyōgrāp'hia, æ, f. (ἰχθὺς; γράφω, to write.) *Ichthyol.* A description of fishes: ichthyography.

Ich'thyoid'ēs, adj. (ἰχθὺς; terminal -idēs.) *Ichthyol.* Resembling a fish: ichthyoid.

Ich'thyol'itēs, is, or æ, m. (ἰχθὺς; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* The petrified or fossil remains of a fish; or of stones that have received impressions of its form, and in which it may have been found embedded: an ichthyolite.

Ich'thyōlōg'icus, a, um. *Zool.* Belonging to *Ichthyologia*: ichthyological.

Ich'thyol'ogy. (ἰχθὺς; λόγος, a discourse.) *Zool.* A treatise on the nature and habits of fishes. *Ichthyōlōgia, æ, f.*

Ich'thyop'hagous. (ἰχθὺς; φαγεῖν, to eat.) *Zool.* Fish-eating; piscivorous. *Ichthyōphāgus, a, um.*

Ich'thyōsaur'us, i, m. (ἰχθὺς; σαῦρος, a lizard.) *Zool.* An animal partaking of the nature of a fish and partly of a lizard.

Ich'thyōsis, is, f. (ἰχθύα, the scale of a fish.) *Pathol.* A disease whereby the skin becomes thickened, hard, rough, with a tendency to scalliness: the fish-skin disease.

Ich'thyot'omy. (ἰχθὺς; τέμνω, to cut.) *Comp. Anat.* Dissection of fishes. *Ichthyōtōmia, æ, f.*

Ich'thyōtox'icum, i, m. (ἰχθὺς; toxicum, poison.) *Med.* Same as *Ichthyius*.

Iconograph'ic. Belonging to iconography. *Iconōgrāphicus, a, um.*

Iconōg'raphy. (Εἰκὼν, an image; γράφω, to write.) A description by images, or figures. *Iconōgrāphīa, æ, f.*

Icōs'an'drius, a, um. (Εἰκοσι, twenty; ἀνдр, a man.) *Bot.* Having twenty stamens; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.): icosandrius, or icosandrous.

Icōs'igōnus, a, um. (Εἰκοσι; γωνία, an angle.) *Bot.* Having twenty angles: icosigonous.

Icos'ihed'ral. *Geom.* Belonging to an icosihedron. *Icōsīhedrus, a, um.*

Icos'ihed'ron. (Εἰκοσι; ἔδρα, a basis.) *Geom.* A figure of twenty equal sides, or bases. *Icōsīhedrum, i, n.*

Icos'itetrahed'ral. *Geom.* Belonging to an icositetrahedron: twenty-four-sided. *Icōsttetrāhēdrus, a, um.*

Icos'itetrahed'ron. (Εἰκοσι; τέτρα, four; ἔδρα.) *Geom.* A solid figure of twenty-four equal sides, or bases. *Icōsttetrāhēdron, i, n.*

Ic'tērēpat't'is, idis, f. (Ictērus; hēpātītis.) *Pathol.* Hepatitis and jaundice, or icteric hepatitis.

Ic'ter'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Icterus*. *Ictēricus, a, um.*

Ic'tērōd'ēs, adj. (Ictērus; terminal -ōdēs.) *Pathol.* Having jaundice, or a yellow colour, full of jaundice; applied to the yellow fever.

Ic'tērōidēs, adj. (Ictērus; terminal -idēs.) *Pathol.* Resembling *Icterus*: icteroid.

Ic'tērōp'hthisis, is, or eos, f. (Ictērus; p'hthisis, consumption.) *Pathol.* *Tabes icterica*, or *p'hthisis*, with jaundice.

Ic'tērus, i, m. (ἰκτερος, a bird of a greenish colour.) *Pathol.* Jaundice; characterised by yellowness of the skin and conjunctiva of the eyes; a genus, Ord. *Impetigines*, Cl. *Cachexie*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Ic'tus sōl'is. *Pathol.* Same as *Coup de Soleil*.

-Id'a. *Zool.* A terminal erroneously used for -ideæ.

-Id'æ. *Zool.* A terminal employed in imitation of the classical patronymic analogue, denoting a family or group exhibiting some points of likeness to the type; as *Liporidæ*, the family of the *Lepus*, or hare, etc.

-Id'e. *Chem.* A terminal affixed to oxygen, chlorine, fluorine, and iodine, when combined with each other, or with simple combustibles, or metals, in proportions not forming an acid. *Pathol.* The Fr. form of -ides.

Ideāl's'mus, i, m. (ἰδέα, a thought.) *Physiol.* A system in which no real existence is accorded except to thought: idealism.

Iden'tity. (*Idem*, the same.) Absolute conformity between two things. *Med. Jur.* The identity of persons; an inquiry of extreme interest and difficulty, both in civil and criminal trials. *Idéntitas*, *átis*, *f.*

Ideography. ('*Idéa*; γράφω, to write.) *Physiol.* A description or definition of ideas. *Ideographia*, *æ*, *f.*

Ideology. ('*Idéa*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine or science of thought; the philosophy of mind. *Ideología*, *æ*, *f.*

-Id'és. (Εἶδος, resemblance.) *Anat., Chem., Nat. Hist.* A terminal denoting resemblance to an object indicated by the word to which it is joined; as *Alkaloides*, *Cricoides*, etc.

-Id'eus. *Med., Nat. Hist.* A terminal which communicates the sense of *belonging to*; and applied to objects connected with others, designated by terms ending in *-idēs*; as *Arytænoides*, the muscle between or belonging to the *Arytænoides* (*cartilagineus*).

Idielectric'itas, *átis*, *f.* ('*Idios*, proper; *electricitas*.) *Nat. Philos.* The property or susceptibility of electricity: idielectricity.

Idiôc'razy. See *Idiosyncrasy*.

Id'locy, or **Idiot'cy.** See *Amentia*.

Idiôg'ynus, *a*, *um.* ('*Idios*, distinct; γυνή, a woman.) *Bot.* Applied to stamens when they are not situated on the same flower as the pistil: idiogynous.

Idiopát'hia, *æ*, *f.* ('*Idios*; πάθος, disease.) *Pathol.* The quality of arising spontaneously; not referable to another; the opposite of *sympathy*: idiopathy.

Idiopat'hic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Idiopathia*; opposed to *sympathetic*, or *synnptomatic*. *Idiôpáthicus*, *a*, *um.*

Idiosyn'crasy. ('*Idios*; σύν, with; κᾶσις, temperament.) *Physiol.* The disposition or habit of body peculiar to an individual. *Idiôsyncrasia*, *æ*, *f.*

Idiosyncrát'icus, *a*, *um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Idiosyncrasia*: idiosyncratic.

Id'iot. ('*Idióτης*, private; because unfit for intercourse with the world.) One who is silly, or without understanding: a fool. *Idiôta*, *æ*, *f.*

Idiôt'ia, *æ*, *f.* ('*Idiôwrela*.) *Med.* *Private life*, in sense of the foregoing; a state of idiocy, or idiotism. See *Idiot*.

Idiôt'icus, *a*, *um.* *Med.* Belonging to an idiot: idiotic.

Idiôtis'mus, *i*, *m.* ('*Idióτης*, private; terminal -ισμός.) *Med.* The same as *Idiotia*: idiotism. Condition of an idiot, or *cretin*.

Idriallin'. *Chem.* A fossil, fatty substance, found in mercury mines. *Idriállina*, *æ*, *f.*

Idros'is. See *Hidrosis*.

Igasur'ate. (*Igäsüricum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of igasuric acid with a base. *Igäsúras*, *átis*, *f.*

Igasur'ic. (*Igasur*, the Malay name for St. Ignatius's bean; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Belonging to the *Faba Sancti Ignatii*: applied to an acid obtained from it. *Igäsúricus*, *a*, *um.*

Igasur'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* An acid somewhat resembling the malic, existing in the *Nuc vomica*. *Igäsúricum Acidum*.

Ig'nis, *is*, *m.* *Nat. Philos.* Fire; the evolution of light and heat which attends combustion.

Ig'nis Act'uális. *Surg.* Actual fire; a term for the actual cautery.

Ig'nis Fát'uus. *Nat. Philos.* Luminous appearances frequently seen in the night in country places; *Jack with the lantern*, or *Will o' the Wisp*; produced by the phosphorus evolved from decaying vegetable matter.

Ig'nis Pótentíál'is. *Surg.* Potential fire; a name for the potential cautery.

Ig'nis Sác'er. *Pathol.* Sacred fire; a term for *Erysipelas*.

Ig'nis San'cti Antón'ii. *Pathol.* Saint Anthony's fire; a name for *Erysipelas*.

-Igo. (*Ago*, to act or do.) *Med.* A terminal denoting the state implied in the root of the word, as if resulting from *over-action* or excess; as *Impetigo*, *Prurigo*, etc.

Il'eac Pas'sion. (Εἰλεός, a kind of colic.) *Pathol.* A bowel disease characterised by severe griping pain, vomiting of fecal matter, and costiveness, with retraction and

spasm of the abdominal muscles. See *Ileus*, *Volvulus*.

Ile'tis, *idis*, f. (*Pneum*; terminal-*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the ileum intestine.

Ileo-. *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with, or relation to, the ileum intestine.

Ileo-Cæc'al Val've. *Anat.* The inferior semilunar fold of mucous membrane which secures against any matter re-entering the ileum intestine from the cæcum.

Ileo-Col'ic Val've. *Anat.* The superior semilunar fold of mucous membrane which secures against regurgitation from the colon.

Ileum, *i*, n. (Εἰλέω, to turn about.) *Anat.* The third, or last portion of the small intestine, ending at the valve of the cæcum.

Ileus, *i*, n. (Εἰλέος.) *Pathol.* Same as *Ileac Passion*.

Ile'a. (Nom. pl. of *Ile*, *is*, n., from εἰλέω, to involve.) *Anat.* The flanks, which enclose the small intestines; also, the small intestines themselves.

Ile'ac. *Anat.* Belonging to the flanks. *Iliæus*, *a*, um.

Ile'ac Reg'ion. *Anat.* The side of the abdomen, between the ribs and hips.

Ile'adel'phus, *a*, um. (*Ile*, the flank.) *Physiol.* Applied to monsters which are double inferiorly: iliadelphous.

Ile'tum, *ii*, n. (*Ili'a*.) *Anat.* The upper portion of the *O's innominatum*, distinctly defined in the fœtus: the haunch bone.

Ile'ac r'ymāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Illā-crijmo*, to weep greatly.) *Med.* Excessive weeping: illacrymation.

Ile'us'ion. (*Illūdo*, to mock.) *Pathol.* A deception, false appearance, or mockery; a hallucination. *Illūstio*, *ōnis*, f.

Imāg'o, *inis*, f. (As if *imītago*, from *imitor*, to imitate.) *Entomol.* A perfect insect, which has undergone all its metamorphoses. *Nat. Philos.* The uniting of the luminous lines emanating from, reflected, or refracted by a body: an image.

Im'bēcill'is, *is*, e. (*In*, on; *baculus*, a staff.) *Med.* Feeble; weak; generally applied to weak-

ness of the mental faculties: imbecile.

Im'bibit'ion. (*Imbibo*, to drink in.) *Chem., Bot., Physiol.* The act of drinking in, or sucking up moisture. *Imbibitio*, *ōnis*, f.

Im'bricans, *tis*, part. (*Imbrico*, to cover with tiles.) *Bot.* Applied to the folioles of a compound leaf, when, during the *sleep* of the plant, they apply themselves along the petiole, which they entirely conceal; covering each other like tiles on a house-top, directed from the base to the summit: imbricating.

Im'bricat'us, *a*, um. (*Imbrex*, a roof-tile.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves still enclosed in the bud, when their rudiments are applied one upon another.

Im'bricat'us, *a*, um. (*Imbrex*, a roof-tile.) *Bot.* Having an appearance of tiles overlapping each other: imbricate.

Im'margināt'us, *a*, um. (*In*, priv.; *margo*, a border.) *Bot.* Having no marked border: immarginate.

Im'mediat'us, *a*, um. (Fr. *Im-médiat*, immediately.) *Bot.* Applied to the insertion of stamens when attached directly under the ovary, upon the calyx; or upon the pistil.

Im'mer'sus, *a*, um. (*Immergo*, to plunge.) *Bot.* Beneath the surface of water: immersed.

Im'mōbil'is, *is*, e. (*In*, priv.; *mōveo*, to move.) *Bot.* Applied to anthers wholly attached to the filament: immovable.

Im'pact'ed. (*Impingo*, to drive in.) *Obstet.* Used in reference to the head of the child, when fixed in the pelvic cavity or its brim. *Impactus*, *a*, um.

Im'par, *āris*, adj. (*In*, neg.; *par*, equal.) Odd, not even; unequal. See *Ganglion Impar*.

Im'pärinervāt'us, *a*, um. (*Im-par*, unequal; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Having unequal nervures: imparinervate.

Im'pärly unāt'us, *a*, um. (*Im-par*; *penna*, a wing.) *Bot.* Having unequal leaves or folioles: imparipennate.

Im'penetrabil'ity. (*In*, neg.; *pēnetro*, to enter into.) *Nat. Philos.* A property of matter which pre-

vents any other body from passing through it; or occupying the same place at the same time. *Impenetrabilitas, âtis, f.*

Imperfectus, a, um. (*In, neg.; perficio, to finish.*) *Bot.* Incomplete; unfinished: applied to flowers which want the anther, or pistil, or both: imperfect.

Imperfoliatus, a, um. (*In, priv.; perfoliatus, pierced through the leaves.*) *Bot.* Having leaves that are not perfoliated: imperfoliated.

Imperforate. (*In, neg.; perforo, to bore through.*) *Surg.* Abnormally occluded; applied to the anus, vagina, etc. *Imperforatus, a, um.*

**Impetig'inod'ës, adj. } (Imp-
Impetig'inôs'us, adj. } tigo;
terminals -odës, -ôsus.) *Pathol.*
Having, or full of *Impetigo*: impetiginous.**

Impetig'o, imis, f. (*Impeto, to invade; terminal -igo.*) *Pathol.* A skin-disease characterised by small irregularly circumscribed pustules; chiefly on the extremities; slightly elevated, and terminating in a laminated scab, unaccompanied by fever, and not contagious: humid or running tetter.

Impetiôl'âris, is, e. (*In, priv.; petiôlus, a petiole.*) *Bot.* Having no petiole: impetiolar.

Implantatus, a, um. (*In; planto, to set.*) *Mineral.* Applied to crystals attached by one of their ends to the walls of an excavation in a rock: implanted.

Implicatus, a, um. (*Implico, to wrap in.*) *Pathol.* Same as *Complicatus*.

Imponderability. *Nat. Philos., Physiol.* The quality of an imponderable body. *Imponderabilitas, âtis, f.* See the following.

Imponderable. (*In, neg.; pondéro, to weigh.*) Incapable of being weighed. *Nat. Philos.* Applied to light, heat, electricity, magnetism, etc. *Imponderâbilis, is, e.*

Imposthum'e. (*Corr. Apostema.*) *Pathol.* Another term for an abscess. *Imposthuma, æ, f.* See *Apostema*.

**Impotenc'e. } (In, neg.; pos-
Impotency. } sum, to be able.)
Weakness; want of power, especi-**

ally virile power. *Impotentia, æ, f.* See *Adynamia, Agenesis, Anaphrodisia, Sterility*.

Impotent. (Same.) *Pathol., Physiol.* Incapable of procreating or impregnating. *Impotens, tia, part.*

Impregnation. (*Impregno, to get with child.*) *Physiol.* The act of making pregnant; state of fecundation; ingravidation. *Impregnatio, ônis, f.*

Impuber, êris, adj. (*In, neg.; pûber, ripe in age.*) *Physiol.* Without hair on the pubes; not arrived at adult age.

Impurities. *Chem.* A general term applied to adventitious matter frequently found mixed with ingredients used in experimenting.

Impus'tulatus, a, um. (*In, priv.; pustulatus, having pustules.*) *Bot.* Having no red spots: impustulate.

Im'us Ven'ter. (*Cont. Infîmus, the lowest; venter, the belly.*) *Anat.* The lowest part of the abdomen, between the *umbilicus* and *pudenda*.

In, and Ine. Terminals, suffixed to the names of *organic* alkaloids, to distinguish them from those which are considered *mineral*: any circumstance of similarity between these two classes being, theoretically, *basic*, and apart from *properties*. [A prodigious importance seems accorded to the above terminal syllables, by mendacious quacks, and nostrum-mongers — judging from their never-ending array of street puffs, so worded.]

In Sit'u. *Med.* In natural position, or situation.

Inæqualifolius, a, um. (*In-æqualis, unequal; folium, a leaf.*) *Bot.* Having unequal leaves: inequalifolious.

Inæquilat'êrus, a, um. (*In, priv.; æquus, equal; latus, a side.*) *Bot.* Having unequal sides: applied to a leaf, the median nervure of which does not divide it into equal halves: inequilateralous.

Inalbuminat'us, a, um. (*In, priv.; albuminatus, having albumen.*) *Bot.* Applied to an embryo deprived of albumen.

Inanâgên'êsis, is, f. (*Îc, ivôs, a fibre; anâgênêsis, regeneration.*) *Med.* Muscular regeneration, or the reproduction of muscular fibre.

Inanāp'hýsis, *is*, *f.* (*Ἰν, ἰνός*; *anāphýsis*, renewed growth.) *Med.* Similar, to *Inanagenesis*.

Inanít'ion. (*Inānio*, to empty.) *Med.* Emptiness of the body, its viscera, or its vessels; from want of food; starvation. *Ināntio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

In'anthērāt'us, *a*, *um.* (*In*, priv.; *anthēra*.) *Bot.* Applied to the filaments of stamens when they do not bear anthers: *inantheratous*.

In'anthērífērus, *a*, *um.* (*In*, priv.; *anthēra*; *fēro*, to carry.) *Bot.* The same as *Inantheratus*.

In'appendicūlāt'us, *a*, *um.* (*In*, priv.; *appendix*, an addition.) *Bot.* Having no appendices: *inappendiculate*.

In'appēten'tia, *æ*, *f.* (*In*, neg.; *appēto*, to desire.) *Pathol.* Used for *Anorexia*; a want or loss of appetite: *inappetency*.

In'ar'ching. (*Ev*, in, or into; *ἀρχω*, to form the beginning.) *Bot.* Mode of grafting, *by approach*, as it is called—whereby the shoot or other scion of one tree is joined, by partial insertion, with another; without separation from its parent.

In'articūlāt'us, *a*, *um.* (*In*, priv.; *articūlātus*, articulated.) *Bot.* Having no articulation: *inarticulated*. *Physiol.* Without distinct utterance: *inarticulate*.

In'cālŷcāt'us, *a*, *um.* (*In*, priv.; *cālŷx*.) *Bot.* Without a calyx: *incalycate*.

In'candes'cence. (*Incandesco*, to grow very hot.) *Chem.* The bright appearance presented by solids and liquids when sufficiently heated. *Incandescentia*, *æ*, *f.*

In'candes'cens, *tis*, part. (Same.) *Chem.* Applied to a body heated till what is called *red-hot*; or its surface becomes white and brilliant: *incandescent*.

Incān'us, *a*, *um.* (*Incānesco*, to wax hoary.) *Bot.* Hoary; covered with a whitish down; applied to stems, leaves, etc.: *incanous*.

In'car'cerated. (*In*, in; *carcer*, a prison.) *Surg.* Applied to the portion of bowel or other substance which happens to be confined by the stricture in strangulated hernia. *Incarcératus*, *a*, *um.*

Incer'níc'ulum, *i*, *n.* (*Incerno*,

to sift.) *Anat.* The pelvis of the kidney into which the urine is strained from the *papillæ renis*.

In'cid'ence. (*Incido*, to fall.) *Geom.* A term for the direction in which one body strikes upon another. *Incidentia*, *æ*, *f.*

In'ciden'ce, **Angle of**. *Geom.* That made by a body at the point of contact with the body to which it is directed, with a line perpendicular to that point.

Incinerat'ion. (*Incinéro*, to burn to ashes.) *Chem.* The act or state of animal or vegetable matter being reduced to ashes. *Incinératio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

Incis'ed. See *Incisus*, *Dissectus*.

Incis'ion. (*Incido*, to cut.) *Surg.* The division of the integuments or flesh with a cutting instrument. *Incisio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

Incis'iv'us, *a*, *um.* (*Incido*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *Incisores* teeth.

Incis'or, *ōris*, *m.* (Same.) *Anat.* The four front teeth of both jaws; which have sharp, cutting edges.

In'clinan's, *tis*, part. (*Inclino*, to bend down.) *Bot.* Bending down; inclining: *inclinant*.

Inclinat'ion. (Same.) *Chem.*, *Anat.* The state of a body or vessel held obliquely. *Geom.* The mutual approach of two bodies, lines, or planes towards each other, making a straight line at the point of contact, or an angle of greater or lesser magnitude. *Inclinatio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

In'compat'ible. (*In*, neg.; *compātior*, to suffer together.) *Med.* Applied to substances which are known to act chemically on each other; and therefore cannot with propriety be prescribed together.

In'compressibil'ity. (*In*, priv.; *comprimo*, to press together.) *Chem.*, *Nat.* *Philos.* The property of resistance to compression; under which matters having volume or bulk cannot be diminished by its influence. *Incompressibilitas*, *ātis*, *f.*

In'contin'entia, *æ*, *f.* (*In*, neg.; *contineo*, to contain.) *Med.* Inability to retain the natural evacuations: *incontinence*.

In'corporat'ion. (*In*; *corpus*, a body.) *Pharm.* The mixing of particles of different bodies together so that they appear a uniform sub-

stance, without discerning the ingredients mixed in any of their particular qualities. *Incorporatio, ōnis, f.*

Incrassāt'us, a, um. (*Incrasso*, to make thick.) *Bot.* Increasing in thickness: *incrassate*.

Incrustāt'io, ōnis, f. (*Incrusto*, to rough-cast.) The act or process of forming a crust. *Chem.* Applied to the deposit of stony molecules on bodies plunged or habitually bathed in water charged with calcareous salts: *incrustation*.

Incubat'ion. (*Incūbo*, to sit on eggs.) *Ornithol.* The continuous act or process by which most birds hatch their eggs. *Pathol.* Applied to the period between the implanting of a disease, or of subjection to its causes, and its development. *Incūbatio, ōnis, f.*

In cūbus, i, m. (*Incūbo*, to sit upon.) *Pathol.* The night-mare. See *Ephialtes, Oneirodynia Gravans*.

Incurvāt'io, ōnis, f. (*Incurvo*, to bow.) *Med.* A bowing or bending; applied to the back, etc.; *incurvation*.

Incurvāt'us, a, um. } (Same.)

Incur'vus, a, um. } *Bot.* Bent, or bowed inwards: *incurvate*; *incurved*. See *Inflexus*.

In'cus, ūdis, f. An anvil. *Anat.* The largest of the *ossicula* of the internal ear.

Indehis'cent. (*In, neg.*; *dēhisco*, to gape open.) *Bot.* Applied to a pericarp that does not open spontaneously, when ripe; to let the seed escape. *Indehiscens, tis, part.*

Inden'ted. See *Dentatus, Sinuatus*.

Ind'ex, icis, c. g. (*Indico*, to point.) *Anat.* Applied to the first finger.

In'dian Ar'row-roo't. *Bot.* The root of the *Maranta arundinacea*.

In'dian Cor'n. The *Zea mays*, or maize plant.

In'dian Hem'p. *Bot.* The *Cannabis Indica*.

In'dian Pin'k. *M. Med.* The *Spigelia marilandica*.

In'dian Rub'ber. *Bot.* The vegetable substance *Caoutchouc*.

In'dian Tobac'co. *M. Med.* The *Lobelia inflata*.

Indiā'n'a Rād'ix. *M. Med.* A name for *Ipecacuan*.

Indicat'ion. (*Indico*, to point out.) *Med.* That which points out, as it were, or demonstrates, what ought to be done by the practitioner: the *aspect*, or some manifestation afforded by the particular case to be treated. *Indicatio, ōnis, f.*

Indicat'or, ōris, m. (Same.) *Anat.* A muscle of the forefinger; also termed *Extensor Indicis*. See *Index*.

In'dicus Mor'bus. *Pathol.* A name for venereal disease.

Indig'enous. (*Indu*, or *in*, in; *gigno*, to beget.) *Bot., Pathol., Zoöl.* That which is peculiar to a country. *Indigēnus, a, um.*

Indigest'ion. (*In, neg.*; *digēro*, to set in order.) *Pathol.* The disease *Dyspepsia*. *Indigestio, ōnis, f.*

Indigitāt'io, ōnis, f. (*In*; *digitus*, a finger.) *Pathol.* Intussusception of the intestines: *indigitation*.

In'digo. *Chem.* A blue colouring matter extracted from the *Indigofera tinctoria*, the anil, or indigo plant.

Indigō'fera Anil'. *Bot.* A name for the *Indigofera tinctoria*.

Indigō'fera Tinctō'ria. *Bot.* The plant which yields indigo.

Indigotat'e. (*Indigoticum ac'idum*; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of indigotic acid with a base. *Indigō'tas, ātis, f.*

Indigotin'. *Chem.* The colouring principle of indigo. *Indigō'tina, æ, f.*

In'dō'les, is, f.; *es* in pl. *Physiol.* Natural aptitude. Used in reference to the indications of character or tendency towards particular disease.

Induc'ed Contract'ion. *Nat. Philos.* A phenomenon of that unknown force which circulates in the nerves and produces muscular contraction.

Induct'ion. (*Induco*, to lead in, or into.) *Mor. Philos.* The act or process of inducing, bringing forth, or establishing a sequence, from several propositions; also the thing induced or established. *Inductio, ōnis, f.*

Induc'tive. (Same.) *Mor. Philos.* Capable of leading to; inferring, or persuading by induction.

Indūrāt'io, ōnis, f. (*Indūro*, to

harden.) *Med.* The state or process of hardening : induration.

Indurāt'us, *a, um.* (Same.)

Made hard ; hardened : indurate.

Indūsīāt'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Having an *indusium* : indusiated.

Indūs'ium, *ii, n.* (*Indūsio*, to put on.) *Bot.* The *involutrum*, or membranous covering of ferns. *Physiol.* Applied to the *amnion*, because it covers the fœtus.

Indūvīāl'is, *is, e.* (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to a calyx when it persists, and covers the fruit, as of the *Physiol. alkekengi* : induvial.

Indūvīāt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to fruit that is covered by *induvia* : induviate.

Indūv'ium, *ii, n.* (*Induo*, to cover.) *Bot.* Applied to the whole perianth, or every accessory part of the flower which persists and covers the fruit, after maturity of the ovary.

Inēd'ia, *æ, f.* (*In*, priv. ; *edo*, to eat.) Abstinence from food ; occasioned either by want of appetite, disease, or some accidental necessity. Alleged *feats* of self-imposed abstinence are unworthy of remark.

In'embryōnāt'us, *a, um.* (*In*, neg. ; *embryo*.) *Bot.* Having no embryo, germ, or *corculum* : inembryonate.

Inerm'is, *is, e.* (*In*, priv. ; *arma*, arms.) *Bot.* Without spines, prickles, or the like : unarmed.

Iner'tia, *æ, f.* (*Iners*, slothful.) *Nat. Philos.* A property of matter, by which it has no spontaneous motion : inertness.

Inf. *Pharm.* Abbreviation of the term *Infusum*, an infusion ; also *Infunde*, pour in.

Infanticid'a, *æ, f.* (*Infans*, a child, or infant ; *cædo*, to kill.) *Med. Jur.* The criminal who kills, murders, or destroys an infant : an infanticide.

Infanticid'ium, *ii, n.* (Same.) *Med. Jur.* Child-murder, distinguished into that by omission, and that by commission : infanticide.

Infar'ction. (*Infarcio*, to fill in.) *Pathol.* A sense of oppression, fullness, or stuffing of the chest. *Infarctio*, *ōnis, f.*

Infection. (*Infectio*, to infect.)

Med. The communication of a disease by personal contact with the sick, or by means of *effluvia* arising from the body of the sick ; contagion. *Infectio*, *ōnis, f.*

Infecun'dity. See *Sterility*.

Inferior Longitudinal Sinus.

Anat. A vein of the *Dura mater*, running along the lower margin of the *Fals cerebri*.

Inferobran'chiāt'us, *a, um.* (*Inferus*, beneath ; *branchiæ*, gills.) *Zool.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Mollusca Gasteropoda*, having the *branchiæ* on both sides of the body under the border of the mantle : inferobranchiate.

Infiltrāt'io, *ōnis, f.* (*In*, by ; *filtrum*, a strainer.) *Pathol.* A straining of fluid substances into the *areolæ* of a structure, especially into cellular tissue : infiltration.

Infiltrāt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Pathol.* Strained through ; filtered ; applied to an organ or part in the state of filtration : infiltrated.

Infinites'imul. (*In*, neg. ; *finis*, a boundary.) Infinitely small. *Infinitesimus*, *a, um.*

Infr'mary. See *Hospital*.

Inflam'mable. (*Inflammo*, to set on fire.) *Chem.* Applied to gases or substances that are combustible, or easily set on fire. *Inflammābilis*, *a, um.*

Inflam'mable Air. See *Hydrogen*.

Inflam'mat'ion. (Same.) *Chem.* See *Combustion*. *Pathol.* A state of disease characterised by redness, pain, heat, and swelling ; attended or not with fever ; termed also *Phlogosis*, and expressed by the terminal *-itis* added to the name of the organ, or part affected. *Inflammatiō*, *ōnis, f.* See *Phlegmasia*, *Phlogosis*.

Inflam'matory. (Same.) *Pathol.* Belonging to inflammation ; phlogistic. *Inflammātorius*, *a, um.*

Inflam'matory Crust. *Pathol.* The *buffy cr.* of the blood.

Inflam'matory Fever. *Pathol.* The state of fever called *Synocha*.

Inflam'māt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Pathol.* In a state of inflammation ; inflamed.

Inflex'us, *a, um.* (*Infecto*, to

bend in.) *Bot.* Bent, or curved inwards: inflexed. See *Incurvatus*.

Inflorescence. (*Infloresco*, to blossom.) *Bot.* A term for the various ways in which flowers are united to the plant by the *pedunculus*; the particular manner of flowering. *Inflorescentia*, *a*, *f*.

Influenza, *a*, *f*. (Ital. for influence.) *Pathol.* An epidemic disease; characterised by the suddenness of its attack, general depression, great heaviness over the eyes, and peculiarly distressing fever. See *Grippe*.

Inframaxillaris, *is*, *e*. (*Infra*, beneath; *maxilla*, the jaw.) *Anat.* Situated under the jaw: infra-maxillary.

Infra-orbitary. (*Infra*; *orbitum*, the orbit.) *Anat.* Situated beneath the orbit. *Infra-orbitarius*, *a*, *um*.

Infrascapularis, *is*, *e*. (*Infra*; *scapula*, the shoulder-blade.) *Anat.* Below the shoulder-blade; infra-scapular.

Infraspinalis, *a*, *um*. (*Infra*; *spina*, a spine.) *Anat.* Below a spinous process: infraspinate.

Infundibuliformis, *is*, *e* (*Infundibulum*; *forma*, likeness.) *Anat. Bot.* Shaped like a funnel: infundibuliform.

Infundibulum, *i*, *n*. (*Infundo*, to pour in.) A funnel. *Anat.*, *Chem.* Applied to three small tubes (pl.) in the kidney, of a somewhat funnel-like shape; also, to the canal leading from the third ventricle of the brain to the pituitary gland.

Infusion. (Same.) *Pharm.* A liquor obtained by pouring water of any particular degree of temperature on flowers, leaves, etc.; also, the act or process of obtaining such liquor. *Infusio*, *onis*, *f*; also *Infusum*, *i*, *n*.

Infusorius, *a*, *um*. (Same.) Belonging to infusions: infusory. *Zoöl.* Applied to a Cl. (pl. n.) of *Radiata*, so extremely minute as to be invisible to the naked eye; found in infusions of various substances, and in stagnant water. Believed to be parasitic in the human body sometimes.

Infusum. See *Infusion*.

Ingestus, *a*, *um*. (*Ingero*, to

carry in.) *Med.* Applied to the aliments (pl. n.) taken into the body by the mouth.

Ingluvies, *ei*, *f*. (As if *Ingluvies*, from *in gula*, in the throat.) *Ornithol.* The craw, crop, or gorge of birds. See *Crop*.

Ingrasias, *Win's of.* *Anat.* Two portions of the symmetrical halves of the sphenoid bone, termed the large and small wings.

Ingravidation. (*In*; *gravidus*, to get with young.) *Physiol.* The same as *Impregnation*. *Ingravidatio*, *onis*, *f*.

Ingredient. (*Ingrédior*, to enter in.) *Pharm.* Any simple substance which enters into the formation of a compound body. *Ingrédiens*, *tie*, *part*.

Inguen, *inis*, *n*. (As if *Unguen*, from *unguo*, to anoint; being usually moist.) *Anat.* The lower and lateral part of the abdomen, immediately above the thigh; the groin.

Inguinal. (*Inguen*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the groin. *Inguinalis*, *is*, *e*.

Inglutatio, *onis*, *f*. (*In*; *gula*, the throat.) *Med.* The introducing or putting anything into the throat: ingestion.

Inhalation. (*Inhālo*, to breathe in.) *Med.* The drawing in or inspiring of fumes or vapours with the breath. *Inhālātio*, *onis*, *f*.

Inhibitory. (*Inhibeo*, not to have.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Applied to certain muscles, the nervous action of which tends to *hinder*, or *retard*.

Inial. *Anat.* Applied the same as *Inial*, used adverbially.

Inial. (*Inior*, the occiput.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *Inion*, or occiput; looking to the occiput. A term employed in reference to the aspects of the head.

Initis, *idis*, *f*. (*Is*, *ivés*, fibre; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of muscular fibre or substance. Applied by Feuerstein to rheumatism.

Injectio Morphæ Hypodermica. Hypodermic injection of morphia. (*B. P.*)

Injection. (*Injicio*, to throw into.) *Surg.* Any medicated liquor thrown into a natural or preternatural cavity by means of a syringe

or an injection-bag; when for the rectum, it is termed an *enema*, or clyster. *Injectio, ōnis, f.*

In-knee's. *Surg.* The deformity *Genua valga*.

Innervat'ion. (*In; nervo*, to give nerve.) *Physiol.* That vital process by which nervous energy is given to any part. *Innervatio, ōnis, f.*

Innerv'is, is, e. (*In, priv.; nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to cotyledons and leaves, when the nervures, enveloped by the parenchyma, are not seen externally, and are supposed not to exist.

Innominat'us, a, um. (*In, priv.; nomen*, a name.) *Anat.* Having no name; anonymous; applied to certain arteries, veins, bones, cavities, etc., of the human body: unnamed.

Innutrit'io, ōnis, f. (*In, priv.; nutrio*, to nourish.) *Med.* Want of nourishment: innutrition.

Inocarp'us, a, um. (*Is, ivós, a fibre; καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fibrous fruit: inocarpous.

Inochondrit'is, idis, f. (*Is, ivós; χόνδρος*, a cartilage; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of tendons and cartilages.

Inoculat'ion. (*Inocūlo*, to ingraft.) *Surg.* Insertion of virus into any part of the body through accident; or in order to communicate a disease. *Inoculatio, ōnis, f.*

Inogén'esis, is, or eus, f. (*Is, ivós; γίνομαι*, to be born.) *Physiol.* The formation of fibre.

Inom'a, ātis, n. (*Is, ivós, a fibre.*) *Surg. Pathol.* A fibrous tumour.

Inophyll'us, a, um. (*Is, ivós; φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves with reticulated veins very conspicuous: inophyllous.

Inopöl'ypus, i, m. (*Is, ivós; pölýpus*.) *Pathol.* A fibrous polypus.

Inorgan'icus, a, um. (*In, priv.; órganum*, an organ.) *Nat. Hist.* That which has neither organs nor special instruments of action; devoid of organized structure: inorganic.

In'osculat'ion. (*In, to; oscūlum*, a little mouth.) *Anat.* The junction or interunion of different branches of arteries, or veins, or extremities of arteries with the origins of veins. *Inosculatio, ōnis, f.*

In'quest. See *Inquisitio*.

In'quest, Cor'oner's. *Med. Jur.* An inquisition appointed by a coroner in any case of sudden death; by summoning a jury to make inquiry upon view of the body into the cause of death, etc. See *Coroner*.

Inquisit'io, ōnis, f. (*Inquiro*, to inquire.) *Med. Jur.* An inquiry or inquest of jurors, in causes civil and criminal, on proof made of the fact on either side, as in cases of the lunacy of criminals, etc.: an inquisition.

Insalib'ilis, is, e. (*In, priv.; salifiābilis*, capable of being formed into a salt.) *Chem.* Applied to oxides which are not capable of neutralising acids: insalifiable.

Insallivat'io, ōnis, f. (*In, by; salivatio*, a filling with saliva.) *Physiol.* The process of mixing the saliva with the food in the act of mastication: insalivation.

Insan'ity. (*In, neg.; sanus*, sound.) *Pathol.* Deranged intellect; mania; madness; lunacy. *Insānia, æ, f.; Insāntias, ātis, f.*

Insān'us, a, um. (Same.) *Med.* Mad; wanting intellect; deranged in mind: insane.

Insat'iable App'etit'e. See *Bulimia*.

In'sect. (See *Insectus*.) *Entomol.* Applied to any small vermin having the body seemingly divided between the head and the belly. *Insectum (animal)*, n. sing. of *Insectus, a, um*.

Insectif'erus, a, um. (*Insectum; fero*, to bear.) *Nat. Hist.* Applied to *Succinum*, or amber when it contains insects embedded in its substance.

Insectiv'orus, a, um. (*Insecta animalia*, insects; *voro*, to devour.) *Zool.* Insect-devouring; applied to a family (pl. n.) of *Mammalia*: insectivorous.

Insectölög'ia, æ, f. (*Insectum; λόγος*, a discourse.) *Entomol.* A treatise upon insects; same as *Entomologia*: insectology.

Insect'us, um. (*Insēco*, to cut into.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Cl. (pl. n., *animalia* understood) of *Articulata*: insected.

Inser'tio, ōnis, f. (*Insero*, to set in.) *Anat.* The attachment to or ending of a muscle in a bone; also,

the entrance of a nerve into a muscle or organ. *The insertion.*

In'sidens, entis, part. (*Insideo*, to sit upon.) *Med.* Sitting upon; resting, or floating on the surface; applied formerly to matters supernatant (pl. n.) on the urine. See *Epistasis*.

Insolat'ion. (*Insolo*, to dry in the sun.) *Chem.* Exposure to the sun to promote the action of one substance upon another: blanching; bleaching. *Pathol.* Exposure to the sun as a cause of disease. *Insolatio, ònis, f.* See *Heliosis*.

Insom'nia, æ, f. (*In*, priv.; *sonnus*, sleep.) *Pathol.* Want of sleep; watchfulness; wakefulness; sleeplessness. See *Agrypnia*, *Pervigilium*.

Inspect'ion. (*Inspectio*, to behold.) *Med.* Examination by the eye. *Inspectio, ònis, f.* See *Exploratio*.

Inspirat'ion. (*In*, in; *spiro*, to breathe.) *Physiol.* The act of drawing in the breath; during performance of which, between 20 and 30 cubic inches of air are inhaled. *Inspiratio, ònis, f.*

Inspis'sated. (*In*; *spisso*, to thicken.) *Pharm.* Made thick by evaporation of the thinner parts; applied to vegetable juices. *Inspissatus, a, um.* See *Spissatus*.

Instinct. (*Instinguo*, to persuade.) *Physiol.* That provision of nature by which animals are inclined to the punctual execution of those actions necessary for them. *Instinctus, ùs, m.*

Instrumen'tum, i, n. (*Instruo*, to provide.) *Anat., Chem., Pharm., Surg.* Any mechanical appliance or agent used in manipulation or operations: an instrument.

Insufflât'ion. (*In*, in; *sufflo*, to blow.) *Med.* The act of blowing into any cavity or hollow part by mechanical means, or otherwise. *Insufflatio, ònis, f.*

Insufflât'or. Name of an instrument convenient for the foregoing operation.

Insulât'io, ònis, f. (*Insula*, an island.) *Nat. Philos.* In electrical experiments, the state of a body surrounded by non-conductors: insulation.

a, um. (Same.) *En-*

tomol. Applied to discoid *areolæ* of the wing; which are without connection with others: insulated.

Int'egrans, tis, part. (*Integro*, to perfect.) *Chem.* Applied to the atoms of simple bodies. *Mineral.* Applied to the smaller particles into which a mineral may be divided without the nature of either undergoing alteration: integrant.

Integrifol'ius, a, um. (*Integro*, entire; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having entire leaves; integrifolious.

Integuments. (*Intego*, to cover.) *Anat.* The cuticle, *rete mucosum*, *cutis*, and adipose tissue; these together forming the covering of every part of the body (except the nails) are termed *common integuments*. *Bot.* The covering of seeds, etc. See *Tegument*.

Intellec't. (*Intelligo*, to understand.) *Physiol.* That faculty of the soul commonly called the understanding. *Intellectus, ùs, m.*

Intérarticulâr'is, is, e. (*Inter*, between; *articulus*, a joint.) *Anat.* Situated between the joints: interarticular.

is, e. } (*Inter*; *s, a, um.*) } *calendæ*, the *calends*.) *Astron.* Applied to a day inserted in the calendar every fourth year, hence called leap-year. *Pathol.* Applied formerly to any time between the paroxysms of periodical diseases: intercalary.

is, e. } (*Inter*; *cellulâris*, pertaining to cells.) *Bot.* Between the *cellulæ* of vegetable tissue: intercellular.

Intercil'ium, ii, n. (*Inter*; *cilium*, the eyebrow.) *Anat.* The space between the eyebrows: the *Glabella*.

Intérclav'is, is, e. (*Inter*; *clavicula*, the collar-bone.) *Anat.* Between the clavicles; interclavicular.

Intercos'tal. (*Inter*; *costa*, a rib.) *Anat.* Between the ribs. *Intercostâlis, is, e.*

Intercur'rent. (*Inter*; *curro*, to run.) *Med.* Occurring, or running between; applied to diseases which occur sporadically during the prevalence of epidemic or endemic diseases. *Intercurrens, entis, part.*

Inter'cus, âtis, adj. (*Inter*; *cûtis*,

the skin.) Between the skin and flesh; applied to dropsy of the cellular tissue.

Intercutāneus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Anat.* The same as *Subcutaneus*.

Interfollīaceus, *a, um.* (*Inter; folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to flowers growing alternately between each couple of opposing leaves: interfoliaceous.

Interlobūlār's, *is, e.* (*Inter; lobulus*, a little lobe.) *Anat.* Between lobes, or lobules: interlobular.

Intermaxillār's, *is, e.* (*Inter; maxilla*.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Applied to a small osseous piece, between the maxillary bones; intermaxillary.

Intermissio, *ōnis, f.* (*Intermitto*, to leave off for a time.) *Med.* A temporary cessation; applied to fevers, etc.; an intermission.

Intermittent. (Same.) *Pathol.* Applied to a disease the symptoms of which disappear and return again and again; at regular, or uncertain periods. *Intermittens, entis, part.*

Intermittent Fever. See *Ague*.

Internōd'ium, *ii, n.* } (*Inter; internōd'us*, *ii, m.* } *nōdus*, a joint.) *Anat.* Applied to the phalanges of the hand; being between the joints formed by their united extremities. *Bot.* The space between two joints.

Interoculār's, *is, e.* (*Inter; oculus*, the eye.) *Entomol.* Between the eyes: interocular.

Interopercular. *Comp. Anat.* Belonging to the *Interoperculum*. *Interoperculār's*, *is, e.*

Interoperculum, *i, n.* (*Inter; operculum*, a lid.) *Ichthyol.* A bony formation which, with the *operculum* and *suboperculum*, between which it lies, compose a sort of lid for the great opening of the gills: the interopercule.

Interosseus, *a, um.* (*Inter; os*, a bone.) *Anat.* Situated between bones: interosseous.

Interpariētāl's, *is, e.* (*Inter; parietāl's*.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied to a cranial bone between the parietal, frontal, and superior occipital bones in the *Mammifera*: said to be common in skulls of the Peruvian children: interparietal.

Interpleuricostāl's, *is, e.* (*Inter; pleura; costa*, a rib.) *Anat.* Applied to the internal intercostal muscles: interpleuricostal.

Interpositiv'us, *a, um.* (*Inter; pono*, to place.) *Bot.* That which is situated between: interpositive.

Interrup'tēpinnāt'us, *a, um.* (*Interruptus*, interrupted; *pinnātus*, winged.) *Bot.* Having folioles alternately large and small.

Interscapulār's, *is, e.* (*Inter; scapula*, the shoulder-blade.) *Anat.* Between the shoulder-blades: interscapular.

Intersectio, *ōnis, f.* (*Inter; sectio*, a cutting.) *Anat.* A crossing of two objects: intersection. See *Chiasma*.

Interspin'al. (*Inter; spina*.) *Anat.* Between spines or spinous processes. *Interspināl's*, *is, e.*

Interstit'ial. (*Inter; sto*, to stand.) Situated between the proper components—say of an organ. *Interstitiāl's*, *is, e.*

Interstit'ial Absorption. *Surg.* The absorption of textures between the cyst and the skin; in cases of abscess; by which the cyst gradually approaches the surface.

Interstit'ium, *ii, n.* (Same.) *Anat.* The slight separation between organs, or parts of organs. *Nat. Philos.* The minute interval which separates the molecules of bodies; an interstice.

Intertransversāl's, *is, e.* (*Inter; transversus*, across.) *Anat.* Between the transverse processes of *vertebrae*: intertransverse; intertransversal.

Intertrig'o, *ōnis, f.* (*Inter; trō*, to rub; terminal *-igo*.) *Surg. Pathol.* An excoriation, or galling of the skin about the *anus*, *axilla*, or other part of the body; with smarting inflammation and moisture.

Intervalvār's, *is, e.* } (*Inter; intervalvis*, *is, e.* } *valva*.) *Bot.* Between valves: intervalvar; intervalved.

Intervertebrāl's, *is, e.* (*Inter; vertebra*.) *Anat.* Between the *vertebrae*: intervertebral.

Interwoven. See *Cespitosus*.

Intestin'al. (*Intestinum*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the intestines. *Intestiniāl's*, *is, e.*

Intes'tine. (*Intus*, within.) *Anat.* The long membranous tube of various calibre, continuing from the stomach to the anus, in the cavity of the abdomen; the bowel; entrails. *Intestinum*, *i*, *n*.

Intōnāt'io, ōnis, *f.* (*In*; *tōno*, to thunder.) *Med.* A term for *Bor-borygmus*: intonation.

Intor'sio, ōnis, *f.* (*Intorqueo*, to turn.) *Bot.* The phenomenon presented by certain plants twining their flexible stalks around others near them for support: intorsion.

Intox'icat'ion. (*In*; *toxicum*, a poison.) *Physiol.* The exciting and narcotising effects of alcoholic liquors, or narcotic substances used in excess; ebriety. *Intoxicatio, ōnis*, *f.*

Intrāfōlliāc'eus, a, um. (*Intra*, within; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Growing on the inside of leaves: intra-follicaceous.

Intrāmargīnāl'is, is, e. (*Intra*; *margo*, a border.) *Bot.* Situated within the margin: intramarginal.

Intrāvertebrāt'us, a, um. (*Intra*, *vertebrātus*.) *Zoöl.* Having their osseous system within the body: intravertebrated.

Intricātūr'a, æ, f. (*Intrico*, to be entangled.) *Pathol.* An entangling or matting of the hair. See *Plica*. Also, the same as *Chiasma*.

Intror'sus, a, um *Bot.* Turned inwards, as anthers opening at the side of the pistil.

Introsusception. See *Intussusception*, *Invagination*.

Intūmescent'ia, æ, f. (*Intūmeo*, to swell.) *Pathol.* Increase in volume of the tissue of any part or organ: intumescence. (*Pl.*) Swellings; an *Ord.*, *Cl. Cachexie*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Intūs'suscept'ion. (*Intus*, within; *susceptio*, to receive.) *Bot.*, *Physiol.* The taking of nourishment into the interior as a principal part of the process of nutrition of plants and animals. *Pathol.* A condition in which a portion of intestine has passed for some length within another portion, thereby obstructing the passage of their contents and causing serious disease; indigitation; invagination. *Intussusceptio, ōnis*, *f.*

In'ula, æ, f. (Corr. *Hēlénium*.) Name for the root of *Inula helenium*. A *Linn.* genus, *Cl. Syngenesia*, *Ord. Polygamia Superflua*. *Juss. Compositae*.

Inūla Hēlénium. *M. Med.* The plant elecampane.

Inulin. *Chem.* A new vegetable product discovered in the *Inula helenium*, or elecampane. *Inulina, æ, f.*

Inunctio, ōnis, *f.* (*In*; *unguo*, to anoint.) *Pharm.* The act of anointing: inunction.

Inundāt'us, a, um. (*Inundo*, to overflow.) *Bot.* Applied to plants which, according to the season, live covered by water or by the sea; inundated.

Invagināt'ion. (*Invāgīno*, to sheathe.) *Pathol.* Another term for *Intussusception*. *Surg.* An operation for hernia, in which, after reduction, the skin is thrust by the finger of the operator into the canal, so as to form a *cul de sac* open externally; to be retained by means of sutures, etc., till inflammation and adhesion ensue, with the view of obliterating the canal. *Invāgīnatio, ōnis*, *f.*

Invāl'idus, a, um. (*In*, priv.; *validus*, strong.) *Pathol.* Applied to those affected by sickness: invalid.

Invās'io, ōnis, *f.* (*Invādo*, to lay hold on.) *Pathol.* The first development of the phenomena of a disease; access: invasion.

Invēr'mināt'ion. (*In*; *vermino*, to have worms.) *Pathol.* The diseased condition caused by the presence of *entozoa*, or worms in the intestinal canal.

Inver'tebrāt'us, a, um. (*In*, neg.; *vertebrātus*.) *Zoöl.* Having no *vertebræ*; invertebrate; applied to animals (*pl. n.*) in contradistinction to the *Vertebrata*.

Invōlūcellāt'us, a, um. *Bot.* Having *involutella*: involuclated.

Invōlūcel'lum, i, n. (*Dim. Involutum*.) *Bot.* A little or partial covering: an involucl.

Invōlūcrāl'is, is, e. (*Invōlucrum*.) *Bot.* Belonging to an involucre: involuclal.

Invōlūcrāt'us, a, um. (*Invōlucrum*.) *Bot.* Having involucre: involuclated.

Invólucrifór'mis, is, e. (*In-vólucrum*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling an involucre: involucriform.

Invólucrum, i, n. (*Involvo*, to wrap up.) *Anat.* A membrane covering any part. *Bot.* The calyx of umbelliferous plants standing at a distance from the flower: an involucre.

Invólútífolíus, a, um. (*Involútus*; *folíum*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves folded inward from summit to base: involutifolious.

Invólút'us, a, um. (*In*; *volvo*, to roll.) *Bot.* Rolled inwards: involuted.

Iod'ate. (*Iodicum acídum*; terminal-*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of iodic acid with a base. *Iódas, átis, f.*

Iódát'us, a, um. (*Iodium*.) *Chem.* Containing iodine: iodated.

Iód'ous, i, n. (*Iós*, verdigris; also poison: terminal -*ódēs*.) *Chem.* Having or full of verdigris: iodous.

Iod'ic. (*Iodium*; terminal -*ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to iodine; applied to an acid also termed *Oxygénic Iódicus, a, um.*

Iod'ide. (*Iodium*; terminal -*ide*.) *Chem.* A combination of iodine with a simple body. *Iódidum, i, n.*

Iódín'ium, ii, n. (*Iódēs*, violet coloured.) *M. Med.* Name of a simple body obtained from certain sea-weeds, and from sponge; also termed *Iodium*. See *Iodum*.

Iodis'm. (*Iodium*; terminal -*ism*.) *Pathol.* That derangement of the system produced by the continued administration of iodine. *Iodismus, i, m.* See *Iodomethé*.

Iod'ium. See *Iodinium*.

Iod'o- *Chem.* A prefix denoting iodine as an ingredient of the combination indicated.

Iod'oform. (*Iodinium*; *formyle*.) *Chem.* A body analogous to formic acid when the oxygen is replaced by iodine.

Iódognósis, is, f. (*Iódō*; γνώσκω, to know.) *Chem.* A knowledge of the properties of iodine.

Iódóm'ethē, es, f. (*Iódō*; μέθη, drunkenness.) *Med.* The nervous state induced by too free use of iodine. See *Iodism*.

Iódop'hthísis, is, or eos, f. (*Iódō*;

nium; *phthísis*, wasting.) *Pathol.* *Tabes*, or wasting, caused by the abuse or excessive use of iodine. See *Iodism*.

Iod'ous. (*Iodium*; terminal-*ous*.) *Chem.* Belonging to iodine; applied to an acid. It is thus accented to distinguish it from the English analogue of *Iodes*. *Iódōsus, a, um.*

Iód'um. (B. P.) See *Iodinium*; *Iodine*.

Iód'urét'um, i, n. (*Iodinium*; terminal -*urét*.) *Chem.* A combination of iodine with a simple body: an ioduret.

Ion'thus, i, m. (*Ionthos*, down.) *Anat.* The down or soft hair which precedes the beard. *Pathol.* A pimple on the face; a species of, or identical with, *Acne*. See *Whelk*.

Iop'terus, a, um. (*Iov*, a violet; πτερόν, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having wings of a violet colour: iopterous.

Ipec'acuan'ha, æ, f. (This word is used in South America to signify vomiting root.) *M. Med.* Name given to several and very different species of plants. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of the root of *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha*; the *Ipecacuanhæ Radix*.

Ipómœ'a, æ, f. (*Ϊψ*, a worm; ομοίος, like.) A Linn genus. Cl. *Pentandria*, Ora *Monogynia* Juss. *Convolvulaceæ*.

Ipómœ'a Jál'apa. } *Med.* Names
Ipómœ'a Purga. } for the jalap plant.

Iral'gia, æ, f. (*Iris*; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the iris: iralgia.

Ir'lankis'trium, ii, n. } (*Iris*, the
Ir'lankis'tron. } iris; ἄγκιστρον, a fish hook.) *Surg.* An instrument, hook-shaped, for the operation for artificial pupil by separation.

Iridæm'ta, æ, f. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; αἷμα, blood.) *Surg.* *Pathol.* Hæmorrhage from the iris: iridemy.

Iridæm'ta, æ, f. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; αἷμα, blood.) *Surg.* *Pathol.* Hæmorrhage from the iris: iridemy.

Iridal'gia. See *Iralgia*.

Iridát'io, ónis, f. (*Iris*, the rainbow.) *Mineral.* The property of producing the impression of the colours of the rainbow: iridation.

Iridauxés'is, is, f. (*Iris*; αὔξησις increase.) *Pathol.* Thickening or growth of the iris, from exudation into its substance.

Iridectōmus, *i*, m. (*Iris*, of the eye; ἐκτέμνω, to cut out.) *Surg.* Instrument or kind of knife proper for the operation of iridectomy: an iridectome.

Iridectōmy. (Same.) *Surg.* The operation of removing or cutting out a portion of the iris. *Iridectōmia*, *æ*, f. See *Corectomia*.

Iridectrōp'ium, *ii*, n. (*Iris*; ectrōpium, eversion.) *Surg. Pathol.* Eversion of a portion of the iris: iridectropy.

Iridentrōp'ium, *ii*, n. (*Iris*; entrōpium, inversion.) *Surg. Pathol.* Inversion of a portion of the iris: iridentropy.

Iridērēm'ia, *æ*, f. (*Iris*; ἐρημία, imperfection.) *Surg. Pathol.* Defect, or imperfect condition, of the iris: irideremy. See *Iridosteresis*.

Irides'cent. (*Iris*, the rainbow.) *Mineral*. A property by which the colours of the prism or the rainbow are arranged in parallel or variously curved layers.

Irid'ico-. *Chem.* A prefix signifying relation to *Iridium*.

Irid'ium, *ii*, n. (*Iris*, the rainbow.) *Chem.* A metal found with another, called *Osmium*, in the black powder left after dissolving platinum.

Irido-. (*Iris*, the iris.) *Surg. Pathol.* A prefix signifying relation to the iris of the eye.

Irid'ocèle, *es*, f. (*Iris*; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Hernia, containing a portion of the iris: an iridocele.

Iridōelōnēs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Iris*; κίνησις, motion.) *Physiol.* The movement of the iris, its contraction and expansion.

Iridodial'ysis, *is*, f. (*Irido*; διάλυσις, a separation.) *Surg.* Operation for artificial pupil by separation. See *Coredialysis*.

Iridōdōnēs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Iris*; δόνησις, an agitation.) *Pathol.* Trembling or agitation of the iris. See *Iridoplania*, *Iridotromus*.

Iridōmalāc'ia, *æ*, f. (*Iris*; μαλακία, softness.) *Surg. Pathol.* Softening of the iris.

Iridon'cus, *i*, m. (*Iris*; ογκός, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Tumour or swelling of the iris; a tumid iris.

Iridoplān'ia, *æ*, f. (*Iris*; πλα-

νῶν, to wander.) *Pathol.* Same as *Iridodonesis*.

Iridōtōm'ia, *æ*, f. (*Irido*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Operation for artificial pupil by incision: iridotomy. See *Coretōmia*.

Iridotrōmus, *i*, m. (*Iris*; τρέμος, a trembling.) *Pathol.* Same as *Iridonesis*.

Ir'is, *idis*, f. (A rainbow.) *Anat.* A delicate circular membrane of the eye, floating like a screen or curtain in the aqueous humour; suspended vertically behind the cornea, and perforated to form the pupil. *Bot.* The common Iris or Orris plant. *Nat. Philos.* The rainbow.

Irisat'ion. (*Iris*, the rainbow.) *Nat. Philos.* The effect of decomposition of light by the prism; and observed in many bodies, shells, and insects, caused by the particular arrangement of the molecules on their surface, by fissures, etc. *Irīsatio*, *ōnis*, f.

Ir'ish Moss. *M. Med.* The *Chondrus crispus*.

Ir'ish Universities. Dublin (Trinity College), with a constitution similar to the Colleges of Oxford, and Cambridge, grants degrees and licences, as follows:—(1) Bachelor of Medicine; (2) Doctor of Medicine; (3) Bachelor of Surgery; (4) Master of Surgery; (5) Master of Obstetrics; (6) Licentiate in Medicine; (7) Licentiate in Surgery; Licentiate in Obstetrics. *M.B.*—Qualification in Arts: Must be a B.A. of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge. Studies: Curriculum of four years, at least; including Anatomy; Prac. Anat.; Surgery; Chemistry. *Materia Medica*, Pharmacy; Institutes of Medicine; Practice of Medicine; Midwifery; Botany; Laboratory; Chemistry; Med. Jurisprudence; three years' clinical instruction at an approved Hospital; certificate as to personal attendance on fever cases; six months' practical Midwifery; Vaccination. Candidates must have successfully passed two examinations—the preliminary examination, and the special examination for the *M.B.* degree. *M.D.*—Candidates must already be Bachelors of Medicine of three years' standing,

or have been *qualified to take the latter degree during the said period.* They must read a Thesis publicly, or undergo an examination before the appointed Professors. The regulations affecting the Studies of Candidates for the several Surgical and Obstetric Licences, are, in amount, analogous to those for Medical degrees. See *Queen's University, Ireland.*

Irit'icus, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Iritis*: iritic.

Irit'is, *idis, f.* (*Iris*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the iris.

Ir'on. (Sax.) *Chem., Mineral.* A familiarly known metal, the most generally met with in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. *Ferrum, i, n.*

Ir'on Fil'ings. See *Ferri Ramenta.*

Ir'on, Hydrat'ed Perox'ide of. See *Hydrated.*

Ir'on Wire. See *Ferri Filum.*

Irradiat'io, ònis, f. (*Irrádio*, to shine upon.) *Nat. Philos.* The movement from the centre to the circumference of a body: irradiation.

Ir'ritabil'ity. (*Irrito*, to provoke.) *Physiol.* A property peculiar to muscular substance, by which it contracts on the application of stimuli. *Irritabilitas, ànis, f.*

Ir'ritat'ive Fev'er. *Pathol.* That violent derangement of the system excited by irritation operating on a hectic constitution.

Isadelph'us, *a, um.* (*Isos*, equal; *ἀδελφός*, a brother.) *Bot.* Having diadelphous stamens, forming two equal packets: isadelphous.

Isanthēr'us, *a, um.* (*Isos*; *ἀνθηρός*, flourishing.) *Bot.* Having anthers equal or alike: isantherous.

Isan'thus, *a, um.* (*Isos*; *ἄθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having the teguments of all their flowers alike: isanthous.

Ischiad'ic. Same as *Ischiatic.*

Ischiad'öcele. See *Ischiocele.*

Ischiägr'a, *a, f.* (*Ischion*, the haunch; *ἄγρα*, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Gout in the haunch; also *Sciatica.*

Ischial'gia, *a, f.* (*Ischion*; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the *ischium*: ischialgy.

Is'chias, *ädís, f.* (*Ischion*, the hip.) *Pathol.* Gout, or a rheumatic affection of the hip-joint.

Is'chiät'ic. Belonging to the *ischium*. *Ischiäticus, a, um.*

Is'chiätit'is, *idis, f.* (*Ischiäticus nervus*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the ischiatic nerve.

Is'chiät'öcele. See *Ischiocele.*

Is'chidrös'is, *is, or eos, f.* (*Ischw*, to suppress; *ἰδρῶς*, sweat.) *Pathol.* Want or suppression of sweat, or of transpiration.

Is'chidröt'icus, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Ischidrosis*: ischidrotic.

Is'chio-. (*Ischion*.) *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the *ischium*, or with the hip-joint.

Is'chiöcël'e, *es, f.* (*Ischion*; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Surg.* Hernia at the ischiadic foramen.

Is'chiöneuräl'gia, *a, f.* (*Ischium*; *neurälgia*, pain of a nerve.) *Pathol.* Ischiatic neuralgy; *sciatica*: ischioneuralgy.

Is'chioph'thísis, *is, or eos, f.* (*Ischium*; *φθίσις*, a wasting.) *Pathol.* *Tubes*, or wasting of the hip-joint; hip-joint disease.

Is'chium, *ii, n.* (*Ischus*, the loin.) *Anat.* The posterior and interior bone of the pelvis in the young subject; the corresponding part of the *Os innominatum* in the adult. See *Sedentaria Ossa.*

Is'cho-. (*Ischw*, to suppress.) *Pathol.* A prefix denoting suppression.

Ischär'ia, *a, f.* (*Ischo*; *οὔρον*, urine.) *Pathol.* Retention, stoppage, or suppression of the urine; a genus, *Ord. Epischeses*, *Cl. Locules*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Ischär'icus, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Ischura*: ischuric.

Is'chürophthal'mia, *a, f.* (*Ischüria*; *ophthalmia*, inflammation of the eyes.) *Pathol.* Ophthalmy from suppression of the urine.

Is'inglass. (Sax.) *Is*, ice; *glæs*, glass.) See *Ichthyocolla.*

-Is'mus. (*-ισμός*, -ίζω, a termination of many Greek verbs.) *Pathol., Physiol.* A terminal denoting a certain kind of action.

Is'o-. (*Isos*, equal.) *Nat. Philos.* A prefix denoting equality or likeness.

Isö'chronous. (*Iso*; *χρόνος*,

time.) *Med.* Enduring an equal space of time. *Isôchrônos*, *a*, *um*.

Isôchrôus, *a*, *um*. (*Isô*-; *χρῶς*, colour of the skin.) *Bot.* Of uniform colour: isochrôous.

Isôclinicus, *a*, *um*. (*Isô*-; *κλίνω*, to incline.) *Nat. Philos.* Of equal inclination: isoclinical.

Isod'rômus, *a*, *um*. (*Isô*-; *δρόμος*, a course.) Similar to *Isôchronus*.

Isôdýn'âmus, *a*, *um*. (*Isô*-; *δύναμις*, power.) *Bot.* Having equal powers: isodynamous.

Isôgôn'icus, *a*, *um*. (*Isô*-; *γωνία*, an angle.) *Nat. Philos.* Having similar angles: isogonic.

Isolated. (*Fr.* *Isoler*, to isolate.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to a body which is surrounded by other bodies, non-conductors of electricity.

Isomer'ic. (*Isô*-; *μέρος*, a part.) *Chem.* Composed of the same elements in the same proportions, but chemically and physically different.

Isom'erism. *Chem.* The state of compounds that are isomeric. *Isômer'ismus*, *i*, *m*.

Isom'erus. See *Isomeric*.

Isomor'phis'm. *Chem.* The system of arrangement of bodies that are isomorphous. *Isômorph'ismus*, *i*, *m*.

Isomor'phous'. (*Isô*-; *μορφή*, form.) *Chem.* Of the same form. *Isômorph'us*, *a*, *um*.

Isôpât'hicus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Isopathy*: isopathic.

Isôpathy. (*Isô*-; *πάθος*, a disease.) A branch of homœopathy which advises the administration of virus as a remedy; obtained from the disease by which it is produced. *Isôpât'hia*, *a*, *f*.

Isôpét'âlus, *a*, *um*. (*Isô*-; *πέταλον*, a petal.) *Bot.* Having equal petals: isopetalous.

Isôp'odus, *a*, *um*. (*Isô*-; *πούς*, a foot.) *Zool.* Equal-footed: isopodous.

Isôs'célēs, *adj.* (*Isô*-; *σκελος*, a leg.) *Geom., Mineral.* Having equal legs or sides.

Isostêm'onis, *is*, *e*. (*Isô*-; *στήμων*, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having stamens equal to the number of petals: isostemonous.

Isostêm'onôpét'âlus, *a*, *um*. (Same; *πέταλον*, a petal.) *Bot.* Same as *Isostemonis*.

Isotherm'us, *a*, *um*. (*Isô*-; *θερμη*,

heat.) *Nat. Philos.* Of same degree of heat; of same temperature: isothermous.

Is'sue. See *Fonticulus*.

Is'thm'icus', *a*, *um*. (*Isthmus* faucium, the entrance to the fauces.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *isthmus faucium*: isthmic. (*Isthmus*, a neck of land.) *Geog.* Belonging to an isthmus: isthmic.

Isthm'it'icus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Isthmitis*: isthmitic.

Isthm'it'is, *idis*, *f*. (*Isthmus* faucium; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *isthmus faucium*.

Is'thmo-. (*Isthmus* faucium.) A prefix denoting the entrance of the fauces.

Isthmôd'ês. Improperly, for *isthmoides*, which see.

Isthmôdyn'ia, *a*, *f*. (*Isthmo*-; *δύνη*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the *isthmus faucium*.

Isthmôid'ês, *adj.* (*Isthmo*-; terminal -ides.) *Anat.* Resembling the *isthmus faucium*: isthmoid.

Isthmôpât'hia, *a*, *f*. (*Isthmo*-; *πάθος*, disease.) *Pathol.* Disease of the *isthmus faucium*: isthmopathy.

Isthmôplég'ia, *a*, *f*. (*Isthmo*-; *πληγή*, a stroke.) *Pathol.* Paralysis of the *isthmus faucium*: isthmoplegy.

Isthmôp'ÿra, *a*, *f*. (*Isthmo*-; *πύρ*, fire.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the fauces.

It'ch. See *Scabies*, *Psora*, *Psoriasis*.

-Ite. *Chem.* A terminal denoting a salt from a combination of an acid, the name of which ends in -ous, as sulphurous.

Ithyphyllus, *a*, *um*. (*Itês*, straight; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having straight leaves: ithyphyllous.

-It'is. *Pathol.* A terminal denoting inflammation of the organ or part indicated by the word to which it is added.

Iulâ'ceus, *a*, *um*. (*Iûlus*, a catkin.) *Bot.* Having the form of a catkin: iulaceous.

Iulidôr'us, *a*, *um*. (*Iûlus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers like catkins: iuliflorous.

Iulôp'hôrus, *a*, *um*. (*Iûlus*; *φέρειν*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing catkins: iulophorous.

J.

Jab'ōran'di, or **Pil'ōcar'pine**. (*v. Pilocarpus*.) *Bot.* In America this drug has been supposed useful in the treatment of Puerperal Albuminuria. In consequence of its subsequently depressing effects, however, its employment has not received credit in British practice.

Jactitat'ion. (*Jactito*, to toss often.) *Pathol.* Constant tossing from one position to another, the effect of irritation in acute diseases. *Jactitatio, ōnis, f.*

Jaf'na Moss. *Med.* A species of moss found in Ceylon, which yields a semi-opaque jelly, nutritious for invalids; also called Ceylon moss.

Jag'ged. See *Erosus, Laciniatus*.

Jāl'āpa, *α, f.* (*Chālāpa*, or *Xālāpa*, its native place.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the root of *Exogonium purga*; of the *Ipomœa purga*; of the *Convolvuli Jalape Radix*, or Jalap root; *Ipomœa Jalape*.

Jāl'āpa Al'ba. *Bot.* White jalap; a name for the *Convolvulus mechoacanna*, or mechoacan.

Jāl'āpā Resin'a. *M. Med.* (B. P.) Resin of Jalap.

Jāl'āpin'a, *α, f.* *Chem.* The active principle of jalap: jalapin.

Jamal'ca Pep'per. *M. Med.* Dried berries of *Myrtus pimenta*.

Jamal'ca Spir'it. See *Spiritus Jamaicensis*.

Jam'es's Pow'der. (Dr. James, its inventor.) *M. Med.* A febrifuge preparation for which the *Puleis antimonialis* is substituted. *Pulvis Jacobi*.

Japan' Ear'th. *M. Med.* The substance *Catechu*.

Jat'rophat'e. (*Jatrophicum acidum*; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of Jatrophic or Iatrophic acid with a base. *Jatrophas, atis, f.*

Jaun'dice. (Fr. *Jaunisse*.) *Pathol.* The disease *Icterus*.

Jaw. See *Gnathus, Mandibula, Maxilla*.

Jējūn'um, i, n. (*Jējūnus*, empty.) *Anat.* The second portion of the small intestine.

Jel'ly. Common name for gela-

tine, in nature, or however produced.

Jes'uit's Bar'k. *M. Med.* Name for *Cinchona*, because introduced into Europe by a Jesuit.

Join't. See *Articulus, Node*.

Join't, Contraction of. } See
Join't, Stiffened. } *Anky-*
losis.

Jūgāl'is, is, e. *Anat.* Belonging to the *Os jugale*, or cheek-bone.

Jug'ular. (*Jūgūlum*, the throat.) *Anat.* Belonging to the throat. *Jūgūlāris, is, e.*

Jug'ular Vein's. *Anat.* The large veins which run from the head down the sides of the neck, and are divided, from their situation, into internal and external.

Jūg'ūlum, i, n. (*Jūgum*, a yoke.) *Anat.* The throat, or fore-part of the neck.

Jul'ep. (Arab.) *Juleb*, a sweet potion.) *Pharm.* A liquid medicine of an agreeable taste. *Jūlāpium, ii, n.*; or *Jūlēpus, i, m.*

Jūmentō's'us, a, um. (*Jūmentum*, a draught-beast; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Med.* Applied to the urine when of a strong rank odour: jumentous.

Juncē'eus, a, um. *Bot.* Applied to the Family (pl. f.) of the *Juncæ*: juncaceous. See *Juncus*.

Jun'ceus, a, um. *Bot.* Applied to a Family (pl. f.) having for its type the *Juncus*: junceous. See *Juncaceus*.

Juncifor'mis, is, e. (*Juncus*, a rush; *forma*.) *Bot.* Formed like a rush: junciform.

Jun'iper. *M. Med.* The *Juniperus communis*.

Jūn'ip'eri Cācām'ina. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the tops of the *Juniperus communis*.

Jūn'ip'erus, i, f. (*Jūcēnis*, young; *pārio*, to bring forth; because it brings forth new berries while others are matured.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diœcia*, Ord. *Monadelphica*. Juss. *Coniferae*. Pharmacopœial name for the fruit of *Juniperus communis*.

Jūn'ip'erus Commūn'is. *M. Med.* The juniper-tree.

Jūn'ip'erus Sabīn'a. *M. Med.* The common or barren savin-tree.

Juras'sicus, *a*, *um*. *Geol.* Applied to a group of pelagic or neptunean strata composed of different rocks, found in one geognostic situation, analogous to that of the chain of *Jura*: jurassic.

Jurisprudence, Medical. See *Medical Jurisprudence*.

Jus'sien'an. *Bot.* Belonging to Jussieu: applied to a system of arrangement of plants according to their resemblance to each other;

the Natural System, or Natural Method. *Jussieuanus*, *a*, *um*.

Jüvant'ia. (Pl. n. of *Jüvans*, part. of *Jüvo*, to help.) *Med.* Helping, or aiding; applied to things or circumstances which assuage pain, moderate or relieve suffering under disease; opposed to *Lædentia*.

Jüven'tus, ütis, *f.* (*Jüvénis*, young.) *Physiol.* The third stage of life; namely, that period between the twenty-fifth and thirty-fifth years.

K.

Käl'ëput'. See *Cajeput*.

Kal'i. (Arab.) *Chem.* The vegetable alkali; potash.

Kal'i Pür'um. *M. Med.* The *Potassa fusa*.

Kalig'enous. (*Kali*; γεννάω, to generate.) *Chem.* Applied to metals which form alkalis with oxygen. *Käligénus*, *a*, *um*.

Kam'ala. (Uncertain.) *M. Med.* Name (B. P.) of a powder consisting of grain-like glands which cover the capsules of *Rottlera tinctoria*; an Indian plant: kamala, kamaela, kamayla, and other spellings.

Kav'a-Kav'a. The root of *Piper methyslicum*—in extensive employment amongst the islanders of the Pacific; as a remedy for gonorrhœa.

Kee'l. See *Carina*.

Kel'oid. (Κήλη, a tumour; εἶδος, resemblance.) *Surg. Pathol.* French name for a disease resembling Cancer, or *Scirrhus*; also termed *Cancroïde*, and *Scirrhoïde*.

Kel'otôm'ia. See *Celotomy*.

Kel'p. British barilla, or incinerated sea-weed.

Kērâtîās'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Κέρας, a horn.) *Pathol.* A horn-like excrescence on the temple or forehead.

Kērâtôdelt'is. Same as *Corneitis*.

Kērâtôm'a, *âtis*, *n.* (Κέρας, a horn.) *Pathol.* A horn-like tumour, or swelling: a keratome.

Kerat'oplas'tic. *Surg.* Belonging to keratoplasty. *Kērâtôplastîcus*, *a*, *um*.

Kerat'oplas'ty. (Κέρας; πλάσσω, to form.) *Surg.* Operations by which the cornea of one animal has been excised and re-applied, or a new

one from another animal put in its place. *Kērâtôplastia*, *a*, *f.*

Kerat'otome. See *Ceratotome*.

Kerec'tomy. (Κέρας; ἐκτέμνω, to cut off.) *Surg.* Operation of excising the outward layers of the cornea, by which a clear aperture in the middle of a generally opaque cornea may be obtained. *Kêrectômia*, *a*, *f.*

Kerm'es Ber'ry. (Arab. *Kermër*.) *Pharm.* Round reddish grains about the size of peas, found adhering to the branches of the *Quercus conifera*, or scarlet oak.

Kerm'es Min'eral. *M. Med.* A combination of oxide of antimony with sulphureted hydrogen: the *Hydro-sulphuretum stibii rubrum*.

Kilbe. *Chillbain*.

Kid'ney. (From resembling a kidney bean, some have supposed its derivation thence; the likeness of the latter to the former, however, is equally satisfactory, but explains nothing. The probable origin of the term is still wanted.) *Anat.* The abdominal viscus that secretes the urine. *Ren, rênis*, *m.*

Kid'ney-shap'ed. See *Reniformis*.

Kies'tein. } *Chem., Physiol.* A

Kies'tin. } principle discovered in the urine of pregnant women; not confined, however, to uterogestation, but connected with the lacteal secretion.

Kilogram'me. (Χίλιοι, a thousand; *gramme*.) A French weight of a thousand grammes, equal to 2·68, or 2½ lb. troy, or 2½ lb. avoirdupois.

Killoit're. (Χίλιοι; *litre*.) A

French measure of a thousand litres, equal to 35·3171 English cubic feet.

Kilomet're. (Χίλιοι; *metre.*) A French measure of a thousand metres, or 4 furlongs 213 yards 1 foot 10·2 inches.

Kin'a-Kin'a. A name for *Cinchona*.

Kin'ate. (*Kinicum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of kinic acid with a base. *Kinas, ātis, f.*

Kin'cough. See *Chin-cough*.

Kinēsip'athy. (Κινέω, to move; πάθος, disease.) System of athletic exercises and feats of muscular strength, assumed as a means of curing disease. *Kinēsipāthia, α, f.*

King's Evil. *Pathol. Scrofula*, from the belief that it might be cured by the touch of royalty.

Kin'ic. (*Kina-Kina*; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from *Cinchona*. *Kinicus, α, um.*

Kink'cough. (Scot.) See *Per-tussis*.

Kin'kina. See *Kina-Kina*.

Kin'o. (Ind.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B.P.) of a resinous substance obtained from *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Pterocarpus erinaceus*.

Klep'tōmān'ia, α, f. (Κλέπτω, to steal; μανία, madness.) *Med. Jur.* A now recognised species of

moral insanity, actuating the subject of it to pilfer and steal.

Knee. See *Genu*.

Knee-joint'ed. See *Geniculatus*.

Knee-pan. *Anat.* The *Patella*.

Knit'ting. (Sax. *Cnyttan*, to join.) *Surg.* That stage in the union of fractured bones in which a certain degree of firmness is attained. *Connerus, α, um.*

Knoc'k-Knees. See *Genua valga*.

Knot'ted. See *Articulatus*.

Korec'tom'ia. See *Corectomia*, etc.

Koum'is, Kum'yss, Kim'is. (Supposed to be a Tartar word.) A preparation from milk (said to be mare's milk) and wine; lately introduced to this country as a tonic in certain diseases attended with debility of digestion.

Kous'so. *Bot.* See *Cusso*. The flowers of the *Brayera anthelmintica*, long used in Abyssinia, and recently in France and in this country, as a remedy against *Tenia* or tape-worm.

Kram'ēriæ Rad'ix. (Kramer, name of a German botanist.) *M. Med., Bot.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of *Kramera triandra*. *Rhatany root.*

Kreatin'. See *Creatin*.

Kreat'inin'. See *Creatinin*.

Kreos'ote. See *Creasote*.

Kyanol'e. See *Benzidame*.

Kys totom'e. See *Cystotome*.

L.

Läbel'lum, i, n. (Dim. *Läbium*.) *Bot.* The inferior lip of ringent and personate plants.

Läb'ia Pūdend'i. *Anat.* The thick orifice of the *Vulva*, or parts external to the *Nymphæ*.

Läbiäl'is, is, e. *Anat.* Belonging to the *Labium*: labial.

Läbiätiflör'us, α, um. (*Läbium*; *flor*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having labiated flowers: labiatiflorous.

Läbiätifor'mis, is, e. (*Läbium*; *forma*.) *Bot.* Formed like lips of the *Labiatifloræ*: labiatiform.

Läbiät'us, α, um. (*Läbium*.) *Bot.* Having lips: labiate.

Läbidöm'ētrum, i, n. (Λαβίς, a forceps; μέτρον, a measure.) *Obstet.*

Surg. An instrument for ascertaining the dimensions of the child's head in the pelvis, etc.: a labidometer.

Läb'lum, ii, n. (Λαμβάνω, to receive; because they receive the food.) *Anat., Bot., Entomol.* The lip; applied to other parts from resemblance.

Läb'lum Lepörln'um. *Surg.* The malformation called hare-lip.

Lab'orätör'y. (*Läböro*, to labour.) *Chem.* The place in which chemical operations are performed. *Läbö-rätör'ium, ii, n.*

Lab'our. (Same.) *Obstet.* The process of childbirth or parturition. *Partus, us, m.* See *Parturitiö*.

Lab'our, Com'plicated. *Obstet* That which is attended with some dangerous or troublesome accident or disease connected with the process of parturition.

Läbröpälätin'us, a, um. (*Labrum; palatum*, the palate.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied to a large apophysis, which produces the superior border of the *labrum*, and is prolonged on the *clypeus*, whence it continues into the membrane of the palate: labro-palatine.

Lab'rum, i, n. (*Lävo*, to wash; the brim of a vessel.) *Zool.* Specially, the upper lip.

Lab'yrinth. (*Λαβύρινθος*, a place having many windings.) *Anat.* That portion of the internal ear comprising the *cochlea*, *vestibulum*, and semi-circular canals. *Läbyrinthus, i, m.*

Läbyrin'thiform'is, is, e. (*Läbyrinthus; forma*.) *Nat. Hist.* Formed like a labyrinth: labyrinthiform.

Lac, tis; also Lacte, tis, n. (B. P.) *Physiol, Med.* Fresh milk from the cow (*Bos Taurus*). Used as diet; also in preparing *Mistura Scammonii* (B. P.). *Bot.* The Persian name of a substance improperly called a *gum*. It is a gum-resin, which is deposited on branches of several kinds of trees in the East Indies. See *Milk*.

Läcer'thiform'is, is, e. (*Läcerta*, a lizard; *forma*, likeness.) *Zool.* Formed like the *Lacerta*: lacertiform.

Läcer'tin'idæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Läcerta; terminal-idæ*.) *Zool.* A family of *Reptilia Sauria*.

Läcertoid'ës, adj. (*Läcerta; terminal-idës*.) *Zool.* Resembling the lizard: lacertoid.

Läc'ërus, a, um. (*Läcëro*, to tear, from *lacis*, a cut or cleft.) *Anat., Bot.* Torn; rent: lacerated.

Lächrýma, æ, f. (*Λάκρυμα*.) *Physiol.* The limpid secretion of the lachrymal gland: a tear. See *Dacry*. It may be remarked of this term, and those with which it is compounded, that the letter *h* of the first syllable is erroneously employed. This spelling has been authorized by dictionaries, etc., during the last 800 years.

Lächrýmal. (*Lächrýma*, a tear.)

Belonging to the tears. *Lächrýmälis, is, e.*

Lächrýmal Bone. *Anat.* The *Os unguis*.

Lächrýmal Caruncle. *Anat.* The *Caruncula lachrymalis*, a small fleshy reddish glandiform body situated in the internal corner of each eye.

Lächrýmal Gland. *Anat.* The glomerate gland, situated above the external angle of the orbit, which secretes the tears.

Lächrýmal Pun'cta. See *Puncta Lachrymalis*.

Läcniät'us, a, um. (*Läcniä*, a fringe.) *Bot.* Jagged; fringed: laciniate. See *Erosus*.

Läcniälös'us, a, um. (*Läcniä; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having fringed petals: laciniiferous.

Läcniäfoliät'us, a, um. (*Läcniä; fölium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having lacinated or fringed leaves: lacini-foliated.

Läcniäform'is, is, e. (*Läcniä; forma*, likeness.) *Entomol.* Formed like a fringe: laciniiform.

Läcniälät'us, a, um. (*Läcniäla*, a little fringe.) *Bot.* Having irregular divisions: lacinulate.

Läcniälös'us, a, um. (*Läcniäla*, a little fringe; *terminal-ösus*.) *Bot.* Having, or full of little fringes: lacinulous.

Läc'mus. Synonymous with *Lätmus*.

Läc'tate. (*Lacticum acidum*; *terminal-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of lactic acid with a base. *Lactas, ätis, f.*

Läc'tat'ion. (*Lacto*, to suckle.) The act or the period of giving suck. *Läctätio, önis, f.*

Läc'teal. (*Lac*, milk.) Belonging to milk. *Anat., Physiol.* Applied to certain vessels; because they absorb a whitish fluid (*chyle*) of a milky appearance. *Läcteas, a, um.*

Läc'tein'. (*Lac*, milk.) *Chem.* A substance obtained by the evaporation of milk, concentrating its essential quality. *Läcteina, æ, f.*

Läctes'cens, tis, part. (*Läctesco*, to have milk.) Having milk, or a milk-like fluid: lactescent.

Läc'tescen'tia, æ, f. (Same.) *Physiol.* The quality of any liquid

that is thick, white, and resembles milk : lactescence.

Lact'eus, *a, um.* (*Lac.*) *Nat. Philos.* Milk-white: lacteous.

Lact'ic. (*Lac.*) Applied to an acid obtained from milk; also termed *Galactic*. *Lacticus, a, um.*

Lact'iferous. (*Lac; fero*, to bear.) *Anat., Physiol.* Conveying milk. *Lactifērus, a, um.*

Lactiflor'us, *a, um.* (*Lac; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers white like milk: lactiflorous.

Lactifūgus, *a, um.* (*Lac; fūgo*, to drive off.) *Pharm.* Driving off milk: lactifuge.

Lactiv'orus, *a, um.* (*Lac*, milk; *voro*, to devour.) *Med., Physiol.* Devouring or living upon milk; milk-devouring: lactivorous. See *Galactophagus*.

Lact'ocele. (*Lac; κύλη*, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A collection of milk-like fluid; also termed *Galactocele*. *Lactōcele, es, f.*

Lactōm'etrum, *i, n.* Same as *Galactometrum*.

Lact'oscop'e. (*Lac; σκοπέω*, to examine.) *Physiol.* An instrument for ascertaining the quantity and value of milk. *Lactoscōpus, i, m.*

Lact'uca, *æ, f.* (*Lac*; from its milky juice.) A Linn. genus, *Cl. Syngenesia*, Ord. *Polygamia æqualis*. Juss. *Compositæ*, or *Chicoracæ*. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for *Lactuca sativa*.

Lact'uca Sātiv'a. *M. Med.* The garden lettuce.

Lact'uca Virōs'a. *M. Med.* The opium or strong-scented lettuce, from which *Lactucarium* is obtained.

Lact'ucār'lum, *ii, n.* (*Lactuca*.) Name formerly given to the insipidated juice of *Lactuca sativa* and *L. virosa*. See *Extractum Lactuæ*.

Lācūn'a, *æ, f.* (Dim. *Lacus*, a channel.) *Anat.* Applied to the excretory ducts (pl.) of mucous glands. *Bot.* Applied to punctures on stems, leaves, etc.

Lācūn'a Mag'n'a. *Anat.* An opening, or the little hollow larger than the rest, situated near the *Fossa navicularis* of the male urethra.

Lācūnōs'us, *a, um.* (*Lācūna*; terminal -ōsus.) *Bot.* Having, or full of *lacunæ*, etc.: lacunous.

Lacus'trine. (*Lacus*, a lake.) *Bot., Geol., Zool.* Belonging to a lake. *Lācustris, is, e.*

Læ'sio, *ōnis, f.* (*Lædo*, to hurt.) *Pathol.* A vitiation, or depressed condition, of any organ or part. *Surg.* A hurt, wound, or injury of a part: a lesion.

Lāgēnæfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Lāgēna*, a bottle; *forma*.) *Bot.* Having the form of a bottle: lageneform.

Lagoon'. (*Lacus*, a lake.) *Geog.* A ditch or puddle of water in marshy ground; a tank, shallow pool or pond; especially those to which the sea has access. *Lāgūna, æ, f.*

Lāg'ophthal'mia, *æ, f.* (*Λαγός*, a hare; *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye.) *Pathol.* A disease in which there is imperfect power of closing the eye: lagophthalmia.

Lāg'ophthal'micus, *a, um.* *Med.* Belonging to *Lagophthalmia*: lagophthalmic.

Lāgōp'odus, *a, um.* (*Λαγώς*, of the hare; *πούς*, a foot.) *Ornithol., Zool.* Having the feet covered with soft hair, or down: lagopodous.

Lāgōp'us, *ōdis, m.* (Same.) Hare-footed. *Ornithol.* Applied to the grouse genus. *Zool.* Applied to the fox, and some species of dogs.

Lallāt'io, *ōnis, f.* (*Λ*, or *lambda*.) A term for faulty pronunciation; in which *l* is rendered unduly liquid, or substituted for an *r*: lallation. See *Lambdacismus*.

Lambdācis'mus, *i, m.* (*Λ*.) A Greek term; the same as *Lallatio*.

Lambdoid'al. (*Λ; εἶδος*, resemblance.) *Anat.* Strictly, belonging to that which is lambdoid; although commonly used the same as *Lambdoides*.

Lambdoid'ēs, *adj.* (*Λ*; terminal -īdēs.) *Anat.* Resembling the Gr. *Λ* or *lambda*: lambdoid.

Lambdoid'ēs Ōs. *Anat.* The *Os hyoides*.

Lamel'lar. (*Lāmella*, a thin plate of some substance.) Having *lamellæ*. *Lāmellāris, is, e.*

Lāmel'libran'. (*Lāmella; βράχ-
χίλatus, a, um.* } *χία*, gills.) *Ich-
Lāmel'libran'.* } *thyol.* Having
chius, a, um. } the gills dis-
posed symmetrically in large semi-

circular plates : lamellibranchious ; lamellibranchiate.

Lāmel'hcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Lāmella* ; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having lamellar horns or *antennæ* : lamellicornate.

Lāmel'hif'erus, *a, um.* (*Lāmella* ; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having *lamellæ* : lamelliferous.

Lāmel'hifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Lāmella* ; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Formed of or like small plates : lamelliform.

Lāmel'hig'erus, *a, um.* (*Lāmella* ; *gēro*, to carry.) Same as *Lamelliferus* : lamelligerous.

Lāmel'ipes, *ēdis, adj.* (*Lāmella* ; *pes*, a foot.) *Ichthyol.* Having flattened and lamelliform feet : lamellipede.

Lāmel'hros'tris, *is, e.* (*Lāmella* ; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having a bill furnished at its edges with *lamellæ*, or little teeth : lamellirostrate.

Lām'ina, *a, f.* *Anat.* Any thin layer of bone, membrane, or other substance. *Bot.* The border of the corol of a polypetalous flower.

Lām'inat'ed. Descriptive of parts that consist of thin layers, or *laminæ* lying closely over each other. *Lāminātus*, *a, um.*

Lāminifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Lāmīna* ; *forma*.) *Mineral.* Flattened in the form of a thin plate : laminiform.

Lampōcar'pus, *a, um.* (*λάμπω*, to shine ; *καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having shining fruit : lampocarpous.

Lamprōphōn'ia, *a, f.* (*λαμπρός*, splendid ; *φωνή*, the voice.) *Med.* A clear and sonorous state of the voice : lamprophony.

Lamprōphyl'leus, *a, um.* (*λαμπρός*, brilliant ; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to a Cl. (pl. f.) having smooth and bright leaves : lampropylleous.

Lam'prōpus, *a, um.* (*λαμπρός* ; *πούς*, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the *stipes* or foot of a bright appearance : lampropous.

Lam'pŷris, *īdis, f.* (*λάμπω*, to shine ; *πῦρ*, fire.) *Zoöl.* The glow-worm.

Lam'pŷris Noc'tilūc'a. *Zoöl.* The systematic name of the glow-worm.

Lān'a, *a, f.* Wool. *Bot.* Applied to a kind of pubescence which covers the surface of plants.

Lānāt'us, *a, um.* (*Lāna*.) *Bot.* Woolly ; having a pubescence like wool : lanate.

Lanceōl'a, *a, f.* (Dim. *Lancea*, a lance.) *Surg.* A little lance ; a lancet, and so, the same as *Lancetta* : a lanceole.

Lanc'ēlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Lanceōla*, a little lance.) Having the form of a little lance or spear : lanceolated. See *Hastatus*.

Lan'cet. See *Lanceola*, *Lancetta*. **Lancet'ta**, *a, f.* (Fr. *Lancette*, dim. of *lance*.) *Surg.* A two-edged instrument for bleeding, or other purposes : a lancet. See *Phleboto-mus*.

Lancifōli'us, *a, um.* (*Lancea* ; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having lanceolated leaves, or divisions of leaves : lancifolious.

Lancifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Lancea* ; *forma*, likeness.) Having the form of a lance or head of a lance ; applied to teeth, etc. : lanciform.

Lanc'inan's, *antis, part.* (*Lancino*, to thrust through.) *Pathol.* Piercing as with a lance : lancinating.

Languor, *ōris, m.* (*λαργάξεν*, to be loth to do a thing.) *Pathol.* A listless unwillingness, more than inability, to use exertion, with faintness.

Lānif'erus, *a, um.* (*Lāna*, wool, or down ; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing wool : laniferous.

Lāniflor'us, *a, um.* (*Lāna* ; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having woolly flowers : laniflorous.

Lānig'er, *a, um.* } *Lāna* ; *gēro*,
Lānig'erus, *a, um.* } to carry.) Same as *Laniferus* : lanigerous.

Lān'ipes, *pēdis, adj.* *Lāna* ; *pes*, a foot. *Bot.*, *Ornithol.* Having hairy petioles, or feet : lanipede.

Lānūg inōs'us, *a, um.* (*Lānūgo*, soft hair ; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Bot.* Having soft hairs or down : lanuginous.

Lānūg'o, inis, f. (*Lāna* ; terminal *-ūgo*, denoting state or condition.) Soft hairs, wool or down.

Lānūlōs'us, *a, um.* (*Lāna* ; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Bot.* Having, or full of wool : lanulous.

Lāp'ārōmōnōdīd'ŷmus, *a, um.* (*λαπάρα*, the loins ; *μόνος*, single ; *δίδυμος*, united.) *Obstet.* Applied to

twins (pl.m.) born adhering together by the loins: laparomonodidymous.

Lāp'aroscōp'ia, *α, f.* (Λαπάρα; σκοπέω, to examine.) *Med.* The examination of the loins, by means of the stethoscope, plessimeter, etc.: laparoscopy.

Lāp'arōtōm'ia, *α, f.* (Λαπάρα; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Cutting into the abdomen in the region of the loins: laparotomy.

Lāp'arōtōmus, *i, m.* (Same.) *Surg.* Name of the instrument for performing laparotomy: a laparotome.

Lāp'arystērōtōm'ia, *α, f.* (Λαπάρα; ὑστέρα, the womb; τέμνω.) *Surg.* Cutting into the womb through the abdomen: laparystectomy.

Lāp'āthum, *i, n.* (Λαπάζω, to empty: because it acts as slightly purgative.) *Bot.* The dock. See *Rumex*.

Lāp'icid'us, *a, um.* (Lāpis, a stone; cado, to dig.) *Conchol., Zool.* Digging into stone; embedded in rocks, etc.; applied to animals and shells so found, as if they had dug their retreat there: lapicidous.

Lāp'ides Cancrōr'um. See *C. Lapilli*.

Lāp'ides'cens, entis, part. (Lāpidesco, to grow hard as a stone.) *Bot.* That which has the hardness of stone: lapidescent.

Lāp'id'eus, *a, um.* (Lāpis, a stone.) Belonging to stone: lapideous.

Lāp'idificāt'io, *ōnis, f.* (Lāpis; fācio, to make.) *Geol.* Conversion into stone: lapidification.

Lāp'illifor'mis, *is, e.* (Lāpillus; forma, likeness.) Having the appearance of small stones: lapilliform.

Lāpillōs'us, *a, um.* (Lāpillus; terminal -ōsus.) *Bot.* Having or full of lapilli: lapillous.

Lāpil'ius, *i, m.* (Dim. Lāpis.) A little stone. See *Cancrōrum Lapilli*.

Lāp'is, idis, *m.* (Λᾶος, a stone.) The alchemists called by this word every fixed thing which does not evaporate, and hence even human blood was termed *Lapis animalis*. See *Stone*.

Lāp'is Calaminār'is. See *Calamina*.

Lāp'is Calcār'ius. *Chem.* The native carbonate of lime, or limestone.

Lāp'is Infernal'is. See *Potassa Fusa*.

Lāp'is Philos'ophor'um. See *Philosopher's Stone*.

Lappāc'eus, *a, um.* (Lappa, the clibur.) *Bot.* That which is curved at the extremity like the bractææ of the *Arctium lappa*: lappaceous.

Lār'ch-tree. The *Pinus Larix*.

Lard. See *Hog's Lard*.

Lardāc'eus, *a, um.* (Lardum, bacon, lard.) *Pharm.* Belonging to lard; lardaceous.

Lār'deus, *a, um.* (Lardum, same.) *Pharm.* Belonging to lard: lard eous.

Lār'dum, *i, n.* The fat of bacon: lard. See *Adeps Suillus, Saim*.

Lār'va, *α, f.* (One disguised as a masker.) *Entomol.* The first condition of the metamorphosis of insects hatched from the egg; a grub: a larvæ.

Lār'vāl'is, is, e. (Larva.) *Entomol.* Belonging to a mask, or to larvæ. *Pathol.* Applied to diseases in which the skin of the face is disfigured as if covered by a mask: larval.

Lār'vīc'ulus, *a, um.* (Larva; cōlo, to inhabit.) *Entomol.* Living in larvæ: larviculous.

Lār'vīfor'mis, *is, e.* (Larva; forma, likeness.) *Entomol.* Formed like the larvæ: larviform.

Lār'vīp'arus, *a, um.* (Larva; pārio, to bring forth.) *Entomol.* Producing larvæ in the place of eggs: larviparous.

Lāryn'geus, *a, um.* (Lārynx.) *Anat.* Belonging to the larynx: laryngeal.

Lāryn'gis'mus, *i, m.* (Λαρυγγίζω, to vociferate.) *Pathol.* Spasm of the muscles closing the larynx.

Lāryn'gītis, *idis, f.* (Lārynx; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the larynx.

Lāryn'gōgrāp'hia, *α, f.* (Λάρυγξ; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A description of the larynx: laryngography.

Lāryn'gōlōg'ia, *α, f.* (Λάρυγξ; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* A treatise on the larynx: laryngology.

Lāryn'gop'honism. } (Λάρυγξ;
Lāryn'gop'hony. } φωνή, the

voice.) *Med.* The sound of the voice, heard by means of the stethoscope, within the larynx. *Lāryngophōnismus*, *i*, *m.* *Lāryngophōnia*, *æ*, *f.*

Lāryn'gophthīsis'icus, *a*, *um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Laryngophthisis*: laryngophthisical.

Lāryn'goph'thīsis, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (*Λάρυγξ*; *φθίσις*, a wasting.) *Pathol.* A disease of the larynx connected with pulmonary consumption: laryngeal phthisis: laryngophthisis.

Lāryn'gorrhœ'a, *æ*, *f.* (*Λάρυγξ*; *ῥέω*, to flow.) *Pathol.* A pituitous or serous flow from the larynx.

Lāryn'goscop'e. (*Λάρυγξ*; *σκοπέω*, to examine.) An instrument having a mirror attached, contrived for examination of the larynx; somewhat on the principle of the ophthalmoscope.

Lāryn'gōspas'mus, *i*, *m.* (*Λάρυγξ*; *σπασμὸς*, a spasm.) *Pathol.* Same as *Laryngismus*.

Lāryn'gōstēnōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (*Λάρυγξ*; *στένωσις*, a contraction.) *Surg. Pathol.* Contraction of the larynx: laryngostenosis.

Lāryn'gōt'ōmus, *i*, *m.* (*Λάρυγξ*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* An instrument for performing laryngotomy: a laryngotome.

Laryn'got'omy. (*Λάρυγξ*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* Operation of cutting into the larynx. *Lāryngōtōmia*, *æ*, *f.*

Laryn'x, *gis*, *f.* (*Λάρυγξ*.) *Anat.* The upper part of the trachea, or windpipe; in a general sense, the organ of the voice.

Lāsian'thus, *a*, *um.* (*Λάσιος*, hairy; *ἄθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having hairy or rough flowers: lasianthous.

Lāsīōcar'pus, *a*, *um.* (*Λάσιος*, hairy; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having hairy fruit: lasiocarpous.

Lāsīōpētāl'eus, *a*, *um.* (*Λάσιος*; *πέταλον*, a petal.) *Bot.* Having hairy petals: lasiopetalous.

Lāsīōp'terus, *a*, *um.* (*Λάσιος*, rough or hairy; *πτερόν*, a wing.) *Zool.* Having hairy wings, as the *Vespertilio lasiopterus*: lasiopterus.

Lāsīō'pus, *a*, *um.* (*Λάσιος*; *πούς*, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the stipes hairy: lasiopus.

Lāsīosper'mus, *a*, *um.* (*Λάσιος*;

σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having hairy fruit or seed: lasiospermous.

Lāsīōstāch'ys, *gos*, *adj.* (*Λάσιος*; *στάχυς*, an ear of corn.) *Bot.* Having flowers in rough hairy ears.

Lās'ipes, *pēdis*, *adj.* Same as *Lasiopus*: lasipede.

Lāsīūr'us, *a*, *um.* (*Λάσιος*; *οὐρά*, a tail.) *Bot., Zool.* Having hairy peduncles, or tails: lasiurus.

Lassitūd'o, *inis*, *f.* (*Lasso*, to tire.) *Pathol.* A sensation of exhaustion and weakness independent of fatigue: lassitude. See *Copos*.

Lat'ent. (*Lāteo*, to lie hid.) Lurking; concealed; lying hid. *Lātens*, *tis*, *part.*

Lat'ent Per'iod. *Pathol.* That space of time during which certain diseases lurk in the system, before their presence is manifested by symptoms.

Lat'eral Operat'ion. *Surg.* One mode of cutting for stone; the operation being performed on the left side of the perineum. *Opērātio Lātērālis*.

Lat'eral Sin'uses. *Anat.* Two veins of the *Dura mater*; the right and left lateral sinuses, running along the crucial spine of the occipital bone.

Lātērīflōr'us, *a*, *um.* (*Lātus*, the side; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having lateral flowers: lateriflorous.

Lātērīfōl'ius, *a*, *um.* (*Lātus*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having lateral leaves: laterifolious.

Lātērigrād'us, *a*, *um.* (*Lātus*; *grādior*, to walk forward.) *Zool.* Walking sideways: laterigradous.

Lātērīner'vus, *a*, *um.* (*Lātus*; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves in which the nervures diverge from the middle: laterinervous.

Lātērīt'ius, *a*, *um.* (*Lāter*, a brick.) *Pathol.* Applied to a sediment like brick-dust, found in the urine: lateritious.

Lāti-. (*Lātus*, broad.) *Nat. Hist.* A prefix denoting breadth.

Lātīcifer'us, *a*, *um.* (*Lāter*, the milky juice of plants; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Containing the milky juice of lactescent plants: laticiferous.

Lātīflōr'us, *a*, *um.* (*Lātus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having broad flowers: latiflorous.

Lätiföl'ius, *a, um.* (*Lätus*, broad; *föl'ium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having broad leaves: latifolious.

Lätis'simus, *a, um.* (*Lätus*, broad.) *Anat.* The broadest; applied to the *Platysma myodes*, which is called the *L. colli*, and to the *Anisclaptor* of Bartholin, also called the *L. dorsi*.

Lat'itude. (*Lätus*, broad.) *Astron.* The distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic. *Geog.* The distance of any place from the equator.

Lat'iced. See *Cancellatus*, *Ret'iculatus*.

Laud'able *Pus.* *Surg.* See *Healthy Pus*.

Laud'anum, *i, n.* (*Laudo*, to praise.) *M. Med.* The *Tinctura opii*.

Laurä'cus, *a, um.* *M. Med.* Having an arrangement as in the *Laurus*; applied to a *Juss. Ord.* (pl. f.); lauraceous.

Laur'el. *Bot.* The genus *Laurus*. **Laur'el, Alexan'drian.** *Bot.* The *Prunus laurocerasus*.

Laur'océr'äsi Föl'ia. *M. Med.* B. P. name for the following.

Laur'o-cér'äsus, *i, m.* *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the *Prunus laurocerasus*. Cherry Laurel leaves.

Laur'us, *i*, and *ús*, *f.* (*Laus*, praise.) A *Linn. genus*, Cl. *Enneandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. *Juss. Laurineæ.* Pharmacopœial name for the fruit of *Laurus nobilis*.

Laur'us Cam'phóra. *M. Med.* The camphire, or camphor-tree.

Laur'us Cas'sia. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the *Cassia lignea*, or wild cinnamon-tree, the bark of which is called *Cassia lignea*, and the leaves *Folia malabathri*.

Laur'us Cinnámóm'um. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name of the cinnamon-tree.

Laur'us Culliláwan. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species, the bark of which is called *Cortex cullilawan*, and closely resembles cinnamon.

Laur'us Nób'ilis. *M. Med.* The bay-laurel, or sweet-bay.

Laur'us Sas'safras. *M. Med.* The sassafras-tree.

Lav'a, *a, f.* (Germ. *Laufen*, to

flow.) *Nat. Hist.* A generic term for all mineral substances found melted by volcanic fire, and cast forth in the form of burning streams.

Lävämén'tum, *i, n.* (*Lävo*, to wash.) *Pharm., Surg.* A clyster, or injection: a lavement.

Lävan'dula, *a, f.* (*Lävo*.) A *Linn. genus*, Cl. *Didynamia*, Ord. *Gymnospermia*. *Juss. Labiato.* Pharmacopœial name for the flowers of *Lavandula spica*, or *vera*. See *Oleum Lavandulæ* (B. P.)

Lävan'dula Spl'e'a. *M. Med.* The common lavender plant.

Lavand'ula Vër'a. Same as *L. Spica*.

Lav'ender. See *Lavandula spica*.

Laven'dula. See *Lavandula*.

Lawren'tian Gan'glin. *Anat.* In honour of Mr. Lawrence; said to be found in front of the hypogastric ganglion.

Laxät'io, önis, *f.* (*Laxo*, to loosen.) *Med.* A loosening, or purgation: a laxation.

Lax'ative. (*Laxo*, to loosen.) *Pharm.* Slightly purgative. *Laxät'ivus*, *a, um.*

Laxät'or, öris, *m.* (Same.) *Anat.* A relaxer; applied to muscles.

Lax'teostät'us, *a, um.* (*Laxo*; *costa*, a rib.) *Zool.* Furnished with solitary or distinct ribs: laticostate.

Laxiflör'us, *a, um.* (*Laxus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having distinct flowers: laxiflorous.

Laxiföl'ius, *a, um.* (*Laxus*; *föl'ium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having distinct leaves: laxifolious.

Lax'us, *a, um.* (*Laxo*.) *Bot.* Spread out; diffused. *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Applied to a condition of animal fibre.

Lazaret'to. (Ital.) An establishment at quarantine stations, for treating the diseased, and purifying goods under the same predicament.

Lead. See *Plumbum*.

Lead, Sug'ar of. See *Sugar of Lead*.

Leaf. See *Folium*, *Frons*.

Leaf-æ alk. See *Petiolus*.

Leaf'et. See *Foliotum*.

Leaf'y. See *Foliaceous*.

Lean'ness. See *Emaciation*.

Leat'her-like. See *Coriaceus*.

Lepch. See *Hirudo Medicinalis*.

Lēgūm'en, tnis, n. (*Lēgo*, to gather up.) *Bot.* A pericarp of two oblong valves in which the seeds are ranged along one suture only: a legume.

Lēgūminār'is, is, e. (*Lēgūmen*.) *Bot.* Applied to the dehiscence of pericarps when by a marginal suture: leguminar.

Lēgūminifor'mis, is, e. (*Lēgūmen*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of a legume: leguminiform.

Lēgūminōs'us, a, um. (*Lēgūmen*: terminal -ōsus.) *Bot.* Full of, or having legumes: leguminous.

Lei-. } (*Λείος*, smooth.) *Nat.*

Leio-. } *Hist.* A prefix denoting smoothness.

Lelanthēr'us, a, um. (*Λείος*; *ἀνθήρ*os, having flowers.) *Bot.* Having smooth flowers or anthers: leiantherous.

Leiōcar'pus, a, um. (*Λείος*; *καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having smooth fruit, as the *Heglandia leiocarpa*, and *Panicum leiocarpum*: leiocarpous.

Leiōcēp'hālus, a, um. (*Λείος*; *κεφαλή*, the head.) *Bot.* Having a smooth head, or hat: leiocephalous.

Leiōphyl'us, a, um. (*Λείος*, smooth; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having smooth leaves; smooth-leaved: leiophyllous.

Lelōp'us, a, um. (*Λείος*; *πίλος*, a hat.) *Bot.* Having a smooth and glabrous hat: leiopilous. See *Leiocephalus*.

Lelōp'us, ōdis, adj. (*Λείος*; *πούς*, a foot.) *Bot.* Having a smooth stipes, as the *Helotium leiopus*: leiopous.

Leios'per'mus, a, um. (*Λείος*; *σπέρμα*, a seed.) *Bot.* Having smooth seed, as the *Galium leiospermum* and *Schoberia leiosperma*: leiospermous.

Leios'tāc'hys, a, um. (*Λείος*; *στάχυς*, an ear of corn.) *Bot.* Having smooth ears; that is to say, the glumes which compose them are smooth and glabrous, as the *Tristachya leiostachya*: leiostachyous.

Leipōthym'ia, a, f. (*Λείπω*, to relinquish; *θυμός*, the mind.) *Patbol.* The sensation of sinking, or fainting; *Deliquium animi*; syncope: leipothymy.

Lem'ma, dtis, n. (*Λέμμα*, from *λέπω*, to decorticate.) *Bot.* The *Cortex*, or bark; the coat, or covering of plants. (*Λαμβάνω*, to receive or take.) *Geom.* The demonstration of some premise, in order to render what follows and was first intended, the more easy. (*Λέμμα*, from *λέπω*, to leave.) *Chem.* The residue, or what is left of a thing.

Lem'on. *M. Med.* The fruit of *Citrus medica*. *Limon, ōnis, f.* †

Lem'on Scur'vy-grass, M. Med. The *Cochlearia officinalis*.

Lem'ons, Ac'id of. Citric acid.

Lem'ons, Salt of. Oxalic acid, with a small portion of potash.

Len'itive. (*Lēnis*, gentle.) *Med.* Assuaging; gently palliating. *Lēnitivus, a, um.*

Len'itive Elec'tuary. *Pharm.* The *Confectio senne composita*.

Len's, lentis, f. *Anat.* See *CrySTALLINE Lens.* *Bot.* The lentil seed. See *Ervum Lens.* *Nat. Philos.* A doubly convex piece of glass, or other transparent substance, formed so as to reflect the rays of light: a lens.

Lenticel'la, a, f. (*Lens*, the lentil.) *Bot.* Applied to ruddy oval points upon the bark of the branches of trees. Also, same as *Lenticula*.

Lenticellāt'us, a, um. *Bot.* Having *lenticelle*: lenticellate.

Lentic'ula, a, f. (*Dim. Lens.*) *Bot.* A smaller kind of lentil. *Surg.* An instrument for removing irregularities of bone from the edge of the perforation made in the cranium with the trephine.

Lentic'ular. (*Lens.*) *Anat., Bot.* Belonging to a lens. *Lenticulāris, is, e.*

Lentic'ular Gan'glion. *Anat.* A small reddish body near the back part of the orbit, between the optic nerve and the external *rectus* muscle; also termed *Ophthalmic ganglion*.

Lentifērus, a, um. (*Lens*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having receptacles in form of lentils: lentiferous.

Lentifor'mis, is, e. (*Lens*; *forma*, likeness.) Formed like a lens: lentiform.

Lentig'erus, a, um. (*Lens*, the lentil; *gēro*, to carry.) *Bot.* Same as *Lentiferus*: lentigerous.

Lentig'o, tnis, f. (*Lens*; terminal

-igo.) *Pathol.* A cutaneous affection, chiefly of the face, in which there are spots of the colour and size of the lentil seed.

Len'til. *Bot.* The genus *Ervum*.

Len'tor, ōris, m. (*Lentus*, gluey.) *Chem., Pathol.* Viscidity, or gluey consistence of any fluid.

Leontias'is, is, f. (*Leo*, a lion.) *Pathol.* The disease *Elephantiasis Græcorum*.

Leon'todon', ontis, m. (*Λέων*, the lion; *δόντις*, a tooth.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Syngenesia*, Ord. *Polygamia æqualis*. Juss. *Compositæ*.

Leon'todon' Tārax'acum. M. *Med.* The plant *Dandelion*; also called *Dens Leonis*.

Leōnūr'us, a, um. (*Λέων*; *οὐρά*, a tail.) *Bot.* Like the tail of a lion: leonurous.

Leop'ard's Bane. M. Med. Common name for the plant *Arnica montana*.

Lēpidan'theus, a, um. (*Λεπίς*, a scale; *άνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* That which is squamiflorous: lepidantheous.

Lēpidōd'ēs, adj. (*Λεπίς*; terminal -ώδης.) *Bot., Ichthyol., Zool.* Having, or full of scales: lepidous.

Lēpidoid'ēs, adj. (*Λεπίς*; terminal -ιδής.) Resembling a scale: lepidoid.

Lēpidōphyl'lus, a, um. (*Λεπίς*; *φυλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves, in the form of scales: lepidophyllous.

Lēpidoplas'tus, a, um. (*Λεπίς*; *πλάσσω*, to form.) *Pathol.* Forming scales: lepidoplastous.

Lēpidop'terus, a, um. (*Λεπίς*; *πτερόν*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having wings sprinkled, or partially covered with scales. Applied (pl. n.) to an Ord. having four wings so covered: lepidopterous.

Lēpidōs'is, is, f. (*Λεπίς*.) *Pathol.* Intended to mean scale skin, but merely signifying a formation of scales. See *Ichthyosis*.

Lēpidōt'us, a, um. (*Λεπίς*.) *Bot., Entomol.* Furnished with scales: lepidotous.

Lēporin'um Lāb'lum. } Surg.
Lēporinum Ros'trum. } The
defect called hare-lip.

Lēpra, æ, f. (*Δέπρα*.) *Pathol.* A disease of the skin distinguished

by circular scaly patches: leprosy; a genus, Ord. *Impetigenes*, Cl. *Cachexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Lēpra Ar'abum. Pathol. An epithet of *Elephantiasis Græcorum*, or tubercular *Elephantiasis*.

Lēpriās'is, is, f. (*Δεπρός*, rough.) *Pathol.* Specific name for leprosy, or *Lepidosis lepriasis*.

Lēp'ricus, a, um. Pathol. Belonging to *Lēpra*: lepric.

Lēp'rophthal'mia, æ, f. (*Δέπρα*, the leprosy; *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye.) *Pathol.* Leprous ophthalmia: leprophthalmia.

Lēp'rophthal'mus, i, n. (Same.) *Pathol.* The eye affected by leprophthalmia; also, the patient labouring under that affection.

Lēp'rōsār'lum, ii, n. Pathol. An hospital for the treatment of leprosy; a leper-house, or *Domus leprosariorum*.

Lēp'rōsār'ius, a, um. (*Δέπρα*.) *Pathol.* Belonging to *Lēpra*: leprosarious.

Lēprōs'is, is, or eos, f. (*Δέπρα*.) *Pathol.* The progress of leprosy.

Lēp'rosy. See *Lēpra*.

Lēp'rous. (*Lēpra*; terminal -ōsus.) *Bot., Pathol.* Scaly; belonging to *Lēpra*. *Lēprōsus, a, um.*

Lēptācan'thus, a, um. (*Λεπτός*, slender; *ἀκανθα*, a spine.) *Bot.* Having slender spines: leptacanthous.

Lēptan'thus, a, um. (*Λεπτός*; *άνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having small slender flowers: leptanthous.

Lēp'to-. (*Λεπτός*.) *Bot.* A prefix denoting slenderness or thinness.

Lēptōcar'pus, a, um. (*Λεπτός*; *καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having long and slender fruit: leptocarpous.

Lēptōcaul'is, is, e. (*Λεπτός*; *καυλος*, a stem.) *Bot.* Having a slender stem: leptocauline.

Lēptōcēp'hālus, a, um. (*Λεπτός*; *κεφαλή*, a head.) *Bot.* Having a small head: leptocephalous.

**Lēptōc'hrōa, æ, f. } (*Λεπτός*;
Lēptōchrōs, ōtos, m. } χρῶα, the
skin.) *Anat.* A fine, thin, soft, or delicate membrane.**

Lēptōdon, ontis, adj. (*Λεπτός*; *δόντις*, a tooth.) *Bot.* Having very small teeth.

Lēptōpēt'ālus, a, um. (*Λεπτός*; *πέταλον*, a petal.) *Bot.* Having straight or narrow petals: leptopetalous.

Lēptōphyl'lus, a, um. (*Λεπτός*;

φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having slender leaves: leptophyllous.

Leptōp'ōdus, *a, um.* (Λεπτός; ποὺς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having a slender stipes or foot: leptopodous.

Leptorhiz'us, *a, um.* (Λεπτός; ρίζα, a root.) *Bot.* Having slender roots: leptorhizous.

Leptōsēp'ālus, *a, um.* (Λεπτός; sēp'ālum, a sepal.) *Bot.* Having narrow, linear sepals: leptosepalous.

Leptosper'meus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (pl. f.) of *Myrtaceæ*, having the *Leptospermum* for their type: leptospermeous.

Leptosper'mum. See *Melaleuca Cajuputi*.

Leptosper'mus, *a, um.* (Λεπτός; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having very small seeds: leptospermous.

Leptostāc'hyus, *a, um.* (Λεπτός; στάχυς, an ear of corn.) *Bot.* Having slender ears: leptostachyous.

Leptostyl'us, *a, um.* (Λεπτός; στύλος, a style.) *Bot.* Having a filiform style: leptostylous.

Leptotric'hia, *a, f.* (Same.) *Anat.* Fineness or thinness of the hair: leptotrichy.

Les'ion. (*Lesio*, to hurt.) *Surg.* Injury, hurt, or wound. Any supposed morbid condition of an internal organ may also be thus named. *Lesio, ōnis, f.*

Les'ion of Nutrit'ion. *Pathol.* Term for those pathological alterations which originate in the capillary system; consisting in any excess or deficiency of the particles of blood in the process of assimilation and absorption, etc.

Lēthāl'is, *is, e.* (Lēthum, death.) *Med. Jur.* Belonging to death: lethal.

Lēthālīt'as, *ātis, f.* (Lēthālis, deadly.) *Med. Jur.* The quality of anything deadly or fatal: lethality.

Lethar'gic. *Pathol.* Belonging to a state of lethargy. *Lēthargicus, a, um.*

Let'hargy. (Λήθη, forgetfulness.) *Pathol.* A state of marked drowsiness, or sleep, which cannot be driven off. *Lēthargus, i, m.*

Lēt'hum, *i, n.* (Λήθη, oblivion: the river Lethe.) *Death.* The cessation of animal life.

Let'tuce. *Bot.* The genus *Lactuca*.
Let'tuce Gar'den. See *Lactuca sativa*.

Let'tuce Op'ium. See *Lactucarium*.

Let'tuce, Opium—or Strong-scented. See *Lactuca Virosa*.

Leucām'ia. See *Leuchæmia*.

Leucæthiōp'ia, *a, f.* (Λευκός, white; αἰθίωψ, a negro.) *Physiol.* The state in which the skin or epidermoid appendices which cover it are of a white colour in an animal of a species in which this is unusual: leucethiopy. See *Albino*.

Leucat'hlops, *opsis, m.* (Same.) *Pathol.* The same as *Albino*, a white Ethiopian.

Leucant'hēmus, *a, um.* (Λευκός, white; ἄνθεμον, a flower.) *Bot.* Having white flowers: leucanthe-mous.

Leucanthēr'us, *a, um.* (Λευκός; ἀνθήρ, having flowers.) *Bot.* Having white anthers: leucantherous.

Leucanthus, *a, um.* (Λευκός; ἄνθος, a flower.) Same as *Leucanthemus*.

Leuchæm'ia, *a, f.* (Λευκός; αἷμα, the blood.) *Med.* White blood. See *Leucocythæmia*.

Leuc'in. (Λευκός.) *Chem.* A white pulverulent substance obtained from beef-fibre, when subjected to continual action of caustic alkalis. *Leucina, a, f.*

Leucit'is, *īdis, f.* (Λευκός; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Same as *Sclerotitis*.

Leuc'o-. (Λευκός.) A prefix denoting whiteness.

Leucōcar'pus, *a, um.* (Λευκός; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having white fruit: leucocarpous.

Leucōcēp'hālus, *a, um.* (Λευκός; κεφαλῇ, the head.) *Bot.* Having white flowers joined together in capitules: leucoccephalous.

Leucōcythæm'ia, *a, f.* (Λευκός; κύτος, a cell; αἷμα, blood.) *Med.* State of the blood, in which there is a superabundance of colourless corpuscles; or more properly what is named fatty blood; in which there is a milky, opalescent appearance; white-cell blood: leucocythemy.

Leucōden'dron. } (Λευκός;
Leucōden'drum, *i, n.* } δένδρον,

a tree.) *M. Med.* Trivial name of the *Melaleuca leucodendron*.

Leuc'ol. (Λευκός.) *Chem.* A basic substance found in the naphtha of coal gas.

Leucōlōm'us, a, um. (Λευκός; λεῶμα, a frame.) *Bot.* Bordered with white: leucolomous.

Leucōm'a, ātis, n. (Λευκός.) *Surg. Pathol.* A milky opacity of the cornea; the effect of a previous ulcer or wound, with loss of substance; the *pin* and *web*. See *Albugo*.

Leucōmātōd'ēs, adj. *Pathol.* Having, or full of *Leucoma*: leucomatous.

Leucōmātoid'ēs, adj. (*Leucoma*; terminal-*īdēs*.) *Pathol.* Resembling *Leucoma*: leucomatoid.

Leucom'ma, ātis, n. (Λευκός; ὄμμα, a spectacle.) *Pathol.* A white opacity of the cornea.

Leucōnōt'us, a, um. (Λευκός; νῶτος, the back.) *Bot.* White on the under-surface; applied to leaves.

Leucōpāt'hia, α, f. (Λευκός; πᾶθος, disease.) *Pathol.* A disease affecting negroes; by which they become white; and are then termed *Albinos*: leucopathy.

Leucōpāt'hicus, a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Leucopathia*: leucopathic.

Leuc'ōphlegmās'ia, α, f. (Λευκός; φλέγμα, phlegm.) *Pathol.* A dropsical tendency, denoted by a pale, tumid, and flabby condition of body: leucophlegmasy.

Leuc'ōphlegmat'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Leucophlegmasia*. *Leucophlegmāticus, a, um.*

Leuc'ōphlegmātōd'ēs, adj. (*Leucophlegmāsia*; terminal-*ōdēs*.) *Pathol.* Having, or full of *Leucophlegmasia*: leucophlegmatous.

Leuc'ōphlegmātoid'ēs, adj. (*Leucophlegmāsia*; terminal-*īdēs*.) *Pathol.* Resembling *Leucophlegmasia*: leucophlegmatoid.

Leuc'ōphyllāt'us, a, um. } (Λευκός; **Leuc'ōphyll'us, a, um.** } κός; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having white leaves: leucophyllate, or leucophyllous.

Leuc'ōpill'us, a, um. (Λευκός; πῖλος, a cap, or helmet.) *Bot.* Having a white summit or hat: leucopilous.

Leuc'ōpip'er, ēris, n. (Λευκός;

πέπερι, pepper.) *M. Med.* The *Piper album*, or white pepper. See *Piper*.

Leucōpōd'ius, a, um. } (Λευκός; **Leucōp'ōdus, a, um.** } πούς, a foot.) *Bot., Ornithol.* Having a white *stipes*, or white petioles.

Leucōp'terus, a, um. (Λευκός; πτερόν, a wing.) *Bot., Entomol., Ornithol.* Having white wings: leucopterous.

Leuc'ōpus, ōdis, adj. Same as *Leucopodus*. *Zoöl.* Leucopous.

Leucōrhiz'us, a, um. (Λευκός; ῥίζα, a root.) *Bot.* Having white roots: leucorhizous.

Leuc'orrhō'a, α, f. (Λευκός; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A whitish mucous secretion of the *vagina*; arising from debility, or from inflammatory action; the whites; also termed *Catarrhus vaginae*, *Fluor albus*.

Leuc'orrhōic'us, a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Leucorrhœa*: leucorrhoeic.

Leucōs'is, is, or eos, f. *Pathol.* The formation or progress of *Leucoma*.

Leuc'ōsper'mus, a, um. (Λευκός; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having white fruit or seed: leucospermous.

Leucōs'tōmus, a, um. (Λευκός; στόμα, a mouth.) *Bot., Conchol., Entomol.* Having a white peristome, opening, or mouth: leucostomous.

Leucōt'icus, a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Leucoma*: leucotic.

Leucot'richus, a, um. (Λευκός; θρίξ, hair.) *Bot.* Having white hairs: leucotrichous.

Leucox'ylus, a, um. (Λευκός; ξύλον, wood.) *Bot.* Having white wood: leucoxylous.

Lēvāt'or, ōris, m. (*Lēvo*, to lift up.) *Anat.* An elevator, or lifter up; applied to muscles.

Lēver. (*Lēvo*.) *Nat. Philos.* A mechanical power; being simply a balance, resting instead of hanging upon a certain point, termed its *fulcrum*. *Obstet.* See *Vectis*.

Levicōs'tate. (*Lavis*, smooth; *costa*, a .b.) *Bot.* Having smooth ribs. *Levicostātus, a, um.*

Levifol'ious. (*Lavis*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having smooth leaves. *Levifolius, a, um.*

Levigat'ion. (*Lēvigo*, to loosen.)

Chem. The process of rubbing down any hard substance, facilitated by the interposition of water, or some fluid in which the solid is insoluble. *Lævigatio, ônis, f.*

Læv'iped'e. (*Lævis*; *pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having smooth feet. *Lævipes, pëdis, adj.*

Ley. (Sax. *Læx*.) A solution of ashes in water. *Lix, lîcis, f.*

Leyd'en Bat'tery. *Nat. Philos.* A number of *Leyden jars*, connected externally by being placed on tin-foil, or other good conductor, and internally by a metallic connection attached to the internal coating of each jar. See the following.

Leyd'en Jar. *Nat. Philos.* A glass jar or bottle coated to within a little from the top with tin-foil within and without; having a rod with a ball at the top of it passing through the cork to the interior coating, for accumulating electricity in larger quantity than in the prime conductor.

Lias'icus, a, um. *Geol.* Applied to a group of soils of which the rock which forms the type has been named *Lias* by English geologists: *liasic*.

Lib'er, bri, m. (*Libëro*, to free.) *Bot.* The inner rind or true bark of a tree.

Libid'o, inis, f. (*Libëo*, to please, or like.) *Med.* Venereal desire.

Lib'ra, æ, f. (*Lib'ra*.) *Pharm.* A pound weight of twelve ounces.

Licen'ce. (*Licentia*, a permission in writing.) *Med.* A diploma from a college, or faculty. The individual on whom it is bestowed, is named a *Licentiate*.

Licen'sing Bod'ies. (*Licentia*.) *Med.* There are nineteen such bodies, or boards, in Britain.

Lic'hen, ênis, m. (*Λειχην*.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Cryptogamia*, Ord. *Algæ*. Juss. *Algæ*. *Pathol.* A disease consisting in extensive eruption of *papulae*, usually terminating in scurf.

Lic'hen Cetrâr'ia. *M. Med.* Iceland moss, or liver-wort; now called *Cetraria* (B. P.).

Lic'hen Islan'dica. Same as *L. Cetraria*.

Lic'hen Roccel'ia. *Bot., Chem.* The herb from which *Lacmus* or

Litmus is obtained; the *Roccella tinctoria*.

Lic'hen Saxâ'tilis. *Bot.* The *Muscus*, or *Usnea cranii humani*.

Lichên'ate. (*Lichêniteum acidum*; terminal-ate.) *Chem.* A combination of lichenic acid with a salifiable base. *Lichênas, âtis, f.*

Lichên'eus, a, um. *Bot.* Belonging to *Lichen*: *lichenaceous*.

Lichênic'olus, a, um. (*Lichen*; *côlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* That which grows upon lichens: *lichenicolous*.

Lichên'icus, a, um. *Chem.* Belonging to lichen; also applied to an acid discovered in the *Cetraria islandica*: *lichenic*.

Lichên'iformis, is, e. (*Lichen*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of lichen: *licheniform*.

Lic'hênin'. *Chem.* A substance obtained from the *Lichen islandica*. *Lichênina, æ, f.*

Lic'hênôgrâp'hia, æ, f. (*Lichen*; *γράφω*, to write.) *Bot.* That branch which treats of lichens: *lichenography*.

Lic'hênôgrâp'hicus, a, um. *Bot.* Belonging to *Lichenographia*: *lichenographic*.

Lic'hênoid'ês, adj. (*Lichen*; terminal-ides.) *Bot.* Resembling a lichen: *lichenoid*.

Lic'hênôlôg'ia, æ, f. (*Lichen*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Bot.* The consideration of the lichens: *lichenology*.

Lic'hênôlôg'icus, a, um. *Bot.* Belonging to *Lichenologia*: *lichenological*.

Lic'hênôs'us, a, um. *Bot.* Having, or full of lichen: *lichenose*.

Lid. See *Operculum*.

Lieberkuh'n's Glan'ds. *Anat.* The minute tubular glands of the small intestine, first described by Lieberkuhn.

Lien', ênis, m. (*Λειος*, soft.) *Anat.* The organ or viscus of the abdominal cavity called the spleen.

Lien'ômâllac'ia, æ, f. (*Lien*, the spleen; *μαλακία*, a softening.) *Pathol.* Morbid softening of the spleen.

Lien'tër'ia, æ, f. (*Λειος*, smooth; *έντερον*, an intestine.) *Pathol.* A species of *Diarrhœa*, in which the food passes rapidly through the bowels undigested: *lientery*.

Life. (Sax. *Lîf*.) *Physiol.* The

peculiar mode of existence of living beings, according to the organisation proper to each. *Vita*, *æ*, f.

Life-knot. *Bot.* The neck, or point between the root and stem of plants.

Ligāmen'ta Subdū'a. *Anat.* The ligaments occupying the intervals between the *vertebræ*, which thus complete the back part of the spinal canal.

Ligāmentōs'us, *a*, *um.* (*Ligāmentum*; terminal -*ōsus*.) *Anat.* Having, or full of ligaments: ligamentous.

Ligaments, Vagi'nal. *Anat.* Term for the sheath-like ligaments of the flexor tendons of the fingers. *Ligāmenta Vāgināla*.

Ligāmentum, *i*, *n.* (*Ligo*, to bind.) *Anat.* A peculiar, elastic, membranous substance connecting the ends of movable bones: a ligament.

Ligāt'io, *ōnis*, *f.* (*Ligo*.) *Surg.* The act of tying, or of applying a ligature, as to an artery, etc.: ligation.

Ligature. (Same.) *Surg.* A thread of silk, hemp, wire, or other suitable material, for tying arteries or other parts. Prepared silver and iron have been successfully employed for these purposes. *Ligātūra*, *æ*, *f.*

Ligneus, *a*, *um.* (*Lignum*, wood.) *Bot.* Of the nature of wood: ligneous.

Lignif'erus, *a*, *um.* (*Lignum*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing wood: ligniferous.

Ligniformis, *is*, *e.* (*Lignum*; *forma*, resemblance.) *Mineral.* Resembling wood: ligniform.

Lignin'. (*Lignum*.) *Bot.* The woody fibre constituting the fibrous structure of vegetable substances, the most abundant principle in plants. *Lignina*, *æ*, *f.*

Lignōs'us, *a*, *um.* (*Lignum*; terminal -*ōsus*.) *Bot.* Having, or full of wood; woody: ligneous.

Lignum, *i*, *n.* (*Δύχνος*, a candle.) See *Wood*.

Lignum In'dicum. *M. Med.* The wood of the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*.

Lignum Vit'æ. *M. Med.* The wood of *Guaiacum officinale*.

Ligūla, *æ*, *f.* (As if *Lingūla*, dim. *Lingua*, a tongue.) A little tongue. *Zoöl.* The tongue of the *Crustacea*, *Arachnides*, and *Insecta*.

Ligulæfōli'us, *a*, *um.* (*Ligūla*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having linear leaves: ligulifolious.

Ligulāt'us, *c*, *um.* (*Ligūla*.) *Bot.* Strap or riband-shaped: ligulate.

Ligulif'erus, *a*, *um.* (*Ligūla*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing *ligule*: liguliferous.

Liguliflor'us, *a*, *um.* (*Ligūla*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having ligulated corols: liguliflorous.

Ligulifor'mis, *is*, *e.* (*Ligūla*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Like a ligulated corol: liguliform.

Liliac'us, *a*, *um.* (*Lilium*, a lily.) *Bot.* Belonging to the lily; applied to a *Juss. Ord.* (pl. f.): liliaceous.

Liliiflor'us, *a*, *um.* (*Lilium*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers resembling the *Lilium*: liliiflorous.

Liliifor'mis, *is*, *e.* (*Lilium*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of a lily: liliiform.

Lilium, *ū*, *n.* A *Linn. genus*, *Cl. Hexandria*, *Ord. Monogynia*. The lily.

Limātū'a, *æ*, *f.* (*Lima*, a file.) *Pharm.* The filings of a metal.

Limātū'ra Fer'ri. *Pharm.* Iron filings, used as a mild chalybeate, as they become oxidised in the stomach and intestines.

Limbif'erus, *a*, *um.* (*Limbus*, a border; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having a border or margin: limbiferous.

Lim'bus, *i*, *m.* (*Limus*, crooked.) *Anat.* Any distinct member of the body: a limb.

Lime. (*Sax. Lim.*) *Chem.* One of the primitive earths, abundant in nature, but always united to an acid, most frequently the carbonic; calcareous earth, or oxide of calcium. *Calx*, *cis*, *f.* *M. Med.* The fruit of the *Citrus limetta*, or *Citrus limonum*. *Limon*, *ōnis*, *f.*

Limestone. *Geol.* The *Lapis calcareus*.

Līm'icus, *a*, *um.* (*Λιμός*, hunger.) *Physiol.* Belonging to hunger: limic.

Limi'for'mis, *is*, *e.* (*Lima*, a file; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a file: limiform.

Līm'no-. (*Λιμνη*, a pond.) *Nat.*

Hist. A prefix denoting relation to a pond or marsh.

Lim'nómephít'is, *ídis*, f. (Λίμνη; *mephítis*, a stink, or ill savour.) **Pathol.** Marsh-miasm, sewerage, or the effluvia arising from vegetable matter in a putrescent state, as in moist or marshy ground.

Limnópól'ýpus, *a*, *um*. (Λίμνη; *πολύπους*, a polypus.) **Bot.**, **Zool.** Applied to a Family (pl. m.) of the *Polypi brachyostoma*: limnopolypous.

Lim'on, *ónis*, f. (Λεμόν.) **M. Med.** Pharmacopœial name for the fruit of *Citrus limonum*; also (nom. pl.) of the *Citrus medica*.

Limón'is Cor'tex. Lemon Peel. **M. Med.** The pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the fresh and dry exterior rind of the fruit of the *Citrus limonum*, *Citrus medica*, or *Limonis cortex*.

Limón'is Suc'cus. The recently expressed juice of the ripe fruit of *Citrus limonum*.

Limop'hthísis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Λιμός, hunger; *φθίσις*, a wasting.) **Pathol.** *Tabes* or wasting, from privation of food.

Limopsōr'a, *æ*, f. (Λιμός; *ψώρα*, *scabies*.) **Pathol.** A kind of *scabies* which attacks man and the lower animals from long privation of food.

Limōs'is, *is*, f. (Λιμός.) **Pathol.** Morbid appetite; a genus of diseases characterised by depraved, excessive, or defective appetite.

Limōs'us, *a*, *um*. (*Limus*, slime; terminal -*usus*.) **Bot.** Growing in muddy soils. **Geol.** Composed of mud, argillous marl, or sand, either separate or combined: limose.

Limōthērāp'ia, *æ*, f. (Λιμός; *θεραπεία*, the system of healing.) **Med.** The mode of curation, or treatment of disease, by abstinence.

Linagōg'us, *i*, m. (Λίνον, a flaxen thread; *ἄγω*, to lead.) **Surg.** An instrument used in the operation for vesico-vaginal fistula: a linagogue.

Lin'ctus, *ús*, m. (*Lingo*, to lap.) **Pharm.** A loch, lochoch, or electuary; any medicine licked off the spoon because of its adhesive consistence.

Lin'ca, *æ*, f. (*Linum*, a thread.) A line, or thread; the twelfth part

of an inch. **Geom.** That which has length without breadth.

Lin'ca Al'ba. **Anat.** The central tendinous line, from the ensiform cartilage to the pubes.

Lin'cæ Albicān'tes. **Med. Jur.**, **Obstet.** Applied to certain shining reddish and whitish lines on the abdomen, from the groins and pubes to the navel, during the first three or four days after delivery; but frequently remaining for life.

Lin'cæ Sēmilitnār'es. } **Anat.**
Lin'cæ Transv'er'sæ. } The white curved transverse lines on the *Recti abdominis* muscles.

Lineār'ifol'ius, *a*, *um*. (*Lineāris*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) **Bot.** Having linear leaves: linearifolious.

Lineār'lōb'us, *a*, *um*. (*Lineāris*; *lobus*, a lobe.) **Bot.** Having leaves parted into linear lobes: linearilobous.

Lineār'is, *is*, *e*. (*Linea*, a line.) **Bot.** Disposed in lines; strap-shaped; linear.

Lineāt'ifol'ius, *a*, *um*. (*Lineātus*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) **Bot.** Having leaves of which the nervures run parallel from base to summit: lineatifolious.

Lineāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*Linea*.) Having lines; streaked: lineate.

Lineō'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Linea*.) **Anat.** Applied to certain small white lines sometimes seen on the female breast: a lineole.

Lineōlār'is, *is*, *e*. (*Lineōla*.) **Bot.** Pertaining to a lineole: lineolar.

Lineōlāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*Lineōla*.) **Zool.** Marked by rays, or small coloured lines: lineolate.

Lingual'fol'ius, *a*, *um*. (*Lingua*, a tongue; *fōlium*, a leaf.) **Bot.** Having linguiform leaves: linguifolious.

Lingual'is, *is*, *e*. (*Lingua*.) **Anat.** Belonging to the tongue: lingual.

Lingul'form'is, *is*, *e*. (*Lingua*; *forma*, resemblance.) **Bot.** Formed like a tongue: linguiform.

Ling'ula, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Lingua*, a tongue.) **Anat.**, **Bot.** A little tongue, or object resembling such: a lingule.

Lingulāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*Lingula*.) **Bot.**, **Zool.** Having a little tongue, or the appearance of such: lingulate.

Lin'i Färin'a. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for meal of the seeds of *Linum usitatissimum*, deprived of their fixed oil by expression: the residuary cake thus formed is reduced to powder, when sufficiently dry, and forms linsced meal.

Lin'i Sēm'ina. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the seeds of *Linum usitatissimum*.

Linimen'tum, *i. n.* (*Lino*, to anoint.) *Pharm.* A thin ointment: a liniment.

Linnæ'an. Belonging to the system or doctrines of Linnæus the naturalist. *Bot.* The Linnæan, or artificial, or sexual system, is founded on the number of stamens which determines the primary divisions, or Classes; the sub-divisions, or Orders, generally depend on the number of pistils. *Nat. Hist.* Applied to a system of arranging the productions of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms laid down by Linnæus.

Linospermum, *i. n.* (*Λίνον*, flax; *σπέρμα*, seed.) *Bot.* Linsced, or lintseed, afforded by the *Linum usitatissimum*. See *Lini Farina*.

Lin'sced. See *Lintseed*.

Lin'sced Meal Poultice. See *Cataplasma Lini*.

Lintefor'mis, *is, e.* (*Linteam*, lint; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the appearance or texture of lint.

Lin'teum, *i. n.* (*Linum*, flax.) *Surg.* A soft loosely woven stuff made by scraping old linen cloth; much used as a dressing in cases of wounds and ulcers, by itself, or smeared with ointment, etc.: lint.

Lin'tseed. *Bot.* The seeds of *Linum usitatissimum*. See *Lini Farina*, *Linospermum*.

Lin'um, *i. n.* (*Λίνον*.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Pentagynia*. Juss. *Lineæ*.

Lin'um Catharticum. *M. Med.* Name of the purging-flax, or mill-mountain.

Lin'um Usitātis'simum. *M. Med.* The common flax plant.

Lip. See *Labium*, *Labrum*.

Lipārōcēl'e, *æ, f.* (*Λιπαρός*, fat; *κῆλη*, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A

fatty tumour in the *scrotum*: *liparocoele*.

Lipārōcēl'icus, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Liparocoele*: *liparocelic*. The same as *Lipocelicus*.

Lipārōd'ēs, *adj.* (*Λιπαρός*, obese; terminal *-ώδης*.) *Anat., Physiol.* Having or full of fat; obese: *liparous*.

Lipārōdys'pnœ'a, *æ, f.* (*Λιπαρός*; *δύσπνοια*, difficult breathing.) *Pathol.* *Dyspnœa* caused by obesity.

Lipārōld'ēs, *adj.* (*Λιπαρός*, fat or obese; terminal *-ίδης*.) *Pharm.* Resembling fat: *liparoid*.

Lipārom'phālus, *i. n.* (*Λιπαρός*; *ομφαλός*, the navel.) *Pathol.* A fatty tumour at the *umbilicus*.

Lipārōscir'rhus, *i. m.* (*Λιπαρός*; *σκιρρός*, incipient cancer.) *Pathol.* A fatty, scirrhus tumour.

Lipōcēl'e. See *Liparocoele*.

Lipōm'a, *ātis, n.* (*Λίπος*, fat.) *Pathol.* A species of fatty tumour.

Lipōmātōd'ēs, *adj.* (*Lipōma*; terminal *-ώδης*.) *Pathol.* Having, or conjoined with *Lipoma*: *lipomatous*.

Lipōmātōid'ēs, *adj.* (*Lipōma*; terminal *-ίδης*.) *Pathol.* Resembling *Lipoma*: *lipomatoid*.

Lipomp'halus. See *Liparomphalus*.

Liposcir'rhus, *i. m.* (*Λίπος*, fat; *σκιρρός*.) *Pathol.* The same as *Liparoscirrhus*.

Lipō'sis, *is, or eos, f.* (*Λίπος*.) *Physiol.* The progressive accumulation of fat.

Lipōsphyx'ia, *æ, f.* (*Λείπω*, to relinquish; *σφύς*, the pulse.) *Pathol.* Absence or cessation of the pulse: *liposphyxy*.

Lipothym'ia. See *Leipothymia*.

Lippitūd'o, *inis, f.* (*Lippus*, having watery eyes.) *Pathol.* A raw, tumid state of the margin of the eyelids, from which a puriform humour exudes.

Liquā'tio, *ōnis, f.* (*Liquo*, to melt.) *Chem.* Strictly, the same as *Fusion*; also *Liquefaction*.

Liquefac'tion. (*Liquefacio*, to make liquid.) *Chem.* The state of being melted or made liquid. *Liquefactio, ōnis, f.*

Liq'uidum, *i. n.* (*Liquidus*, liquid, moist.) Water; moisture: a liquid.

Liquiritia, *a, f.* *M. Med.* Liquorice; the *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

Liquor Ammoniac Citratis. *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of *Solution of Citrate of Ammonia*.

Liquor Amnii. *Obstet.* The thin watery fluid in which the fœtus is suspended, contained in the *amnion* membrane: popularly, "the waters." See *Primitivæ*.

Liquor Antimonii Chloridi. *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of *Solution of Chloride of Antimony*.

Liquor Arsenicalis. *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of *Arsenical Solution*.

Liquor Arsenici Hydrochloricus. *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of *Hydrochloric Solution of Arsenic*.

Liquor Atropine. *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of *Solution of Atropia*.

Liquor Atropine Sulphatis. *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of *Solution of Sulphate of Atropia*.

Liquor Calcis. *Chem.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of *Solution of Lime*.

Liquor Calcis Chloratis. *Chem.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of *Liquor Calcii Chloridi*.

Liquor Calcis Saccharatus. *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of *Saccharated Solution of Lime*.

Liquor Chlori. *Chem.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of *Solution of Chlorine*.

Liquor Epispasticus. *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of *Blistering Liquid*. See *Epispastic*.

Liquor Ferri Perchloridi. (B. P.) *Solution of Perchloride of Iron*.

Liquor Ferri Perchloridi Fortior. *Pharm.* (B. P.) *Strong Solution of Perchloride of Iron*.

Liquor Ferri Pernitras. *Pharm.* (B. P.) *Solution of Pernitrate of Iron*.

Liquor Ferri Persulphatis. *Pharm.* (B. P.) *Solution of Persulphate of Iron*.

Liquor Gutta-Percha. (Solution of Gutta-Percha.) This solution is effected by means of Chloro-

form, with a modicum of carbonate of lead—and shaking them together frequently. Used in forming *Charta Smapiæ*.

Liquor Hydrargyri Nitratis Acidus. *Pharm.* (B. P.) *Acid Solution of Nitrate of Mercury*.

Liquor Iodii. *Pharm.* (B. P.) *Solution of Iodine*.

Liquor Lithice Effervescent. *Chem.* (B. P.) *Effervescing Solution of Lithia*.

Liquor Magnesice Carbonatis. *Chem.* (B. P.) *Fluid Magnesia*.

Liquor Morgagni. See *Morgagni Liquor*.

Liquor Morphice Acetatis. The pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for *Solution of the Acetate of Morphia*.

Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis. *Pharm.* The pharmacopœial name for the *Liquor arsenicalis*, or arsenical solution.

Liquor Sanguinis. *Physiol.* The colourless fluid which holds the globules of the blood in suspension during life.

Liquor Strychnice. *Chem.* *Pharm.* (B. P.) *Solution of Strychnia*.

Liquorice Root. *Bot.* The root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

Lithagëus, *a, um.* (Λίθος, a stone; ἄγω, to expel.) *Pharm.* Having power to expel *calculi* from the bladder or kidneys: lithagogue.

Lithargyrum, *i, n.* } (Λίθος, a stone; ἄγυρος, silver.) *Chem.* An oxide of lead imperfectly vitrified: litharge.

Lithate. (*Lithicum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of lithic acid with a base. *Lithas, atis, f.* See *Urate*.

Lithectasy. (Λίθος; ἐκτείνω, to extend.) *Surg.* Operation of removing *calculi* of sufficiently moderate size through the *urethra*, by first extending or dilating it. *Lithectasia, a, f.*

Lithice Carbonas. *Pharm.* (B. P.) *Carbonate of Lithia*.

Lithiasis, *is, or eos, f.* (Λίθος.) *Med.* The formation of stone, or *calculus*. *Pathol.* A disease of the eyelids, in which small hard tumours grow upon their margins.

Lithic. (Λίθος; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained

from human *calculi*, human urine, and that of the camel; also termed *Uric*. *Lithicus*, *a*, *um*.

Lit'ho-. (*Λίθος*.) A prefix denoting reference to a stone or *calculus*.

Lit'hocénōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (*Λίθος*; *κένωσις*, an evacuation.) *Surg.* The removal or extraction of the fragments of a *calculus* broken in the operation of lithotripsy.

Lit'hocénōt'icus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Lithocenosis*: lithocenic.

Lith'oclaste. (*Λίθος*; *κλαστώ*, to break.) *Surg.* An instrument introduced through the *urethra* for reducing *calculi* to small fragments in the bladder. See *Lithotritor*.

Lit'hōtectās'ia, *a*, *f*. (*Λίθος*; *ἔκτασις*, an extension.) Same as *Lithectasy*.

Lithōd'ēs, *adj*. (*Λίθος*; terminal *-ώδης*.) *Pathol.* Having, full, or of the nature of stones or *calculi*: lithous.

Lit'hōdiāl'ia, *a*, *f*.

Lit'hōdiāl'ys'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. } (*Λί-*
} *θος*;
διαλύω, to dissolve.) *Pathol.* A dissolving of stone or *calculus* in the bladder.

Lit'hōdyspne'a, *a*, *f*. (*Λίθος*; *δύσπνοια*, difficult breathing.) *Pathol.* Calculous *dyspnœa*, or difficult breathing caused by calcareous concretions in the lungs or other air-passages.

Lithœ'cius, *a*, *um*. (*Λίθος*; *οἶκος*, a habitation.) *Bot.* Growing upon stones: lithœcious.

Lit'hōfellin'us, *a*, *um*. (*Λίθος*; *fell*, the bile.) *Pathol.* Belonging to a gall-stone or biliary *calculus*: lithofelneous. See *Chololithicus*.

Lithōgēnēs'ia, *a*, *f*. (*Λίθος*; *γένεσις*, generation.) *Geol.*, *Mineral.* That branch which treats of the laws presiding over the formation of stony substances: lithogenesis.

Lithogrā'phia, *a*, *f*. (*Λίθος*; *γράφω*, to write.) *Geol.*, *Mineral.* A treatise on stones: the art of lithography. Applied to a species of printing from stone, in place of types or engraved plates.

Lithoid'ēs, *adj*. (*Λίθος*; terminal *-ώδης*.) Resembling stone: lithoid.

Lithōlōg'ia, *a*, *f*. (*Λίθος*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.*, *Pathol.*

A consideration of the nature and qualities of stones, or of *calculi*: lithology.

Lithōmēt'ra, *a*, *f*. (*Λίθος*; *μήτρα*, the womb.) *Pathol.* Term for ossification of the *uterus* or womb.

Lithotrip'tic. See *Lithotriptic*.

Lithōp'hil'us, *a*, *um*. (*Λίθος*; *φιλέω*, to love.) *Bot.* Growing upon rocks: lithophilous.

Lit'hophyte. (*Λίθος*; *φύτον*, a plant.) *Nat. Hist.* Certain productions having the qualities both of stones and plants, as corals; also, *Polypi* that have an interior axis, stony and fixed. *Lithophyton*, *i*, *n*.

Lit'hoscōp'ium, *ii*, *n*. (*Λίθος*; *σκοπέω*, to examine.) *Surg.* An instrument for ascertaining the size and form of a *calculus*: a lithoscope.

Lit'hospermus, *a*, *um*. (*Λίθος*; *σπέρμα*, a seed.) *Bot.* Having fruit very hard, and like stones: lithospermous. It ought to be *Lithospermatus*.

Lit'hot'omy. (*Λίθος*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* Operation of cutting into the bladder to withdraw a stone or *calculus*: cystotomy. *Lithotomia*, *a*, *f*.

Lit'hotrēs'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (*Λίθος*; *τρήσις*, a perforation.) *Surg.* The same, nearly, as *Lithotritas*, or lithotripsy.

Lit'hōtrip'sy. (*Λίθος*; *τρίβω*, to wear by friction.) *Surg.* Operation of rubbing down *calculi* in the bladder by means of a lithotriptor. *Lithotripsia*, *a*, *f*.

Lit'hōtrip'tic. (*Λίθος*; *τρίβω*, to rub down.) *Pharm.* Applied to medicines that tend to counteract the formation of *calculi*. *Lithotripticus*, *a*, *um*.

Lithōtrīp'tor, *ōris*, *m*. (*Λίθος*; *τρίβω*, to rub down.) *Surg.* An instrument for crushing *calculi* in the bladder into fragments so minute that they may be voided with the urine: a lithotriptor.

Lithōtritor, *ōris*, *m*. (*Λίθος*; *τέρω*, to break in pieces.) *Surg.* Same as *Lithotriptor*: a lithotrite.

Lithōtr'ity. (Same.) *Surg.* The skilful operation of breaking a stone or *calculus* in pieces by means of the *Lithoclaste*. *Lithotritas*, *ōtis*, *f*.

Lithox'yllum, *i*, *n*. (*Λίθος*; *ξύλον*,

wood.) *Geol.* Fossil, or petrified wood.

Litharês'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (*λίθος*; *αὔρωσις*, the act of passing water.) *Med. Pathol.* The passing of small calculi with the urine.

Litharorrhœ'a, *a*, *f.* (*λίθος*; *αὔρων*, the urine; *ῥέω*, to flow.) *Pathol.* Calculous Diabetes.

Lit'mus. *Chem.* A pigment of bluish colour, obtained from various species of *Roccella*. Synonymous with *Lacmus*.

Lit'mus Pap'cr, *Blue*. Unsized white paper soaked in tincture of Litmus. Employed as a *test*. (B.P.)

Lit'mus Pap'cr, *Red*. Prepared same as foregoing; sulphuric acid, q. s. to slightly redden it, being added. (B. P.)

Lit'ra. Same as *Libra*.

Litre. A French measure, equal to 61·0280 English cubic inches—or 0·22 of an imperial gallon, or about $\frac{3}{8}$ of an imperial quart.

Littorâ'is, *is*, *e.* (*Littus*, the shore.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that grow on the banks of waters, chiefly of rivers and lakes.

Liver. See *Hepar*.

Liver, *Inflammation of the*. *Pathol.* The disease *Hepatitis*.

Liv'er-wort, *Iceland*. *M. Med.* Common name for the *Cetraria islandica*, or Iceland moss.

Liv'or, *ôris*, *m.* (*Liveo*, to grow black and blue.) *Pathol.* The mark of a blow : lividness.

Lix, *licis*, *f.* (*Lix*, light, not heavy.) Ashes, particularly wood-ashes; also, water impregnated with ashes, or ley.

Lixiv'ial. *Chem.* Belonging to a *lixivium*. *Lixiviâlis*, *is*, *e.*

Lixiviat'ion. (*Lixivium*.) *Chem.* The process of dissolving an alkali or a salt in water or other fluid, to form a *lixivium*. *Lixiviâtio*, *ônis*, *f.*

Lixiviât'us, *a*, *um.* (*Lixivium*.) *Chem.* Having undergone *lixiviation* : *lixiviated*.

Lixiv'ium, *ii*, *n.* (*Lix*.) *Chem.* A fluid impregnated with an alkali, or a salt; a ley.

Lixiv'ium Sâpônârium. *M. Med.* The *Liquor potassæ*.

Lob'ar. (*Lôbus*.) *Anat.* Belonging to a lobe. *Lôbâris*, *is*, *e.*

Lôbât'us, *a*, *um.* (*Lôbus*.) *Anat.*,

Bot., Surg. Having lobes, as the lungs, liver, leaves, tumours, etc.; lobed : lobate.

Lob'ed. See *Lobatus*.

Lôbel'ia, *a*, *f.* (*Lobel*, a botanist.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monadelphia*, Ord. *Pentandria*. Juss. *Lobeliaceæ*. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of the *Lobelia inflata*. The dried leaves.

Lôbel'ia Inflât'a. *M. Med.* Indian tobacco.

Lôbel'iacœus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Lobelia*; applied to a Juss. Family (pl. f.) : lobeliaceous.

Lôbelin'a, *a*, *f.* *Chem., M. Med.* The active, volatile, organic base obtained from *Lobelia inflata*, by macerating the herb in alcohol, previously prepared with sulphuric acid and powdered caustic lime : lobelin.

Lôblîl'us, *i*, *m.* (Dim. *Lôbus*.) *Bot.* Applied to the small pieces at the edges of the *thallus* of lichens, when their form approaches that of leaves : lobiole.

Lôbul'ar. (*Lôbulus*.) *Anat.* Belonging to, or in form resembling a lobule. *Lôbulâris*, *is*, *e.*

Lôbul'us, *i*, *m.* (Dim. *Lôbus*.) A lobule.

Lôbul'us Accessôr'ius. } *Anat.*
Lôbul'us Anôn'y'mus. } A
Lôbul'us Quadrât'a. } small

lobe on the under surface of the liver, forming the anterior point of the right lobe; otherwise that space of the great lobe betwixt the *fossa* of the umbilical vein and gall-bladder; extending forward to the anterior margin.

Lôbul'us Caudât'us, *Anat.* A tail-like process of the liver stretching downward from the middle of the great right lobe to the *Lobulus Spigelii*.

Lobulus Spigel'ii. See *Spigelian Lobe*.

Lôb'us, *i*, *m.* (*Λοβός*.) A lobe. *Anat.* Applied to defined parts which in certain viscera are more or less distinct from the rest. *Bot.* A principal division of leaves or other parts.

Lôcâl'es. (Pl. m. of *Lôcâlis*; local.) Local diseases; applied to a Class.

Lōcal'is, is, e. (*Locus*, a place.) Belonging to a place, or part : local. See *Topical*.

Loch. See *Linctus*.

Lōch'ia, ōrum, n. pl. (*Λοχεία*, from *λοχός*, a woman lately delivered.) *Physiol.* The serous discharge from the *uterus* and *vagina* after delivery : the cleansings.

Lōchlop'ŷra, æ, f. (*Λοχεῖος*, pertaining to childbirth; *πῦρ*, a fever.) *Pathol.* Puerperal or childbed fever.

Lōchiorrhāg'ia, æ, f. (*Λοχεία*; *ρίγνυμι*, to burst forth.) *Obstet., Pathol.* An excessive flow of the *lochia* : lochiorrhage.

Lōchiorrhāg'iceus, a, um. *Obstet., Pathol.* Belonging to *Lochiorrhagia* : lochiorrhagic.

Loch'iorrhœ'a, æ, f. (*Λοχεία*, the *lochia*; *ρέω*, to flow.) *Obstet.* A more than natural discharge of the *lochia*.

Lochos'chēsis, is, or eos, f. (*Λοχεία*; *σχεώ*, to have or hold.) *Obstet., Pathol.* Retention, or stoppage of the *lochia*.

Lōch'o-. (*Λοχός*, a woman lately delivered.) A prefix denoting pregnancy or childbed.

Lōchōcœolp'ia, æ, f. (*Λοχός*; *κακός*, evil; *κόλπος*, a sinus.) *Obstet., Pathol.* Puerperal putridity or disease of the *vulva*.

Lochōdōch'ium, ii, f. (*Λοχός*; *δέχομαι*, to admit.) *Obstet., Pathol.* A lying-in hospital.

Lōchōm ētril'is, idis, f. (*Λοχός*; *metritis*, inflammation of the womb.) *Obstet., Pathol.* Puerperal *metritis*.

Lōchōp'ērītōnēl'is, idis, f. (*Λοχός*; *pērītōnitis*.) *Obstet., Pathol.* Inflammation of the peritoneum in childbed.

Lōchōp'ērītōnlē'is, idis, f. (*Λοχός*; *pērītōnitis*.) *Obstet., Pathol.* Inflammation of the peritoneum in childbed.

Lōchōp'ŷra, æ, f. (*Λοχός*; *πῦρ*, a fever.) *Obstet., Pathol.* Puerperal fever.

Lōchōtŷp'hus, i, m. (*Λοχός*; *τύφος*, stupor.) *Obstet., Pathol.* Contagious puerperal fever; puerperal typhus fever.

Lock Hospital. A charitable institution for the treatment of venereal diseases. The English term *lock*, as here employed, cannot be satisfactorily accounted for. Words

having a somewhat similar sound have been hunted after and analysed, from other languages; but to no purpose. All that is known is the fact of its application in the manner above expressed ever since the middle of the 15th century.

Lock'ed Jaw. *Surg.* The disease *Tetanus trismus*.

Lōcōmōt'io, ōnis, f. (*Locus*, a place; *κίνησις*, to move.) *Nat. Philos.* The moving from one place to another : locomotion.

Lōcūlāmentōs'us, a, um. (*Lōcūlāmentum*; terminal *osus*.) *Bot.* Having, or full of *loculamenta* : loculamentous.

Lōcūlāmen'tum, i, n. (*Lōculus*, a little place.) *Bot.* The space between the partitions of a capsule.

Lōcūlār'is, is, e. (*Lōculus*.) *Anat., Bot.* Divided into many cavities : locular.

Lōcūlāt'us, a, um. (*Lōculus*, a little place.) *Bot.* Having locules : loculate.

Loculicid'al. (*Lōculus*, a little place; *καίω*, to break.) *Bot.* Breaking at the back of the cell. *Lōcūlicidus, a, um.*

Lōc'us Nig'er. *Anat.* A quantity of dark-coloured matter in the centre of the *Crura cerebri*, or limbs of the brain.

Log'wood. *M. Med.* The wood of the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*.

Lo'h'och. (Arab.) See *Linctus*.

Loim'e, es, f. (*Λοιμός*, the plague.) *Pathol.*

Loim'ia, æ, f. (*Λοιμός*, the plague.) *Pathol.* The *Pestis*, plague, or epidemic disease. See *Aut.*

Loim'iceus, a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to the plague, or to epidemic disease : loimic.

Loimōd'ēs, adj. (*Λοιμός*; terminal *-ώδης*.) *Pathol.* Having, or full of the plague : loimous.

Loimogrāp'hia, æ, f. (*Λοιμός*; *γράφω*, to write.) *Med.* A description or history of the plague : loimography.

Loimōid'ēs, adj. (*Λοιμός*; terminal *-ειδής*.) *Pathol.* Resembling the *Pestis*, or plague : loimoid.

Loimōlōg'ia, æ, f. (*Λοιμός*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Pathol.* A treatise on the plague, or pestilential diseases : loimology.

Loimophthal'mia, *a, f.* (Λοιμός; *ophthalmia*.) *Pathol.* Contagious ophthalmia: loimophthalmia.

Loimōp'ŷra, *a, f.* (Λοιμός; πυρ, a fever.) *Pathol.* Pestilential fever: loimopyre.

Loina. *Anat.* The lower part of the back near the hips. Pl. of *Lumbus*, *i, m.*

Lōmatōcar'pus, *a, um.* (Λῶμα, a fringe or border; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having flattened fruit with a thick border: lomatocarpous.

Lōmatōphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Λῶμα; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having the borders of the leaf different from the rest: lomatophyllous.

Lōmentāc'eus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Belonging to a *lomentum*: lomentaceous. See the following.

Lōmen'tum, *i, n.* A mixture of bean-meal with that of other grain. *Bot.* A pericarp separated into cells by small partitions, as in the bean and pea, etc.

Lōnchōphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Λόχνη, a lance; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having very long leaves, linear and slightly lanceolated: lonchophyllous.

London University, and its *Med. Degrees.* Same as from other universities. In rules, and the general scope of provisions, similar to Oxford and Cambridge.

Long'i-. (*Longus*, long.) A prefix denoting length, or extent.

Longibractē'us, *a, um.* (*Longus*; bractea, a floral leaf.) *Bot.* Having long bractæ: longibracteate.

Longicar'pus, *a, um.* (*Longus*; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having very long fruit: longicarpous.

Longicaud'atus, *a, um.* } (*Longicaud'us*, *a, um.* } *gus*; cauda, a tail.) *Bot., Zool.* Having a long tail: longicaudate; longicaudal.

Longicaul'is, *is, e.* (*Longus*; caulis, a stem.) *Bot.* Having a long stem: longicauline.

Longicol'lis, *is, e.* (*Longus*; collum, a neck.) *Bot.* Applied to mosses that have urns in the form of a very elongated pear.

Longiflor'us, *a, um.* (*Longus*; flos, a flower.) *Bot.* Having long flowers: longiflorous.

Longifol'ius, *a, um.* (*Longus*; folium, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having long leaves: longifolious. See *Longophyllus*.

Longilōbāt'us, *a, um.* (*Longus*; lōbus, a lobe.) *Bot.* Having elongated lobes: longilobate.

Long'ing. (*Sax. Longen*, to desire earnestly.) *Physiol.* The peculiar and often whimsical desires of females during pregnancy.

Long'ipēdunculāt'us, *a, um.* (*Longus*; pedunculus, a peduncle.) *Bot.* Having long peduncles: longipedunculate.

Longipēt'ālus, *a, um.* (*Longus*; pētālum, a petal.) *Bot.* Having very long petals: longipetalous.

Longipēt'iōlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Longus*; pēt'iōlus, a petiole.) *Bot.* Having flowers supported by petioles: longipetiolate.

Longis'cāpus, *a, um.* (*Longus*; scāpus, a staff.) *Bot.* Having a very long scapus: longiscapous.

Longisēt'us, *a, um.* (*Longus*; sēta, a bristle.) *Bot.* Having long bristles: longisetous.

Longisil'iquōs'us, *a, um.* (*Longus*; siliqua, a pod; terminal -ōsus.) *Bot.* Having, or full of long siliquæ, or pods: longisiliquous.

Longis'simus, *a, um.* (*Superl.* degree of *Longus*.) The longest. *Anat.* Applied as a name for a muscle of the back, etc.

Longistyl'is, *is, e.* } (*Longus*; Longistyl'us, *a, um.* } stylus, a style.) *Bot.* Having very long styles: longistylous.

Long'itude. (*Longus*.) *Astron.* An arc, from the point Aries to where the line of longitude in the heavens crosses the ecliptic. *Geog.* An arc of the equator, between the meridian of any place, and the first or established meridian. *Longitūdo*, *inis, f.*

Longitud'inal. (*Longitūdo*.) *Astron., Geog.* Belonging to longitude, or length. *Longitūdinālis*, *is, e.*

Longitud'inal Sin'us. *Anat.* A triangular canal under the skull, from the *Crista galli* to the *Tentorium*.

Longitud'inal Sin'us, Inferior. *Anat.* A vein running along the lower margin of the *Falz cerebri*.

Longophyllus, *a, um.* (*Longus*; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having very long leaves: longophyllous. See *Longifolius*.

Longsight/edness. See *Presbyopia*.

Loom'ing. See *Mirage*.

Loosen'ess. See *Diarrhœa*.

Lo'ped. See *Truncatus*.

Lōr'a, *æ, f.* (*Lōrum*, a leathern thong.) *Bot.* Applied to the caulescent and aphyllous part of filamentous lichens and *confervæ*.

Lordōm'a, *âtis, n.* (*Λορδῶω*, to bend inwards.) *Surg. Pathol.* A projection or pretubercance forwards, the product or effect of *Lordosis*.

Lordōs'is, *is, f.* (Same.) *Surg. Pathol.* An incurvation forwards; recurvation. See *Repanditas*.

Lordōt'icus, *a, um.* *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Lordosis*: lordotic.

Lōr'ica, *æ, f.* (*Lōrico*, to coat over.) *Chem.* A kind of lute with which vessels are coated before they are put on the fire.

Lōricāt'io, *ōnis, f.* (*Lōrica*.) *Chem.* Application of a lute of clay, or other substance, to vessels exposed to the fire: lorication.

Lōricāt'us, *a, um.* (*Lōrica*, a coat of mail.) *Bot.* Having a coat of mail; mailed: loricate.

Lōrifol'ius, *a, um.* (*Lōrūm*, a leathern thong; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having long leaves like thongs: lorifolious.

Lōr'ulum, *i, n.* (Dim. *Lōrum*, a leathern thong.) *Bot.* Applied to the *thallus* of filamentous or ramose lichens: a lorule.

Lot'ion. (*Lāvo*, to wash.) *Pharm.* A solution or medicated fluid for external application to a wound, bruise, sore, or swelling. *Lōtio*, *ōnis, f.*

Lot'us. (*Δῶ*, to desire.) *Bot.* A plant with several genera. The fruit of one of these is classically famous for excellent properties of sweetness; and is reported to cause utter forgetfulness of mind in those who eat it.

Low Spir'its. *Pathol.* The affection *Alusia hypochondriasis*.

Low'eri Tūber'culum. *Anat.* A thickening of the lining mem-

brane on the posterior wall of the right auricle of the heart.

Lox'a Bark. *M. Med.* The *Cinchona pallida*, or pale Peruvian bark.

Loxant'hērus, *a, um.* (*Λοξῶς*; ἀνθρῶς, an anther.) *Bot.* Having oblique anthers: loxantherous.

Loxar'thron. } (*Λοξῶς*;
Loxarthrum, *i, n.* } ἀρθρον, a
Loxarthrus, *i, m.* } joint.)

Surg. Pathol. The abnormal direction of a joint, caused neither by spasm nor luxation, as in the varieties of *Talipes*, or club-foot.

Loxōcyēs'is, *is, or eos, f.* (*Λοξῶς*; κύσις, pregnancy.) *Obstet.* An oblique position of the gravid uterus.

Lox'ophthal'mos. } (*Λοξ-*
Lox'ophthal'mus, *a, um.* } ὄς;
ὀφθαλμός, an eye.) *Med.* Having oblique or squinting eyes: loxophthalmous.

Loxōt'ōme, *es, f.* } (*Λοξῶς*; τέμνω,
Loxōt'ōmia, *æ, f.* } to cut.)

Anat., Surg. An oblique section or cutting; applied to a new method of amputation: loxotomy.

Loz'enge. See *Trochiscus*.

Lub'ricans, part. (*Lubrico*, to make slippery.) *Pharm.* Making slippery: lubricating.

Lubric'itas, *âtis, f.* (Same.) *Pathol.* The quality of slipperiness, or of lubricating: lubricity.

Luc'id In'terval. *Med. Jur.* An interval between the paroxysms of insanity, during which the mind is clear, and the patient capable of judging like other men.

Lucif'ugus, *a, um.* (*Lux*, light; *fūgio*, to fly.) *Bot., Entomol.* Shunning the light: lucifugous.

Lucinoc'tis, *is, e.* (*Lux*; *nox*, night.) *Bot.* Having the leaves open at night and shut during day.

Luces', *is, f.* (*Λύω*, to melt away.) *Pathol.* A plague, or pestilence.

Luces' Vēnēr'ea. *Pathol.* The true venereal disease: *Syphilis*.

Lumbāg'o, *inis, f.* (*Lumbus*, the loins.) *athol.* A rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins.

Lumbāl'is. Same as *Lumbaris*.

Lum'bar. (*Lumbus*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the loins. *Lumbāris*, *is, e.*

Lum'bar Ab'scess. *Surg. Pathol.* An abscess occurring in the

lumbar region; called also *Psoas* abscess.

Lumbricā'lis, is, e. (*Lumbricus*.) *Zoöl.* Belonging to or like the earth-worm: lumbrical.

Lumbricōd'ēs, adj. (*Lumbricus*; terminal -ōdēs.) *Pathol.* Having or full of *Lumbrici*: lumbricous.

Lumbricoid'ēs, adj. (*Lumbricus*; terminal -idēs.) Resembling the *Lumbricus*: lumbricoid.

Lum'bricus, i, m. (*Lumbricus*, slippery.) *Zoöl.* The common round earth-worm; also, the long and somewhat similar worm found in the intestines of man.

Lumbric'us Terres'tris. *Zoöl.* The earth-worm.

Lum'bus, i, m. (As if *Lubus*, from *lūbido*, lust.) *Anat.* The loin. See *Loīn, Osphys*.

Lum'inār'ies. (*Lūmino*, to give light.) *Astron.* The sun and moon, the other heavenly bodies being called stars. Pl. of *Lūmināre, is, n.*

Lūminōs'us, a, um. (*Lūmen*, light; terminal -ōsus.) *Nat. Philos.* Having or full of light: luminous.

Lun'acy. (*Lūna*, the moon; from its supposed influence.) *Med.* Insanity, but specially that in which there are *lucid intervals*.

Lun'ar Caus'tic. *M. Med.* The *Nitras argenti*.

Lūnārifōli'us, a, um. (*Lūnāris*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having orbicular leaves: lunarifolious.

Lūnār'is, is, e. (*Lūna*, the moon.) Pertaining to the moon: lunar. *Anat.* Applied to a bone of the *Carpus*, from its shape.

Lun'atic. (*Lūna*.) *Pathol.* Belonging to, or affected with lunacy. *Lūnāticus, a, um.*

Lūnāt'us, a, um. (*Lūna*.) *Bot.* Crescent-shaped: lunate.

Lun'gs. (Sax. *lungen*.) *Anat.* The organs of respiration, occupying the thorax or chest. *Pulmo, ōnis, f.*

Lūn'ula, æ, f. (Dim. *Lūna*.) *Anat., Physiol.* The crescentic white mark near the root of the nails of certain fingers: a lunule.

Lūnūlār'is, is, e. } (*Lūnūla*.)

Lūnūlāt'us, a, um. } *Bot.* Belonging to a little half-moon or crescent: lunular; lunulate.

Lūp'ia, æ, f. (*Λυμία*, to molest.) *Pathol.* A malignant, corroding, and fatal ulcer; also a soft, spongy, fungous tumour in the knee and elbow joints; also a wen; a genus, *Ord. Tumores*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Lūpīnōs'us, a, um. (*Lūpinus*, the lupin; terminal -ōsus.) *Bot.* Having or full of lupins: lupinose. *Pathol.* Applied to a disease of the skin, the *Porrigō lupinosa*.

Lūpīōlōg'ia, æ, f. (*Lūpia*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Pathol.* The written consideration of malignant ulcers: lupiology.

Lupūlin'. *Chem.* A fine yellow powder obtained from the hop, or floral leaves of *Humulus lupulus*, being the peculiar principle on which its virtues depend. *Lupūlina, æ, f.*

Lūp'ulus, i, m. (*Λύπη*, sadness.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of hops, or the *strobili exsiccati*, or dried catkin of *Humulus lupulus*.

Lūp'us, i, m. (A wolf; from its destructiveness.) *Pathol.* A corroding disease like cancer; also, the disease *Noli me tangere*, and other slow tubercular affections, especially about the face.

Lūp'us Ex'edens. Same as *Noli me tangere*.

Lūp'us Non-Ex'edens. *Pathol.* The *Herpes exedens*, *Leuce*, or *Vitiligo*.

Lus'citas, ātis, f. (*Luscus*, blind of one eye.) *Pathol.* An affection in which an eye is turned to one or other side, as in *Strabismus*, the other being unaffected.

Lūs'us Nātūr'ie. *Physiol.* Any departure from what is usual and natural. See *Monster*.

Lute. (*Λυτός*, soluble.) *Chem.* A composition for closing the junctures of vessels, to prevent the escape of gas or vapour in distillation. *Lūtum, i, n.*

Lux'atio, ōnis, f. (*Luxo*, to dislocate.) *Surg.* A dislocation, or luxation of a bone; a genus, *Ord. Estopie*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Lycanthrōp'ia, æ, f. (*Λύκος*, a wolf; *άνθρωπος*, a man.) *Pathol.* A species of insanity in which the

patient believes himself to be a wolf: lycanthropy. See *Lycomania*.

Lycōmān'ia, *æ*, f. (Λύκος; μανία, madness.) *Pathol.* Same as *Lycanthropia*.

Lycōrex'ia, *æ*, f. (Λύκος; ὄρεξις, hunger.) *Pathol.* Same as *Bulimia*: *lycorexy*.

Lye. See *Ley*.

Lym'ph. (Νύμφη, water, or the goddess presiding over fountains. From the watery appearance of lymph, the change of *ν* to *λ* seems considered as an allowable liberty.) *Physiol.* The colourless, transparent liquid in the lymphatic vessels. *Lympha*, *æ*, f.

Lym'phādēn, *ēnis*, m. (Λύμφη; ἄδην, a gland.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* A lymphatic gland.

Lym'phādēn'tis, *īdis*, f. (*Lym'phādēn*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a lymphatic gland.

Lym'phangē'tis, *īdis*, f. (*Lym'phangēon*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a lymphatic vessel.

Lym'phang'ēon. } (*Lympha*,

Lym'phang'ēum, *i.n.* } lymph;
ἀγγεῖον, a vessel.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.*
Term for a lymphatic vessel.

Lym'phanglogrāp'hia, *æ*, f. (*Lym'phangion*; γράφω, to write.) *Med.* A description of the lymphatic vessels: *lymphangiography*.

Lym'phangiolōg'ia, *æ*, f. (*Lym'phangion*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* A treatise on the lymphatic vessels: *lymphangiology*.

Lym'phang'ton. Same as *Lym'phangeon*.

Lym'phanglōtōm'ia, *æ*, f. (*Lym'phangion*; τεμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the lymphatic vessels: *lymphangiotomy*.

Lym'phat'ic. (*Lympha*, lymph.) *Anat.* Applied to the thin diaphanous vessels conveying lymph; forming with the lacteal vessels the absorbent system of the human economy. *Bot.* Applied to analogous vessels containing sap or

watery juices, slightly elaborated. *Lymphaticus*, *a*, *um*.

Lym'phentērit'is, *īdis*, f. (*Lympha*; entēritis.) *Pathol.* Serous enteritis.

Lym'pheurys'ma, *ētis*, n. (*Lympha*; εὐρύω, to dilate.) *Pathol.* A morbid dilatation of the lymphatic vessels: a *lympheurysm*.

Lym'phōs'is, *is*, f. (*Lympha*, lymph.) *Physiol.* Term for the formation or elaboration of lymph.

Lym'photom'ia. See *Lymphan-giotomia*.

Lypōthēm'ia, *æ*, f. (Λύπη, sadness; θύμος, the mind.) *Pathol.* Mental grief or affliction, and, so, distinct from *Leipothymia*, or syncope: *lypothymy*.

Lŷr'a, *æ*, f. (Λύρα, a lyre.) *Anat.* An appearance on the inferior surface of the *Fornix cerebri*, like the strings of a harp; erroneously termed *Corpus psaloides*. See *Psaloides*.

Lŷræ'fol'ius, *a*, *um*. (*Lŷra*; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having lyrate leaves: *lyrefolious*.

Lŷrāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*Lŷra*, a lyre, or harp.) *Bot.* Formed like a lyre: *lyrate*.

Lŷrīfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Lŷra*; *forma*.) *Bot.* Formed like a lyre, as the leaves of the *Arabis lyriformis*: *lyri-form*.

Lŷs'sa, *æ*, f. (Λύσσα, rage or madness.) *Pathol.* Term for *Rabies*; rage, or madness. Also *Hydrophobia*.

Lŷs'sicus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *hydrophobia*; *hydrophobic*: *lyssic*.

Lyssin'. (*Lyssa*.) *Pathol.* A term for the zymotic principle of *Hydrophobia*. *Lyssina*, *æ*, f.

Lyssoid'ēs, *adj.* (*Lyssa*; terminal -īdēs.) *Pathol.* Resembling *Rabies*, rage, or madness: *lyssoid*.

Lŷt'ia, *æ*, f. (Λυτῶω, to rage.) *Entomol.* A genus of insects.

Lŷt'ia Vēsīcātōria. *M. Med.* The blistering fly. See *Cantharis*.

M.

M. *Pharm.* Abbreviation, or initial, for *Manipulus*, a handful; or at the end of *formulae*, for *Misce*, mix.

Maceration. (*Mâcêro*, to make soft by steeping.) *Pharm.* The process of steeping, soaking, or infusing a substance in water; with or without heat, to extract its virtues. *Mâcêrâtio, ônis, f.*

Macranthus, *a, um.* (*Μακρός*, great; *ânθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having large flowers: macranthous.

Macro- (*Μακρός*, great.) A prefix denoting largeness or length.

Macrôblôs'is, *is, or* } (*Macro-*;
eos, f. } *blôs*, life.)

Macrôblôt'ês, *êtis, f.* } *Physiol.*
Long life; the first rather implying the progress or course of such.

Macrôblôt'icn, *a, f.* (Same.) *Physiol.* The means or system of instructions proposed for attaining long life: macrobiotics.

Macrôblôt'icus, *a, um.* *Physiol.* Belonging to *Macrobiosis*: macrobiotic.

Macrôcālyx, *icis, adj.* (Same; *κάλυξ*, a calyx.) *Bot.* Having a large calyx: macrocalycine.

Macrôcar'pus, *a, um.* (Same; *καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having large fruit: macrocarpeus.

Macrôcêphāl'ia, *a, f.* (Same; *κεφαλῆ*, the head.) *Physiol.* A genus of organic deviations; characterised by excessive size of the head.

Macrôcêphālus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Large or long headed; applied to embryos on which the cotyledons are fixed in a body much thicker than the rest: macrocephalous.

Macrôcos'm. (*Macro-*; *κόσμος*, a world.) *Nat. Philos.* The greater world; as distinguished from *Microcosm*, the smaller, or man. *Macrôcosmus, i, n.*

Macrôcos'micus, *a, um.* *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to the *Macrocosmus*: macrocosmic.

Macrôcosmôlôg'ia, *a, f.* (*Macrôcosmus*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* That branch of science which treats of the universe and terrestrial globe: macrocosmology.

Macrômel'ia, *a, f.* (*Macro-*; *μέλος*, a member.) *Anat., Physiol.* A Class of monsters characterised by excessive development of some member.

Macrôpêt'ālus, *a, um.* (*Macro-*; *πέταλον*, a petal.) *Bot.* Having large petals, as the *Atragênê macropetala*, *Delphinium macropetalum*: macropetalous.

Macrôphyll'us, *a, um.* (Same; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having large leaves: macrophyllous.

Macrôpiper, *êris, n.* (Same; *πέπερι*, pepper. *M. Med.* The *Piper longum*.)

Macrôp'têrus, *a, um.* (Same; *πτερόν*, a wing.) *Bot.* Applied to seeds with wings three or four times larger than themselves; or to a papilionaceous plant, of which the wings superior to the *carina* are almost as large as itself.

Macrôscêl'ia, *a, f.* (Same; *σκέλος*, a leg.) *Physiol.* A genus of organic deviations, characterised by excessive development of the legs.

Macros'clus, *a, um.* (*Μακρός*, long; *σκιά*, a shadow.) *Geog., Nat. Hist.* Applied anciently to the inhabitants of countries at the zenith where the sun never arrives, because in winter at noon their bodies create a very long shadow: macrosclous.

Macrôs'ia, *a, f.* } (*Μακρός*;
Macrôs'is, *is, or eos, f.* } great, or long.) *Med.* Increase of bulk, or length; augmentation; elongation.

Macrôsôm'ātia, *a, f.* (Same; *σῶμα*, a body.) *Physiol.* Applied to a Class (pl. n.) of monsters characterised by the greatness of the entire body.

Macrosper'mus, *a, um.* (Same; *σπέρμα*, a seed.) *Bot.* Having large fruit: macrospermeous.

Macrostâc'hyus, *a, um.* (Same; *στάχυς*, an ear of corn.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in long and thick spikes or ears: macrostachyous.

Macrostêm'on, *ônis, adj.* (Same;

στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having long and projecting stamens.

Macrostyl'us, *a, um.* (Same; στύλος, a style.) *Bot.* Having a very long style, as the *Cnicus macrostylus*, *Crotalaria macrostyla*: macrostylous.

Māc'ūla, *æ, f.* (Heb. *Machala*, blemish.) *Physiol.* A permanent spot or stain upon some part of the skin; with, sometimes, alteration of the general texture, but unconnected with disorder of the constitution.

Macula Matric'is. See *Nævus Maternus*.

Mac'ular, Belonging to *Maculæ*. *Mācūlāris, is, e.*

Mācūlāt'us, *a, um.* *Bot., Pathol.* Having *maculæ*: maculate.

Mācūliform'is, *is, e.* (*Mācūla*; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having spots or stains: maculiform.

Mācūlōs'us, *a, um.* (*Mācūla*; terminal -ōsus.) *Bot., Pathol.* Having, or full of, spots: maculous.

Madāros'is. (Μαδάρωσις, μαδός, bald.) *Pathol.* Falling off of the eyelashes.

Mad'der. (Sax. *Mæddre*.) *M. Med.* The *Rubia tinctorum*.

Mādēfact'io, *ōnis, f.* (*Mādor*, moisture; *fācio*, to make.) *Chem., Pathol.* The induction or formation of moisture; humectation: made-faction.

Mad'ness. See *Insanity, Lunacy, Mania*.

Mad'ness, Canine. See *Hydrophobia, Lyssa*.

Magellan'ic Clouds. *Astron.* Two whitish spots in the heavens, near the South Pole; composed of *nebule*, or clusters of fixed stars.

Maggot Pim'ple. *Pathol.* The *Varus punctatus*.

Magis'tral. (*Māgister*, a master.) *Pharm.* Applied to medicines prescribed for the occasion; in distinction from such as are officinal, or kept prepared in the shops. *Māgistrālis, is, e.*

Mag'ma, *ātis, n.* (Μάγμα.) Dregs; sediment; a squeezed mass of a certain consistence.

Magnes'ia. (B. P.) (A district of Lydia.) *Chem.* One of the primitive earths.

Magnēs'ia Lev'is. *Chem.* (B. P.) *Light Magnesia*.

Magnēs'ia Us'ta. *M. Med.* Cal-cined magnesia.

Magnēs'ian'us, *a, um.* (*Magnēs'ia*.) *Chem.* Belonging to *Magnesia*. *Geol.* A genus of stony rocks: magnesian.

Magnēs'ico-. (*Magnēs'ia*.) *Chem.* A prefix denoting relation to *Magnesia*.

Magnēs'icus, *a, um.* (*Magnēs'ia*.) *Chem.* Applied to the only oxide known of *Magnesium*; and to its salts; also to a genus of agalysian epizōic earths composed of magnesian rocks: magnesian.

Magnēs'ium, *ii, n.* *Chem.* The metallic base of *Magnesia*.

Mag'net. (Μάγνης.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to certain native oxides of iron, which attract pure iron: the loadstone. *Magnēs, nētis, m.*

Mag'nēt'icus, *a, um.* Belonging to the magnet: magnetic.

Mag'netis'm. (Μάγνης; terminal -ismus.) *Nat. Philos.* The property of attraction, or repulsion, possessed by the loadstone. *Magnetismus, i, m.*

Mag'netis'm, Animal. See *Animal Magnetism*.

Magnētōlōg'ia, *æ, f.* (Μάγνης; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* A treatise on the magnet, and magnetism: magnetology.

Magnētōm'ētrum, *i, n.* (Μάγνης; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An apparatus for ascertaining and calculating the force with which the magnet attracts iron in different places: a magnetometer.

Magnōliāc'eus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement as in the genus *Magnolia*; applied to a Juss. Order *Magnoliaceæ* (nom. pl. f.): magnoliaceous.

Malze. *Bot.* The *Zea Mays*, or Indian wheat plant.

Mājōrān'a, *æ, f.* (*Maius*, May; because it flowers in this month.) *Bot.* The plant marjoram; also spelled *Marjorana*. See *Origanum vulgare*.

Mājōrān'a Syriāc'a. *Bot.* A name for the *Teucrium marum*, or Syrian herb mastich.

Mā'ia, *æ, f.* (Cont. *Maxilla*, the jaw.) *Anat.* The prominent part of the cheek, or cheek-ball.

Mālācan'thus, *a, um.* (Δαλακός, soft; ἄθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having

the flowers in capitules soft to the touch; from the silken hairs which stand out from them: malacanthous.

Mālac'ia, *æ*, *f*. (Μαλακός, effeminate.) A softening. *Med.* Depraved or fanciful appetite, as in *chlorosis*, pregnancy, etc.

Mā'āco-. (Μαλακός, soft.) A prefix denoting softness, or delicacy.

Mālacōm'a, *ātis*, *n*. (Μαλακώω, to soften.) *Pathol.* A softening of a part, as of the brain, kidneys, bones, etc.

Mālacōp'hyl'lus, *a*, *um*. (Μαλακός; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves soft to the touch, from the hairs with which they are furnished: malacophyllous.

Mālacōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. *Pathol.* The progress of *Malacoma*.

Mālacōz'ōōlōg'ia, *æ*, *f*. (Mā'āco-; ζῶον, an animal; λόγος, a discourse.) *Zoöl.* A treatise on soft animals: malacozoology.

Mālacōz'ōon, *i*, *n*. (Mā'āco-; ζῶον.) *Zoöl.* Same as *Molluscum*.

Mālag'ma, *ātis*, *n*. (Μαλάσσω, to soften.) *Pharm.* A cataplasm, or emollient application. See *Cataplasma*.

Māl'ar. (Māla.) *Anat.* Belonging to the cheek-bone. *Mālāris*, *is*, *e*.

Mālār'ia. (Ital., contr. from Latin *malu aria*, bad air.) *Pathol.* Italian term for marsh *miasmata*, or infectious effluvia or exhalations from decayed animal or vegetable matter.

Māl'ate. (Mālicum acidum; terminal-ate.) *Chem.* A combination of malic acid with a base. *Mālas*, *ātis*, *f*.

Male Fern. *M. Med.* The *Aspidium filix mas*.

Male Impotence. See *Sterilitas*.

Māl'ic. (Mālum, an apple; terminal-ic.) *Chem.* Belonging to an apple; applied to an acid obtained from the juice of apples. *Mālicus*, *a*, *um*.

Māl'ice Prepen'se. (Fr. *Malice*, ill-will; *pre*, before; *penser*, to think.) *Med. Jur.* Premeditated ill-will; vengeance; malice *aforethought*, in legal phrase.

Māl'iform'is, *is*, *e*. (Mālum; forma, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of an apple: maliform.

Malign'ant. (Mālus, evil.) *Pathol.* Applied to diseases that endanger life. *Mālinus*, *a*, *um*.

Mallin'gerer. (Fr. *Malingre*, sickly.) *Med. Jur.* One who simulates or feigns disease, to avoid labour or punishment. See *Abraham-man*.

Malleabil'ity. (Malleus.) The capability of certain metals to be beaten into form without cracking. *Molleābilitas*, *ātis*, *f*.

Malleāt'io, *ōnis*, *f*. (Malleus.) *Pathol.* A species of *Chorea*, in which the hands convulsively act in striking on the knees, as if with a hammer: malleation.

Malleō'l'us, *i*, *m*. (Dim. *Malleus*.) *Anat.* Applied to the projections of bone on the *tibia* and *fibula*, forming the inner and outer ankles.

Māl'leus, *i*, *m*. (A hammer.) *Anat.* One of the *ossicula* of the internal ear.

Malloco'cus, *a*, *um*. (Μαλλός, fleece; κόκκος, a berry.) *Bot.* Having hairy fruit: mallocoecous.

Māl'low. (Sax. *Malu*.) *M. Med.* The *Malva sylvestris*.

Malpighian Bod'ies. (From the name of their discoverer.) An infinitude of grayish, soft granules; constituting the bulk of *parenchyma* proper to the kidney—and the *spleen*.

Malpighi Rēte. *Anat.* The *Rete mucosum* of the negro, first pointed out by Malpighi.

Mālus Mēd'ica. Same as *Citrus Medica*.

Māl'va, *æ*, *f*. (Μαλάχη, softness.) Pharmacopœial name of the *Malva sylvestris*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monadelphia*, Ord. *Polyandria*. Juss. *Malvaceæ*.

Māl'va Sylves'tris. *M. Med.* The common mallow plant.

Mām'ma, *æ*, *f*. (Μάμμα, the instinctive cry of an infant.) *Anat.* The female breast or globular projection on either side of the thorax or chest.

Mām'mālis, *is*, *e*. (*Mamma*.) *Zoöl.* Having breasts; applied to a Cl. (pl. n.) of *Animalia Vertebrata*, which suckle their young: mammal.

Mammal'ogy. *Zoöl.* A treatise on *Mammalia*. *Mammālōgia*, *æ*, *f*.

Mam'mary. (*Mamma.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the female breast. *Mammārius, a, um.*

Mammāt'us, a, um. *Anat., Zoöl.* Having *mammæ* or breasts: mam-mate.

Mammif'erus, a, um. (*Mamma; f'ero, to bear.*) *Zoöl.* Having breasts; applied to a Cl. (pl. n.) the same as *Mammalia*.

Mammifor'mis, is, e. (*Mamma; forma, likeness.*) *Anat., Nat. Hist.* Having the form or rudimentary outline of the breast: mammiform.

Mammil'la, æ, f. (Dim. *Mamma.*) *Anat.* The nipple; also the male breast.

Mammil'ary. (*Mammilla.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the female nipple, or to the male breast. *Mammillāris, is, e.*

Mammillat'ion. (*Mammilla.*) *Pathol.* Applied to the appearances of little prominences like granulations on a mucous surface; as of the stomach sometimes in *Phthisis*, etc. *Mammillatio, ōnis, f.*

Mammillāt'us, a, um. Having *Mammillæ* or nipples: mammillate.

Mammillif'erus, a, um. (*Mammilla; f'ero, to bear.*) *Bot.* Bearing *mammillæ*: mammilliferous.

Mammillifor'mis, is, e. (*Mammilla; forma, likeness.*) *Anat., Nat. Hist.* Having the form of *mammillæ*: mammilliform.

Mammillōs'us, a, um. (*Mammilla; terminal -ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of *mammillæ*, or prominent tubercles: mammillose.

Mammōs'us, a, um. (*Mamma; terminal -ōsus.*) *Physiol., Zool.* Having or full of breasts; or rather having full or large breasts: mam-mose.

Mam'mūla, æ, f. (Dim. *Mamma.*) *Bot.* Applied to the swollen conceptacles on the *thallus* of certain lichens: a mammule.

Man. (Sax. *Minan, to think.*) *Zoöl.* Man ranks among the mam-miferous animals; constituting the sole genus mankind. Ord. *Bimana* of the *Mammalia*. *Hōmo, inis, c. g.*

Man, Description of. See *Anthropology*.

Man, Eat'ing of. See *Anthropo-phagia*.

Man, Gen'érat'ion of. See *Anthropogeny*.

Man, His'tōry of. See *Anthropography*.

Man-shaped. See *Anthropomor-phous*.

Man'dibles. (*Mando, to chew.*) *Entomol.* The anterior or superior pair of jaws of the *Tritores*; in distinction from the posterior or inferior pair, or *Maxille*. *Ornithol.* The two jaws, upper and lower, which are invested by beak or bill. Pl. of *Mandibūla, æ, f.*

Man'dib'ula, æ, f. (Same.) *Anat.* The *Maxilla inferior*: a mandible.

Mandib'ulāris, is, e. (*Mandibūla.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the mandible or lower jaw: mandibular.

Man'dib'ulifor'mis, is, e. (*Mandibūla; forma, likeness.*) *Entomol.* Applied to the jaws of insects when hard and horny: mandibuliform.

Man'drāg'ōra, æ, f. (*Māvōpa, a stable; ayopéw, to denote; because it grows there.*) *Bot.* The *Atropa Mandragora*, or narcotic plant mandrake.

Man'drake. See *Mandragora*.

Mandūcāt'ion. (*Mandūco, to chew.*) Same as *Mastication*. *Manducatio, ōnis, f.*

Mangānāte. (*Mangānēscium acidum; terminal -ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of manganic acid and a base. *Mangānus, ātis, f.*

Mangānese. *Chem.* A peculiar metallic substance which, next to iron, is the most generally diffused through the earth. *Mangānēsium, ii, n.*

Mangānēs'ic. (*Mangānēsium; terminal -ic.*) *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from manganese. *Mangānēsticus, a, um.*

Mangan'ic. Proposed to be used in place of manganesic, for greater distinctness. See *Manganium*.

Mangān'tum, ii, n. *Chem.* Proposed for *Manganesium*; to prevent the latter being confounded with *Magnesium*, at least in derivatives.

Mangānōs'us, a, um. (*Mangānēsiv; terminal -ōsus.*) *Chem.* Having, or full of manganese: manganous.

Man'hood. See *Ætas Virilis*.

Mān'ta, æ, f. (*Maivouai, to rage.*) *Pathol.* Idiopathic. Delirium, un-

accompanied by fever; madness; a genus. Ord. *Vesania*, Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Mān'ia a Pōtu. *Med. Jur., Pathol.* Madness from drink, or excessive indulgence in drinking. See *Delirium Tremens*.

Mānlācā'is, is, e. *Pathol.* Belonging to mania; maniacal.

Manie sans Delir'ie. (Fr.) *Med. Jur.* Madness, without delirium. See *Moral Insanity*.

Manip'ulāt'ion. (Fr. *Manipulation*, f.) *Chem.* The clever use of the hands in preparing substances and apparatus for experimenting. *Surg.* Dexterity in treating accidents; and in operating surgically and obstetrically.

Manip'ulus, i, n. (*Manum impleat*, what fills the hand.) *Pharm.* A handful.

Man'na, æ, f. (Heb.) *M. Med.* (B. P.) A substance supposed to resemble that mentioned in the Holy Scriptures; obtained from the *Fraxinus ornus*, the *F. rotundifolia*, and other species of ash-tree.

Mannif'erus, a, um. (*Manna; fero*, to bear.) *Bot.* Affording manna; manniferous.

Man'ite. *Chem.* A white substance chiefly obtained from manna; and on which its laxative virtues depend; sugar of manna. *Mannis, itis, f.*

Man'tle. (*Mantelium*, a cloak.) *Zool.* A development of the skin which covers the body of nearly all *Mollusca*. *Pallium, ii, n.*

Mānub'rium, ii, n. (A hilt, or handle.) *Anat.* The broad and uppermost part of the *Sternum*.

Mānub'rium Mān'us. *Anat.* An epithet applied to the *Radius*.

Mānūlāv'ium ii, n. (*Mānus; lāvo*, to wash.) *Med.* A hand-bath.

Mān'us, ūs, f. *Anat.* The hand. See *Hand*.

Manus'stūprāt'io. See *Masturbatio*.

Manyplies'. *Comp. Anat.* The stomach of the *Ruminantia*.

Māran'ta, æ, f. Pharmacopœial name of the *fecula* of the tubers of the *Maranta arundinacea*, and *M. Indica*. Arrow-root.

Māran'ta Arun'dināc'ea. *M. Med.* The arrow-root plant.

Māran'ta In'dica. *M. Med.* Another species from which arrow-root is obtained.

Mārantāc'eus, a, um. (*Māranta*, the arrow-root plant.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Maranta*; applied to a *Juss. Family* (pl. f.): marantaceous.

Mār'asmōd'ēs, adj. (*Mārasmus*; terminal -ōdēs.) *Pathol.* Having or full of *marasmus*: marasmous.

Mār'asmoid'ēs, adj. (*Mārasmus*; terminal -idēs.) *Pathol.* Resembling *Marasmus*: marasmoid.

Mār'asmōp'ŷra, æ, f. (*Mārasmus*; πῦρ, a fever.) *Pathol.* Hectic fever.

Mārasmus, i, m. (*Μαρίνω*, to grow lean.) *Pathol.* A wasting of the flesh: emaciation.

Mar'ble. (Fr. *Marbre*.) *M. Med.* A species of limestone, or hard carbonate of lime. *Marmor, ōris, n.*

Marces'cens, tis, part. (*Marceo*, to wither.) *Bot.* Withering; decaying: marcescent.

Mar'cor, ōris, m. (*Marceo*.) *Pathol.* Leanness, or wasting of the body. (Pl.) Diseases characterised by emaciation of the body; an Ord., Cl. *Cachexie*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Marasmus*.

Mar'ga, æ, f. (*Μύρον*, ointment; γῆ, the earth.) *Geol.* Marl, a mixed composition of argillaceous earth.

Mar'gate. (*Margāricum acídum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of margaric acid with a base. *Margārus, ātis, f.*

Margar'ic. (*Margārina*; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* An acid obtained from margarin. *Margāricus, a, um.*

Margarin'. (*Μάργαρον*, a pearl.) *Chem.* A simple fat, a constituent of the radical termed *Margaryl*. *Margārina, æ, f.*

Marg'aryl'. (*Margārina*, margarin; ἔλη, material.) *Chem.* A radical, of which stearin and margarin are constituents.

Margināl'is, is, e. (*Margo*, a border.) *Bot.* Placed upon the margin: marginal.

Margināt'us, a, um. (*Margino*, to make borders.) *Bot.* Having a border, edge, or margin: marginate.

Marginif'ormis, is, e. (*Margo*; forma, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a border: marginiform.

Marin'e Ac'id. *Chem.* Muriatic, or hydrochloric acid; commonly termed the spirit of salt.

Marin'e Salt. *Chem.* The muriate of soda, or sea salt; chloride of sodium; common salt.

Märit'imus, *a, um.* (*Märe*, the sea.) Belonging to the sea: maritime.

Mar'joram, Com'mon. *M. Med.* The *Origanum vulgare*.

Mar'joram, Sweet. *M. Med.* The *Origanum majorana*.

Mar'joram, Wild. *M. Med.* The *Origanum vulgare*.

Mar'l. See *Marga*.

Mar'mär'ÿga, *a, f.* } (*Μαρμαίρω*,
Marmär'ÿge, *es, f.* } to shine.)

Med. In pl., the appearance of sparks or coruscations before the eyes.

Mar'mär'ÿgöd'ës, *adj.* (*Mar-mär'ÿge*; terminal *-ödës*.) *Pathol.* Having, or full of *Marmaryge*: marmarygous.

Mar'mor, *ōris, n.* (*Μαρμαίρω*, to shine.) *Chem.* Marble. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the massive crystalline, or white granular carbonate of lime. See *Marble*.

Mar'mor Al'bum. (Same.) *Chem.* (B. P.) White marble.

Mar'row. (Sax. *Mearh*.) *Anat.* The fat oleaginous substance in the cavities of long cylindrical bones. *Médulla, a, f.*

Mar'row, Spin'al. See *Medulla Spinalis*.

Marräb'ium, ii, n. (Heb. *Marrob*, a bitter juice.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for *Marrubium vulgare*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Didynamia*, Ord. *Gymnospermia*. Juss. *Labiataë*. Horehound.

Marräb'ium Al'bum. *Bot.* Another name for the *M. vulgare*.

Marräb'ium Vulgär'e. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the common or white horehound, also called *Marrubium album*.

Mar'sh Mal'low. *M. Med.* The *Althæa officinalis*.

Mar'süpläl'is, is, e. (*Marsüpium*.) Pouched, or resembling a pouch: marsupial.

Mar'süpliflör'us, a, um. (*Marsüpium*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having pouch-like flowers: marsupiflorous.

Marsüp'ium, ii, n. (*Μάρσυνπος*,

a little sack.) A pouch. *Anat.* Applied to the large cavity of the *peritonæum*; also to the *scrotum*. *Zool.* The pouch or receptacle near the *mammæ* of the opossum kangaroo, etc.

Mas, märis, m. *Zoöl.* The male of all kinds of animals.

Mas'culiflör'us, a, um. (*Mascülus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having male flowers: masculiflorous.

Mas'culus, a, um. (*Mas*, a male.) Belonging to a male: masculine.

Masked. (Fr. *Masquer*, to disguise.) See *Personatus*.

Mas'sa, a, f. (*Μάσσω*, to knead.) *Pharm.* Any compound from which pills are to be made.

Mas'sa Carn'ea Jacob'i Syl'vii. See *Syl'vii, Massa Carneæ Jacobî*.

Mas'seter, ēris, m. (*Μασσητήρ, μασσάομαι*, to chew.) *Anat.* A short thick muscle of the lower jaw, on each side of the face.

Mas'seter'icus, a, um. *Anat.* Belonging to the *Masseter* muscle: masseteric.

Mas'sicot. *Chem.* Yellow oxide of lead.

Mas'tädën, ēnis, m. (*Μαστός*, the breast; *ädën*, a gland.) *Anat.* The mammary gland, or female breast.

Mas'tädënit'icus, a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Mastadenitis*: mastadenitic.

Mas'tädënit'is, idis, f. (*Mastaden*; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the mammary gland.

Mastalg'ia, a, f. (*Μαστός*; *άλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the mammary gland or breast: mastalgia.

Mastalgicus, a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Mastalgia*: mastalgic.

Mastaux'e, es, f. (*Μαστός*; *αύξη*, increase.) *Pathol.* Swollen or enlarged female breast.

Mas'theleōs'is, is, or eos, f. (*Μαστός*; *έλκωσις*, ulceration.) *Pathol.* Ulceration of the *mamma*, or female breast.

Mas'tiche. (*Μαστίχη*, from *μασάθαι*, to chew; the substance being so used; the East.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the resinous substance obtained from the *Pistacia lentiscus*.

Mastication. (*Mastico*, to chew.) *Physiol.* The act or process of chewing; also, the taking, chewing, and

insalivation of the food. *Masticatio*, *ōnis*, f.

Masticatory. (*Mastico.*) *Pharm.* Applied to medicines to be masticated, or chewed. *Masticatōrius*, *a*, *um*.

Mastich Tree. *M. Med.* The *Pistacia lentiscus*. See *Mastiche*.

Masticlein'. *Chem.* A peculiar principle obtained by the action of alcohol upon mastic.

Mastick. See *Mastic*.

Masticot. *Chem.* Same as *Massicot*.

Mastit'is, *īdis*, f. (*Μαστίς*, the female breast; the udder, or the teat of lower animals: terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Phlegmonous inflammation of the female breast.

Masto-. (*Μαστός*.) A prefix denoting the *mamma*, or female breast.

Mastōcarcinōm'a, *dtis*, n. (*Μαστός*; *carcinōma*.) *Pathol.* *Carcinoma*, or incipient cancer of the breast.

Mastōd'ēs, *adj.* (*Μαστός*; terminal -ώδης.) *Anat.* Having large breasts: mastous.

Mastōdŷn'ia, *a*, f. (*Μαστός*; δούνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain occurring in the *mamma* or female breast: mastodyny.

Mastōideal'gia, *a*, f. (*Mastōidēs* processus; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the mastoid process: mastoidealgy.

Mastoidēcentēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Mastōidēs* processus; κέντησις, a puncturing.) *Surg. Pathol.* Perforation of the mastoid process.

Mastoid'ēs, *adj.* (*Μαστός*; terminal -ιδής.) *Anat.* Resembling the nipple: mastoid.

Mastoid'ēs, *a*, *um*. (*Mastōidēs* processus; terminal -ideus.) *Anat.* Belonging to the mastoid process of the temporal bone: mastoidean.

Mastōlōg'ia, *a*, f. (*Μαστός*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat., Physiol.* A treatise on the *mamma* or female breast: mastology.

Mastōmēn'ia, *a*, f. (*Μαστός*; μὴν, a month.) *Pathol.* Metastasis of the menstrual flow to the *mammæ*.

Mastom'cus, *i*, m. (*Μαστός*; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour of the *mamma*, mammary gland itself, or nipple.

Mastōpārec'tāma, *dtis*, n. (*Μαστός*; παρέκταμα, immoderate extension.) *Pathol.* Excessive distension of the *mammæ*.

Mastōpāt'hia, *a*, f. (*Μαστός*; πάθος, disease.) *Pathol.* Pain in the female breast: mastopathy.

Mastōpāth'icus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Mastopathy*: mastopathic.

Mastōpimēlon'cus, *i*, m. } (*Μασ-*
Mastōplon'cus, *i*, m. } *τός*)

πιμῆλη, fat; ὄγκος, tumour.) *Pathol.* A fatty swelling or tumour in the *mamma*.

Mastorrhāg'ia, *a*, f. (*Μαστός*; ῥήγνυμι, to break forth.) *Pathol.* Sudden hæmorrhage from the *mamma*: mastorrhagy.

Mastorrhāg'icus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Mastorrhagia*: mastorrhagic.

Mastoscir'rhus, *i*, m. (*Μαστός*; σκίρρως, a hard tumour.) *Pathol.* *Scirrhus* of the breast.

Masturbāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Mānus*, the hand; *stupro*, to dishonour.) Self-pollution, or secret vice: masturbation. See *Onanism*, *Manus-stupratio*.

Mat'eco. See *Matico*.

Mātēr'ia Mēd'ica. A general arrangement or classification of substances, natural and artificial, used in the cure of diseases.

Mat'icæ Fōl'ia. (*B. P.*) *Bot.* The dried leaves of a tree growing wild in the interior of Peru; the leaves are celebrated for their styptic properties. Called *Artanthe elongata* in the pharmacopœia.

Mat'rix, *icis*, f. (*Μήτηρ*, a mother.) *Anat.* The *Uterus*, or womb: the matrix; also termed *Metra*.

Mat'ed. See *Cespitosus*.

Mat'er. See *Materia*, *Pus*.

Mātūran'a, *lis*, part. (*Mātūro*, to ripen.) Having power to ripen, or mature. *Pharm.* Applied to substances (*pl. n.*) which promote the suppuration of tumours: maturing; maturant.

Maturat'ion. (Same.) *Surg.* The process succeeding to inflammation, by which pus or matter is formed in an abscess. *Mātūrātio*, *ōnis*, f.

Maw. See *Gaster*, *Ventriculus*.

Maw-worm. *Zoöl.* The *Ascaris*

vermicularis, or thread-worm; the *Oxyuris* of Rudolphi.

Maxilla, *æ*, f. (*Μασσόδομα*, to chew.) *Anat.* The upper or the lower jaw. *Comp. Anat.* See *Maxillary*. *Entomol.* See *Mandibula*, *Mandibles*.

Maxillaris, *is*, e. (*Maxilla*.) *Anat.*, *Comp. Anat.* Relating to the jaw: maxillary.

Maxillary. (*Maxilla*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *Maxilla*. *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, especially to the *Maxilla superior*. *Maxillaris*, *is*, e.

Maxillary Sinus. See *Higheimerianum Antrum*.

Mayhem. (Old Fr. *Mehaigner*, to hurt.) *Med. Jur.* In English law, "the violently depriving another of the use of such of his members as may render him the less able in fighting, either to defend himself, or annoy his adversary:" maim, hurt, or wound.

Mays. (Ind.) See *Zea Mays*.

Mead. (Sax. *Médu*.) Water impregnated with honey, after it has undergone vinous fermentation.

Meadow Crowfoot. *M. Med.* The *Ranunculus Acris*.

Meadow Saffron. *M. Med.* The *Colchicum autumnale*.

Meal. (Sax. *Mélu*.) See *Farina*.

Measles. (Sax. *Mesall*, or *mysel*, leprous.) *Pathol.* The disease *Rubeola*.

Measures. See *Medical Weights and Measures*.

Meatus, *is*, m. (*Meo*, to pass.) A passage. *Anat.* An opening, leading to a canal, duct, or cavity.

Meatus Urinarius. *Anat.* The orifice of the *urethra*; the urinary opening.

Mechanica, *æ*, f. } (*Μηχανική*,
Mechanics, *es*, f. } from *μηχανή*, a machine.) *Nat. Philos.* That art which determines the effect which the application of one or more forces ought to produce upon a body: mechanics.

Mechanicus, *a*, um. Belonging to mechanics, or to a machine: mechanical.

Meckel's Ganglion. *Anat.* The spheno-palatine ganglion, discovered by Meckel.

Mecconate. (*Mecconicum acidum* ;

terminal-ate.) *Chem.* A combination of meconic acid with a base. *Mecconas*, *atis*, f.

Mecconic. (*Μήκων*, the poppy; terminal-ic.) *Chem.* Belonging to the poppy; applied to an acid, a constituent of opium.

Mecconin. (*Μήκων*.) *Chem.* A white substance, a component principle of opium. *Mecconia*, *æ*, f.

Mecconioides, adj. *Physiol.* Having, or full of *meconium*: meconious.

Mecconioides, adj. (*Mecconium*, terminal-ides.) *Physiol.* Resembling *meconium*: meconioid.

Mecconiologion, *æ*, f. (*Mecconium*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A treatise on *meconium*, its nature and properties: meconiology.

Mecconiorrhoea, *æ*, f. (*Mecconium*; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A morbidly increased discharge of *meconium*.

Mecconium, *ii*, n. (*Μήκων*, from resemblance to the inspissated juice of the poppy.) *Physiol.* The dark green excrementitious substance found in the large intestine of the fœtus.

Mecconioides, adj. (*Μήκων*; terminal-ides.) *Bot.* Resembling the poppy: meconioid.

Mecconiologia, *æ*, f. (*Μήκων*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* A treatise on the poppy, or on opium: meconiology.

Median. (*Médios*, the middle.) In the middle; between others: medial, or mesial. *Médianus*, *a*, um.

Median Basilic Vein. *Anat.*

The vein at the bend of the arm, when proceeding inwardly from the basilic vein.

Median Cephalic Vein. *Anat.* The vein at the bend of the arm, when a branch of the cephalic vein.

Median Nerve. *Anat.* The second branch of the brachial plexus.

Median Vein. *Anat.* The vein under the flexure of the arm.

Mediastinum, *i*, n. (*Médiostans*, standing in the middle.) *Anat.* The septum, or duplicature of the *pleura*, which divides the cavity of the thorax into two parts; the *Septum thoracis*.

Medica, *Malus*. *Bot.* The *Citrus medica*.

Medicinal. (*Médico*, to heal.) Belonging to medicine or the healing

art, including both medicine and surgery; also, pertaining to medicine as distinct from surgery. *Medicus, a, um.*

Med'ical Jur'isprudence. Medical science when applied to the elucidation of doubtful questions in Courts of Justice; also termed Legal, or Forensic medicine; but, strictly, it expresses a knowledge of the regulations of medical education and practice.

Med'ical Police. Those medical precepts useful to the legislature or the magistracy.

Med'ical Register. The book of enrolment (by Act of Parliament, dated 1858) for individuals possessing Degrees, or diplomas, from any of the 19 licensing bodies of Great Britain. Unless so enrolled (though otherwise qualified), medical practitioners cannot, legally, claim fees; nor can hold any Govt. appointment.

Med'ical Weights and Measures. (B. P.)

Weights.

1 Grain.	
1 Ounce . . .	= 437.5 Grains.
1 Pound . . .	= 7000 " "

Measures of Capacity.

1 Minim.	
1 Fluid Drachm . . .	= 60 Fluid Minims.
1 Fluid Ounce . . .	= 8 Fluid Drachms.
1 Pint . . .	= 20 Fluid Ounces.
1 Gallon . . .	= 8 Pints.

By the French official code, the decimal metrical system is employed in the recognised Pharmacopœia. This system is founded on a decimal division of a fourth of the meridian of the terrestrial globe; and forms the "*unite fondamentale*" of weights and measures in France.

Med'icamen'tum, i, n. (Médico.) *Med.* A medicine, or medicament.

Médicat'rix, icis, f. (Same.) A female that cures, or heals.

Médicat'us, a, um. (Same.) *Pharm.* Having the qualities of a medicine; medicated.

Médicín'a, æ, f. (Same.) The science of medicine. *Pharm.* A medicine.

Médicín'a Diætét'ica. That department which regards the regulation of diet: dietetic medicine: dietetics.

Médicín'a Diágnos'tica. That branch which treats of the preservation of health: diastotic medicine.

Médicín'a Gymnas'tica. That branch which trusts to exercise: gymnastic medicine.

Médicín'a Prophylac'tica. That branch which treats of the proper means for preservation of the health: prophylactic medicine.

Médicín'al. (Médicina.) Belonging to medicine. *Médicinālis is, e.*

Médicín'al Hours. Those in which medicines may be taken with most advantage; being in the morning fasting, an hour before dinner, four hours after it, and at bedtime.

Méd'icus, a, um. (Same.) Belonging to medicine: medical. See *Medical.*

Méd'icus, i, m. (Médico.) Med. A healer of diseases; a physician.

Méd'iojuras'sicus, a, um. (Médius, the middle; jurassicus, belonging to Jura.) Bot. Applied to a group of sedimentous pelagic strata comprehending the intermediary oolithic: mediojurassic.

Méditull'ium, ii, n. (Médius, the middle; tellus, the earth.) Anat. The *Diploë*; also, the medullary juice in the spongy tissue of the short bones, and extremities of the long bones.

Méd'ium, ii, n. (Médius.) Chem., Nat. Philos. That particular region through which bodies move—as air, water, etc.: the density of the medium is called its resistance.

Médul'la, æ, f. (Médius.) Anat. The marrow. *Bot.* The pith or pulp of vegetables.

Médul'la Ob'longat'a. Anat. The prolonged marrow; a name for the medullary substance which lies within the *cranium* on the basiliary process of the occipital bone.

Médul'la Spināl'is. Anat. The spinal marrow, or spinal cord.

Medul'lary. (Médulla, marrow.) Anat., Bot. Belonging to marrow, or to pith. *Médullāris, is, e.*

Medul'lary Sarcom'a. Pathol. A name for *Fungus hamatodes*.

Medul'lin'. (Médulla.) Bot. The pith, particularly that of the *Helianthus*, or sun-flower. *Medullina, æ, f.*

Médullit'is, idis, f. (Médulla;

terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Same as *Myelitis*.

Mēdullōs'us, *a, um.* (*Mēdulla*; terminal -ōsus.) *Bot.* Having or full of marrow, or pith: medullous.

Mēg'a-. } (*Mēgas*, great.) Pre-
Mēg'alo-. } fixes denoting largeness.

Mēgācēph'halus, *a, um.* (*Mēga*; κεφαλή, the head.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that have large calathidia, or flowers united into large heads. *Zoöl.* Applied to animals remarkable for the large size of their heads: megacephalous.

Mēgālan'thus, *a, um.* (*Mēgas*, great; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having large or ample leaves: megalanthous.

Mēg'ālōcar'pus, *a, um.* (*Mēg'alo*; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having large fruit: megalocarpous.

Mēg'ālōrhiz'us, *a, um.* (*Mēg'alo*; ῥίζα, a root.) *Bot.* Having great thick roots: megalorhizous.

Mēg'ālōsaur'us, *i, m.* (*Mēg'alo*; σαῦρος, a lizard.) *Zoöl.* Name for a large lizard.

Mēg'ālōsperm'us, *a, um.* (*Mēg'alo*; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having large fruit or seeds: megalospermous.

Mēg'ālōsplēn'ia, *a, f.* (*Mēg'alo*; σπλήν, the spleen.) *Pathol.* Enlargement or tumefaction of the spleen.

Megalother'ium. See *Megatherium*.

Mēgan'thus, *a, um.* (*Mēgas*, great; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having large flowers: meganthous.

Mēg'āthēr'ium, *i, n.* (*Mēgas*; θηρίον, a beast.) *Comp. Anat., Zoöl.* A colossal extinct quadruped; a genus of *Edentata*, the type of the *Megatherida*, or Megatherioids.

Mēgr'im. (Fr. *Migraine*.) A kind of headache, affecting one side near the eye or temple. *Migræna*, *a, f.* See *Hemicrania*.

Meibom'ian Glands. *Anat.* Small glands between the conjunctiva and tarsal cartilages, discovered by Meibomius.

Mel, *mellis*, *n.* (*Mēli*, honey.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the saccharine secretion of the *Apis mellifica*, obtained from flowers. Honey.

Mel Aēr'eum. } Aërial honey;
Mel Ros'cidum. } honey-dew;
two names for the substance otherwise called *Acromeli*, or manna.

Mēlen'a, *a, f.* (*Mēlas*, black.) *Pathol.* A vomiting of a concrete blackish blood, mixed with insipid acid, or viscid phlegm; the black vomit. See *Melanorrhagia*.

Mēlen'a Chōlæ'a. *Pathol.* A name for *Icterus niger*, or black jaundice.

Mēl'en'Icus, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Melena*: melenic.

Mēl'alenc'a, *a, f.* (*Mēlas*; λευκός, white.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Polyadelphia*, Ord. *Icosandria*. Juss. *Myrtaceæ*.

Mēl'alenc'a Cajeput'i. } *M.*
Mēl'alenc'a Leucaden'- } *Med.*
dron.

Names of plant yielding cajeput oil.

Mēl'alenc'a Min'or. *M. Med.* The plant from which cajeput oil is obtained (B. P.).

Mēl'alenc'us, *a, um.* (*Mēlas*; λευκός, white.) *Anat., Physiol.* That which is white and black: melaleucous.

Mēl'ampōd'ium, *i, n.* (*Mēlam*-pus, the shepherd who first used it.) *M. Med.* Another name for the *Helleborus niger*.

Mēl'aneni'ia, *a, f.* (*Mēlas*; αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol.* A suffocative state, by which all the blood in the body appears very dark or black: melanemy.

Mēl'ananthēr'us, *a, um.* (*Mēlas*; ἀνθηρός, an anther.) *Bot.* Having black anthers: melanantheros.

Mēl'anchol'ia, *a, f.* (*Mēlas*; χολή, bile; because supposed to proceed from over-secretion of bile.) *Pathol.* A disease characterised by gloomy thoughtfulness, imaginary or ill-grounded fears, and general depression of mind: melancholy. A genus, Ord. *Nesaniæ*, Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Mēl'anchol'Icus, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Melancholia*: melancholic.

Mēl'ānephidrōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (*Mēlas*; ephidrōsis, morbid perspiration.) *Pathol.* Black ephidrosis or the *Sudor Anglicus niger*, or black English sweating fever.

Melanin'. (Μέλας, black.) *Chem., Physiol.* A morbid and very dangerous product of any internal organ. *Mēlánina*, α, f.

Mē'ánis'mus, i, m. (Μέλας; terminal -ισμός.) *Pathol.* Black jaundice. See *Melasicterus*.

Mē'áno-. (Μέλας.) A prefix denoting a black or dark colour.

Mē'ánōcarcīnōm'a, ātis, n. (Μέλας; *carcinōma*, cancer.) *Pathol.* Black cancer; the same as *Melanoma*.

Mē'ánōcar'pus, α, um. *Mēláno*; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruit of a black colour: melanocarpous.

Mē'ánōdēm'a, ātis, n. (*Mēláno*; oedema, a swelling.) *Pathol.* Black oedema, or melanosis of the lungs.

Mē'ánōm'a, ātis, n. (Μελανός, to grow black.) *Pathol.* A disease in which there are soot-coloured tubercles under the integuments in the viscera: black cancer. See *Melanoscirrhus*.

Mē'ánophthal'mus, i, m. (Μέλας; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) *Pathol.* *Melanoma* of the eye.

Mē'ánophym'a, ātis, n. (Μέλας; φῶμα, a tuber. *M. Med.* Term applied to the *Secale cornutum*.

Mē'ánōp'iper, ēris, n. (Μέλας; πίπερι, pepper.) *M. Med.* The *Piper nigrum*, or black pepper.

Mē'ánorrhāg'ia, α, f. (Μέλας; ῥήγνυμι, to break forth.) *Pathol.* Same as *Melæna*.

Mē'ánoscirr'hus, i, m. (Μέλας; σκιδρός, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Same as *Melanoma*.

Mēlánōs'is, is, or eos, f. (Μέλας.) *Pathol.* The progress of melanoma.

Mēlánospēr'mus, α, um. (Μέλανο; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* Having black seed or fruit: melanospermous.

Mēlánōs'tōmus, α, um. The same as *Melastomus*.

Mē'ánōsyphilol'ēpis, idis, f. (*Mēláno*; syphilis; λεπίς, a scale.) *Pathol.* Term for a black syphilitic scaly eruption.

Mēlánōthān'ātos. } (*Mē-*
Mēlánōthān'ātus, i, m. } *lāno*;
θάνατος, death.) *Pathol.* An epidemic disease of the Middle Ages; the black death.

Melanot'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to melanosis. *Mēlánōticus*, α, um.

Melanour'in. *Chem.* See *Melanurin*.

Mēlanthēr'us, α, um. (Μέλας; ἀνθήρ, an anther.) *Bot.* Having black or blackish anthers: melanthorous.

Melanurin'. (Μέλας; οὔρον, the urine.) *Chem.* A new substance, in form of a black pigment, sometimes, but rarely, found in urine. *Mēlánūrina*, α, f.

Mēlāsic'tērus, i, n. (Μέλας; ἱκτερός, the jaundice.) *Pathol.* Black jaundice.

Mēlasper'mus, α, um. (Μέλας; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* Having black seeds: melaspermous. See *Melanospermus*.

Mēlas'ses. See *Molasses*.

Mēlas'tōmus, α, um. (Μέλας στόμα, a mouth.) *Bot., Zool.* Having a black mouth: melastomous. See *Melanostomus*.

Mēli. (Μέλι, honey.) *M. Med.* See *Mel*.

Mēlic'ēra, α, f. } (Μέλι; κηρός,
Mēlic'ēria, α, f. } wax.) *Surg.*

Mēlic'ēris, idis, f. } *Pathol.* An encysted tumour, the contents of which are of the consistence and appearance of honey.

Mēlic'ēr'ous. *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Meliceris*. *Mēlicērus*, α, um.

Mēliphyl'ium, i, n. (Μέλι; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* A name for the *Melissa officinalis*.

Mēllis'sa, α, f. (Μέλισσα, a bee.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Didynamia*, Ord. *Gymnosperma*. Juss. *Labiata*. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœcial name for *Melissa officinalis*; the *Melissa officinalis folia*, or balm-leaves.

Mēllis'sa Ch'rīna. *M. Med.* A name for *Melissa officinalis*.

Mēllis'sa Officināl'is. *M. Med.* The herb balm.

Mēlitzēm'ia, α, f. (Μέλι; αίμα, blood.) *Med.* The presence of sugar in the blood.

Mēlitzā'ra, α, f. (Μέλος, a limb; ἄγρυ, a seizure.) *Pathol.* A name for *Impetigo*. Pain of the limbs, arthritic or rheumatic.

Mēlitzā'ia, α, f. (Μέλι; οὔρον, the urine.) *Pathol.* Same as *Diabetes mellitus*.

Mēlitzērus, α, um. (*Mel*, honey; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Producing, or

bearing, or yielding honey: melliferous.

Mellificus, *a, um.* (*Mel*; *fácio*, to make.) Making honey: mellific.

Mellit'us, *a, um.* (*Mel.*) Mixed with honey: mellitous.

Mel'lon. *Chem.* A new radical substance obtained from the precipitate formed by the action of chlorine on solution of sulphocyanide of potassium.

Mél'oe, *es, f.* (*Μηλέα*, an apple tree.) *Entomol., Pharm.* A genus of the *Coleoptera heteromera*.

Mél'oe Vésicátōrius. *M. Med.* The blister-fly. See *Cantharis*.

Mélon'cus, *i, m.* (*Μήλον*, the cheek; *όγκος*, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour of the cheek.

Mélotrid'ymus, *i, m.* (*Μέλος*, a limb; *τρίδυμος*, threefold.) *Physiol.* A monster-fœtus, with threefold limbs.

Mem'ber. (*Membrum*, a limb, or extremity of an animal.) *Anat.* The upper or lower, locomotive and prehensile organs, or limbs: term also given to parts which perform, or contribute to performance of, a special function. *Med.* Title bestowed by Royal Colleges (of Surgeons, Physicians, Apothecaries, etc.); and by other Associations, or Societies generally.

Membrāna, *æ, f.* (*Membra*, limbs.) *Anat., Physiol.* The expanded, cellular texture or tissue; also called *Reticular membrane*: membrane. *Bot.* The fine delicate film, or *testa* of seeds.

Membrān'a Conjunctiv'a. *Anat.* The united, or continued membrane; a thin, delicate, transparent membrane which lines the eyelids, and is continued over the fore-part of the eyeball: the *conjunctiva*.

Membrān'a Decid'ua. *Anat.* See *Tunica Decidua Uteri*.

Membrān'a Jācob'i. *Anat.* (Dr. Jacob, Dublin, its describer.) A delicate membrane investing the external surface of the *retina*.

Membrān'a Nic'titans. *Comp. Anat.* A kind of third eyelid in quadrupeds and birds at the inner corner of the eye.

Membrān'a Ruyschian'a. See *Ruyschiana Membrana*.

Membrāna Schneideriana. See *Schneiderian Membrane*.

Membrān'a Sērōtīn'a. *Physiol.* The latest-developed layer, or portion of the *Membrana decidua reflexa*; which adheres to the rest.

Mem'brānō'cus, *a, um.* (*Membrāna*.) *Anat., Bot.* Of the nature of membrane: membranaceous.

Membrane. *Anat.* See *Membrana*.

Mem'brānifōli'us, *a, um.* (*Membrāna*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having foliaceous membranous expansions: membranifolious.

Membrāniformis, *is, e.* (*Membrāna*; *forma*, likeness.) *Anat., Physiol.* Having the form of membrane: membraniform.

Mem'brānoid'ēs, *adj.* (*Membrāna*; *terminal -idēs*.) *Anat., Pathol., Physiol.* Resembling membrane: membranoid.

Mem'branol'ogy. (*Membrāna*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) The doctrine of the membranes, their nature, quality, and purpose. *Membrānōlōgia*, *æ, f.*

Mem'brānō's'us, *a, um.* (*Membrāna*; *terminal -ōsus*.) *Anat.* Composed of, or full of membrane: membranous.

Mem'brān'ūla, *æ, f.* } (*Dim.*
Mem'brān'ūlum, *i, n.* } *Membrāna*.) *Anat.* A little membrane: a membranule.

Mem'brum Viril'e. *Anat.* The male organ of generation. See *Penis*.

Menin'geal. (*Μήνιγξ*, a membrane.) *Anat.* Belonging to the membranes of the brain. *Mēningēus*, *a, um.*

Mēningit'is, *idis, f.* (*Mēningium*; *terminal -itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *Mēningium*.

Mēnin'glon, } (*Dim.*
Mēnin'gium, *ii, n.* } *Μήνιγξ*.) *Anat.* The arachnoid membrane.

Mēningit'is, *idis, f.* (*Μήνιγξ*; *terminal -itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the membranes of the brain.

Mēnin'go. (*Μήνιγξ*.) *Surg. Pathol.* A prefix denoting relation to the *meninges*, or membranes of the brain.

Mēn'ingō's'is, *is, or eos, f.* (*Μήνιγξ*.) *Anat., Physiol.* A variety

of *Syndesmosis*, consisting in the union of osseous pieces by membrane, a sin the cranial bones of the foetus.

Mēn'ingūr'ia, *α*, *f*. (Μήνιγξ; οἶρον, the urine.) *Pathol.* The passing of urine containing membranous shreds.

Mēn'ingūr'icus, *α*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Meninguria*: menin-guric.

Mēnin'x, *gis*, *f*. (Μήνιγξ.) *Anat.* A membrane of the brain; used by Chaussier specially for the *Dura mater*.

Mēnis'coldēus', *α*, *um*. (Μηνίσκος, a crescent; terminal *idēus*.) *Nat. Hist.* Resembling a crescent; applied to parts of this shape: meniscoid.

Mēnis'cus, *i*, *m*. (Μηνίσκος.) *Anat.* A crescent-shaped cartilage between the joints.

Mēnis'permāc'us, *α*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to a family (pl. *f*.) having the *Menispermum* for their type: menispermaceous.

Menisper'mate. (Mēnispermicum acidum; terminal-*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of menispermic acid with a base. *Mēnispermas*, *ātis*, *f*.

Menisper'mic. *Chem.* Belonging to the *Menispermum cocculus*; applied to an acid. *Mēnispernicus*, *α*, *um*.

Mēnisper'mum, *i*, *n*. (Μήνη, the moon; σπέρμα, a seed.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diæcia*, Ord. *Dodecandria*. Juss. *Menispermeæ*.

Mēnisper'mum Coc'culus. *M. Med.* The moon-seed plant; the berries of which are called *Cocculus Indicus*.

Mēnisper'mum Palmāt'um. *M. Med.* The *Cocculus palmatus*.

Mēnōbran'chiæ, *arum*, *f*. pl. (Μένω, to remain; βραγχία, the gills of a fish.) *Zoöl.* The abiding respiratory apparatus of amphibious animals. See *Menopomatia*, *f*.

Mēnōlip'sis, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (Μήνες, the menses; λείψις, a retention.) *Pathol.* Term for retention or absence of the *catamenia*.

Mēnōpaus'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (Μήνες; παῦσις, a cessation.) *Pathol*, *Physiol.* Cessation of the menses.

Mēnōplān'ia, *α*, *f*. (Μήνες; πλάνη, a deviation.) *Pathol.* A discharge

of blood, at the catamenial period, coming from some other part of the body than the womb; an aberration of the menstrual flow.

Mēnōpōmāt'ia, *α*, *f*. (Μένω, to remain; πωμάτιον, a lid.) *Zoöl.* The *operculum*, or lid of the respiratory apparatus of amphibious animals.

Mēnorrhāg'ia, *α*, *f*. (Μήνες, the menses; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* Immoderate flowing of the *catamenia*, or menses; or of blood from the uterus; menorrhagy; a genus, Ord. *Hæmorrhagiæ*, Cl. *Pyrexie*.

Mēnorrhāg'ia Al'ba. *Pathol.* *Leucorrhæa*, or *Fluor albus*.

Mēnorrhāg'ia Lōchiālis. *Obstet.*, *Pathol.* An excessive flow of the *lochia*.

Menorrhag'ic. *Pathol.* (Mēnorrhāgia.) Belonging to menorrhagy. *Mēnorrhagicus*, *α*, *um*.

Mēnostās'ia, *α*, *f*. } (Μήνες;
Mēnos'tasis, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. } στάσις,
a standing.) *Pathol.* Suppression of the *catamenia*.

Mēnoxēn'ia, *α*, *f*. (Μήνες; ξένος, strange.) *Pathol.* Irregular menstruation.

Mens, *tis*, *f*. (Μένος, force, strength, or power.) See *Mind*.

Mens'es. (Mensis, a month.) *Physiol.* The periodical discharge from the uterus; the *catamenia*. See *Menstruation*.

Mens'es, Immod'erate Flow of. See *Menorrhagia*.

Menses, Obstruction of. See *Amenorrhæa*.

Mens'es, Retent'ion of. See *Chlorosis*, *Emansio Mensium*, *Menolipsis*.

Mens'es, Suppres'sion of. See *Amenorrhæa*, *Menostasia*.

Men'strual. (Menses.) *Physiol.* Belonging to the *catamenia*. *Menstrualis*, *is*, *e*.

Menstruat'ion. (Menses.) *Physiol.* The monthly discharge of a red fluid from the uterus, and often from the upper portion of the vagina: the function of menstruating. *Menstruatio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Menstruat'ion, Difficult. See *Dysmenorrhæa*.

Mens'traum, *i*, *n*. *Chem.*, *Pharm.* A liquid used to dissolve or extract

the virtues of ingredients by infusion, decoction, etc.; a solvent.

Mensur'ation. (*Mensûro*, to measure.) *Med.* The act or process of measuring the thorax, abdomen, etc. *Mensûrâtio, ônis, f.*

Men'ta, æ, f. *Anat.* A name for the *Membrum virile*; also called *Mentula*.

Mentâ'ra, æ, f. (*Mentum*, the chin; *ἀγχα*, a seizure.) *Pathol.* An herpetic eruption about the chin, forming a tenacious crust like that on a scald head; same as *Sycosis*.

Men'tal. (*Mens*, the mind; *mentum*, the chin.) *Anat., Physiol.* Belonging to the mind or to the chin. *Mentalis, is, e.*

Men'tal Anxiety. See *Alysmus*.

Men'tha, æ, f. (*Minthe*, a daughter of Cocytus, changed into the herb.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Didynamia*, Ord. *Gymnospermia*. Juss. *Labiata*.

Ment'ha Pipér'ita. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the peppermint herb.

Ment'ha Pipér'itis. Another arrangement of name for the peppermint plant.

Ment'ha Pálæg'ium. *M. Med.* The plant pennyroyal; used as carminative, emmenagogue, and stomachic in hysterical disorders, etc.

Ment'ha Sátl'va. } *M. Med.*
Ment'ha Spicâ'ta. } The plant
Ment'ha Vir'idis. } spearmint;
Ment'ha Vulgâr'is. } *M. viridis*
 is adopted in the pharmacopœias.

Ment'hol. A solid, crystallisable constituent of American and Chinese oil of peppermint; said to have proved efficacious as an *anti-neuralgic*—and especially so in severe toothache.

Mentig'o, inis, f. (*Mentum*, the chin; terminal *-igo*.) *Pathol.* Same as *Mentagra*.

Ment'ula, æ, f. (Dim. *Menta*.) *Anat.* The *Membrum virile*, or penis; same as *Menta*. Also formerly, and more aptly, applied to the *Clitoris*.

Ment'um, i, n. (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) *Anat.* The chin. *Entomol.* Applied to the lower and solid part below the proper *labium*.

is, f. (*Μην*, a month; *ἄθος*, a flower.) *Pharma-*

copœial name of the leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata*; the *Menyanthis trifoliata folia*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Monogymna*. Juss. *Gentianaceæ* or *Gentiana, f.*

Mēnyan'thes Trifoliât'a. *M. Med.* The Trefoil, bog-bean, or buck-bean.

Mēnyanthin'. *Chem.* A starch-like substance obtained from the *Menyanthes trifoliata*. *Mēnyanthina, æ, f.*

Mēphit'ic. (*Mēphitis*.) Having a foul, heavy, poisonous smell or vapour. *Mēphiticus, a, um.*

Mēphit'is, is, f. (A god among the Romans.) A foul, noxious, or poisonous exhalation.

Mercur'ial. (*Mercûrius*.) *Chem.* Belonging to mercury or quicksilver: *Mercûriâlis, is, e.*

Mercur'ial Trem'or. *Pathol.* A disorder affecting those employed in trades, or occupations which expose them to mercurial vapours; consisting in convulsive agitation of the voluntary muscles when in exercise. Popularly, the *Trembles*.

Mercûr'ico. (*Mercûrius*, mercury.) *Chem.* A prefix denoting relation to or combination with mercury.

Mercûr'icus, a, um. (*Mercûrius*.) *Chem.* Belonging to mercury: *mercuric*.

Mercûr'ius, ii, m. (The heathen god, Mercury.) *Astron.* The name of a planet. *Chem.* See *Hydrargyrum, Mercury*.

Mercûr'ius Cor'rôsi'vus.

M. Med., Pharm. Corrosive mercury; a name for the *Hydrargyri bichloridum*, or corrosive sublimate.

Mercûr'ius Cor'rôsi'vus Rub'er. *Chem., M. Med., Pharm.* Red corrosive mercury; a name for the *Hydrargyri nitrico-orydum*.

Mercûr'ius Dul'cis Sublimât'us. *Chem., M. Med., Pharm.* Sublimated sweet mercury; a name for the *Hydrargyri chloridum*, the chloride of mercury, or calomel.

Mercûr'ius Præcipitât'us Albus. *Chem., M. Med.* A name for the chloride of mercury, or calomel.

Mercûr'ius Præcipitât'us Rub'er. *Chem., M. Med.* Red precipitated mercury; a name for nitric oxide of mercury.

Mer'cury. (The god Mercury ; from its constant mobility.) *Chem., M. Med., Pharm.* The metallic substance *Hydrargyrum*, or quicksilver.

Mēricar'plum, *ii*, *n.* (Μερίς, a portion ; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to each of the two portions of fruit of the *Umbelliferae*: a mericarp.

Mēridial'ysis, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Μέρος, a part ; διάλυσις, a dissolving.) *Chem.* Partial or incomplete dissolving of a substance.

Merid'ian. (Medius, the middle ; dies, a day.) *Astron., Geog.* A line, of which there are twenty-four usually drawn on the globes to correspond with the hours of the day ; although one may be imagined for every place that lies east or west, by however small a space of any particular point. *Mēridiānum*, *i*, *n.*

Mēridiōnāl'is, *is*, *e.* (Mēridiānus.) *Astron., Geog.* That which is situated on a line to the south in relation to a place spoken of ; southern : meridional.

Mēridrōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Μερίς ; ιδρῶς, sweat.) *Physiol.* Perspiration occurring in any particular part.

Mēridrōt'icus, *a*, *um.* *Physiol.* Belonging to *Meridrosis*: meridrotic.

Mērocēl'ic, *es*, *f.* (Μηρός, the thigh ; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Femoral hernia.

Mērocēl'icus, *a*, *um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Merocoele*: merocelic.

Mērop'ia, *e*, *f.* (Μέρος, a part ; ὥψ, vision.) *Pathol.* Partial dulness or obscuration of sight.

Mērop'icus, *a*, *um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Meropia*: meropic.

Mēsēcephāl'ic. (Μέσος, the middle ; ἐγκέφαλον, the brain.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Situated over the middle portion of the cerebral contents of the head. *Mēsēcephālicus*, *a*, *um.*

Mēsē'cep'hālum, *i*, *n.* (Same.) *Anat.* The middle or centre of the brain.

Mēsē'tēremphrax'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Μεσεντέριον, the mesentery ; ἐμφραξις, a stoppage.) *Pathol.* Obstruction of the mesentery.

Mesenter'ic. *Anat.* Belonging to the mesentery. *Mēsēntēricus*, *a*, *um.*

Mēsē'tērīt'is, *idis*, *f.* } (*Mēsē-*
Mēsē'tērīt'is, *idis*, *f.* } *tērium*;
terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflamma-
tion of the mesentery.

Mēsē'tērīt'icus, *a*, *um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Mesenteritis*: mesenteritic.

Mēsē'tērop'hthisis, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Μεσεντέριον ; φθίσις, a wasting.) *Pathol.* *Tabes mesenterica*, or a wasting of the mesenteric glands.

Mēs'entery. (Μέσος, the middle ; έντερον, the intestine.) *Anat.* The largest process of the *peritonæum*, to which the *jejunum* and *ileum* intestines are attached. *Mēsēntērium*, *ii*, *n.*

Mēs'ial. Synonymous with *Median*.

Mēs'ial Line. *Anat.* An imaginary line dividing the body perpendicularly into two symmetrical portions.

Mēs'mēris'm. (Revived by F. A. Mesmer in 1776 or '8.) The theory, manipulations, etc., of animal magnetism put forth by Valentine Greatrwick in 1666.

Mēs'mero-Phrenol'ogy. That assumed discovery, by which the manipulations of mesmerism being directed to any phrenological development of the brain, the particular faculty, sentiment, or propensity is called into exercise.

Mēs'o-. (Μέσος.) A prefix denoting the middle.

Mēs'obranchius, *a*, *um.* (Μέσος, the middle ; βράγχια, the gills.) *Zool.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of the *Annelata*; comprehending those of which the *branchie* occupy the middle of the body, or extend from this point almost to the posterior extremity: mesobranchious.

Mēs'ocac'um, *i*, *m.* (Μέσος ; *cæcum intestinum*, the blind-gut.) *Anat.* A process of the *peritonæum* to which the *cæcum* is attached: the mesocœcum.

Mēs'ocarp'um, *i*, *n.* } (*Μέσος*;
Mēs'ocarp'us, *i*, *m.* } *καρπός*,
fruit.) *Bot.* Same as *Sarcocarpus*.

Mēs'ocēp'hālon, *i*, *n.* (Μέσος ; κεφαλή, the head.) *Anat.* See *Va-rolii*, *Pons*.

Mēs'ocōl'on, *i*, *n.* (Μέσος ; κώλον, the colon intestine.) *Anat.* A process of the *peritonæum*, to which the colon is attached.

Mēsödermum, *i*, n. (Μέσος; δέρμα, the skin.) *Anat.* The *Rete Malpighii*.

Mēsod'me, *es*, f. (Μέσος; δόμος, a house.) *Anat.* The *Mediastinum*.

Mēsodm'tis, *idis*, f. (Μέσodme; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *mediastinum*.

Mēsogast'ricus, *a*, um. (Μέσος; γαστήρ, the belly.) *Anat.* Belonging to the middle of the stomach, or belly: *mesogastric*.

Mēsogast'rium, *ii*, n. (Same.) *Anat.* The umbilical region, or middle portion of the abdomen.

Mēsōl'ōbus, *i*, m. (Μέσος; λοβός, a lobe.) *Anat.* The *Corpus callosum*.

Mēsōmē't'rium, *ii*, n. (Μέσος; μήτρα, the womb.) *Anat.* A cellular vascular membrane between the body of the *uterus* and adjacent parts.

Mēsōphyl'lum, *i*, n. (Μέσος; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* A plexus of vascular fibres and cellular tissue which constitute the very body of the leaf of plants; between the two faces of which it is found compressed.

Mēsōp'hŷtum, *i*, n. (Μέσος; φύτον, a plant.) *Bot.* The *vital knot* in plants; that is to say, the line of demarcation between the ascending and descending parts thereof.

Mēsōrec'tum, *i*, n. (Μέσος; rectum, the straight gut.) *Anat.* A process of the *peritonæum*, to which the *rectum* is attached.

Mēs'oscēlōcēl'e, *es*, f. (Μέσος-oscēlum; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* *Hernia* of the perineum.

Mēs'os'cēlum, *i*, n. } (Μέσος; leg.) *Anat.* The perineum.

Mēs'oscēlōphŷm'a, *ātis*, n. (Μέ-oscēlum; φῦμα, a swelling.) *Surg.* *Pathol.* Perineal abscess.

Mēs'otæchl'tis, *idis*, f. (Μέσotæchium; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Mediastinal *pleuritis*, or inflammation of the *mediastinum*.

Mēsōtæchium, *ii*, n. (Μέσος; τοίχος, a wall.) *Anat.* Same as *Mediastinum*.

Mēs'ōtympan'ic. (Μέσος; tympanicus, tympanic.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the middle subdivision of the tympanic pedicle

which supports the mandible in fishes. *Mēs'ōtympan'icus*, *a*, um.

Mesox'ale. (Mesoxalicum ac'idum; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of mesoxalic acid with a base. *Mēsōxālas*, *ātis*, f.

Mesoxal'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* A new substance formed on heating to boiling a concentrated solution of all-oxanate of barytes. *Mēsōxalicum acidum*.

Mētāb'āsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μεταβαίνω, to go beyond.) *Pathol.* A change of disease, or of treatment; or alteration from one thing to another, either in the symptoms of a malady, or in the indications for its cure.

Mētāb'ōla, *æ*, f. } (Μεταβάλλω, to } change.) *Pathol.* *Physiol.* A change, or mutation; a change of place; also, same as *Metabasis*.

Metabol'ic. (Μεταβολικός; from μεταβάλλω, to change.) Capable of changing, or being changed. *Physiol.* Applied to phenomena which result from chemical changes either in the cell itself, or in the surrounding *cytoblastema*. *Mētābōlicus*, *a*, um.

Metacar'pal. *Anat.* Belonging to the *Metacarpus*. *Mētācarpālis*, *is*, e.

Mētācar'pus, *i*, m. (Μετά, after; καρπός, the wrist.) *Anat.* The group of five cylindrical bones situated between the *carpus* and fingers.

Mētāc'hŷsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μετά, beyond; χύσις, an effusion.) *Surg.* Operation of transfusion.

Mētācy'ēs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μετά; κύησις, uterine gestation.) *Obstel.* *Physiol.* Extra-uterine gestation.

Met'al. (Μέταλλον.) *Nat. Hist.* A firm, heavy, opaque, and hard substance, fusible by heat, malleable, and ductile. *Mētallum*, *i*, n.

Metal'lāg'e. (Μηταλλαγή—from μεταλλάσσω, something reversed from a natural state or condition.) Transmutation.

Metal'lic. (Μέταλλον.) *Chem.* Belonging to, or of the nature of me'al. *Mētall'icus*, *a*, um.

Metal'lisāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (Μέταλλον.) *Chem.* A conversion into metal: metallisation.

Mētāllōdŷn'ia, *æ*, f. (Μέταλλον; δόνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain or ill-

ness induced by working among metals; as the lead-colic, and mercurialisation.

Métallográph'ia, *α*, *f.* (Μέταλλον; γράφω, to write.) *Chem.* A description of metals; metallography.

Metal'loid. (Μέταλλον; terminal -ιδής.) *Chem.* Resembling metal. *Métalloidēs*, *adj.*

Métallurg'ia. (Μέταλλον; ἔργον, a work.) *Chem.* That branch relating to the treatment of, and operations connected with metal: metallurgy. *Métallurgia*, *α*, *f.*

Metamer'ic. (Μετὰ; μέρος, a part.) *Chem.* Applied to compounds where the ultimate elements are the same as in other well-known combinations, but considered to be arranged in a different way. *Métamêricus*, *α*, *um.*

Métamorphop's'ia, *α*, *f.* (Μεταμορφώω, to transform; ὄψις, vision.) *Pathol.* A state of vision in which objects appear distorted: metamorphopsy.

Métamorphōs'is, *εὺς*, *f.* (Μεταμορφώω.) *Zool.* The change or assimilation which every being, in greater or less degree, undergoes in the course of its growth: metamorphosis.

Métaphýs'ica, *α*, *f.* } (Μετὰ;

Métaphýs'ice, *ex. f.* } φύσις, nature.) The application of reason to the facts which observation discovers in reflecting on our sensations, ideas, and sentiments: metaphysics.

Métastásis, *εὺς*, *f.* (Μετίστημι, to transpose.) *Pathol.* The translation or shifting of a disease from one part of the body to another; or to some internal organ.

Métastát'icus, *α*, *um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Metastasis*: metastatic.

Métatar'sal. *Anat.* Belonging to the *metatarsus*. *Métatarsális*, *is*, *ε*.

Métatar'sus, *i*, *m.* (Μετὰ ταρσός, the tarsus.) *Anat.* The group of five cylindrical bones of the foot, between the *tarsus* and the toes. *Ornithol.* A single bone ending in three pulley-like productions representing the *tarsus* and *metatarsus* together.

Métathōr'ax, *ács*, *f.* (Μετὰ; θώραξ, the chest.) *Entomol.* The third or posterior segment of the thorax.

Métatrōp'h'ia, *α*, *f.* (Μετὰ; τροφή, nourishment.) *Pathol.* Morbid nutrition.

Métazōic'us, *α*, *um.* (Μετὰ; ζώη, life.) *Geol.* Applied to the *strata* of the more ancient rocks which contain the débris of organised bodies, so that one is compelled to regard them as posterior to the appearance of vegetables and animals on the surface of the globe metazoic.

Météor'icus, *α*, *um.* *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to a meteor: meteoric. Applied to stones which fall from the heavens in certain circumstances, and to waters which accrue from condensation of the vapours suspended in the atmosphere. See *Meteorum*.

Met'eoris'm. (Μετρωρίζω, to raise up; terminal -ισμός.) *Pathol.* The secretion of gas or air in the abdomen. *Météorismus*, *i*, *m.*

Mét eōrōl'itēs, *is*, or *α*, *m.* (Μετέωρος, suspended; λίθος, a stone.) *Nat. Philos.* Certain stones which fall from the heavens after the appearance of meteors: a meteorolite; an *Aérolite*.

Mét'eōrōlōg'ia, *α*, *f.* (Μετεώρουν; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* That part which treats of the history of meteors: meteorology.

Météōrum, *i*, *n.* (Μετέωρα, used as subst. of μετέωρος, a meteor.) *Nat. Philos.* Any of the phenomena which arise in or seem to traverse the atmosphere; so that the term is applied to the heavenly bodies, to clouds, rain, snow, etc.: a meteor.

Method'ic Med'icine. Medicine as practised by the sect called *Medici methodici*, by exact rules, in opposition to empirical practice *Médecina Méthodica*.

Mét'hōgastrōs'is, *is*, or *εὺς*, *f.* (Μέθη, drunkenness; gastrōsis, disease of the stomach.) *Pathol.* Disease of the stomach, the effect of indulgence in stimulating drinks.

Méthōmān'in, *α*, *f.* (Μέθη; μανία, madness.) *Pathol.* *Mania a potu*, or insanity resulting from drunkenness.

Méthyl'ē, *es*, f. (Μετὰ, after; ὑλη, material.) *Chem., Physiol.* Term for secondary material: methyl.

Méthylén'um, *i*, n. (Μεθύλη.) *Chem.* A certain hypothetical base, supposed to be the radical base of a series of organic compounds.

Met'hýsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μέθυσις.) Drunkenness, ebriety, or intoxication by stimulating drinks.

Métōpantrál'gia, *a*, f. (Μετῶπαντρον; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the frontal sinuses.

Métōpantrít'is, *idis*, f. (Μετῶπαντρον; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation in the frontal sinuses.

Métōpan'tron. } (Μέτωπον,

Métōpan'trum, *i*, n. } the forehead; ἄντρον, a cave.) *Anat.* The frontal sinus.

Métōp'on. } (Μετὰ, beyond;

Métōp'um, *i*, n. } ὤψ, the face.) *Anat.* The front, or forehead.

Mētra, *a*, f. (Μήτρα.) *Anat.* The matrix, uterus, or womb.

Mētram'ia, *a*, f. (Μήτρα; αἷμα, blood.) *Med. Pathol.* Turgescence or swelling of blood in the womb: metremy.

Mētramorrhāg'ia, *a*, f. (Μήτρα; αἱμορραγία, an eruption of blood.) *Pathol.* Hemorrhage from the uterus.

Mētral'gia, *a*, f. (Μήτρα; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the uterus. See *Hysteralgia*.

Mētral'gicus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Metralgia*: metralgic.

Mētranēm'ia, *a*, f. (Μήτρα; anemia, deficiency of blood.) *Pathol.* Want of blood in the uterus: metranemy.

Mētranas'trōphe, *es*, f. (Μήτρα; ἀναστροφή, an inversion.) *Pathol.* Inversion of the uterus.

Mētranastroph'icus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Metranastrophe*: metranastrophic.

Mētratrēs'ia, *a*, f. (Μήτρα; ἀτρητος, unpierced.) *Surg.* Imperforation of the uterus. See *Hysteratresia*.

Mētraux'e, *es*, f. (Μήτρα; αὐξή, increase.) *Surg. Pathol.* Hypertrophy of the uterus.

Met're. (Μέτρον, a measure.) A French measure equal to 89.371 or nearly 39½ inches, or about 1½ of an English yard.

Mētrectōp'ia, *a*, f. (Μήτρα;

ἐκτοπος, out of place.) *Surg. Pathol.* Displacement, or deviation from the normal position of the womb: metrectopy.

Mētrectōp'icus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol., Surg.* Belonging to *Metrectopia*: metrectopic.

Mētreclōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μήτρα; ἔλκος, an ulcer.) *Surg. Pathol.* Same as *Hysterelcosis*.

Mētrēlōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μήτρα; εἰλέω, to roll round.) Same as *Metranastrophe*.

Mētremphrax'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μήτρα; ἐμφράσσω, to obstruct.) *Pathol.* Congestion, or an overloaded condition of the blood-vessels and substance of the uterus or womb.

Mētrempphysēn'a, *ātis*, n. (Μήτρα; ἐμφύσημα, a windy swelling.) Same as *Physometra*.

Mētren'chýtes, *is*, f. (Μήτρα; ἐγχύω, to pour in.) *Surg.* An instrument and syphon, or a syringe with which medicated liquors were injected into the uterus.

Met'rical System. Its weights and measures :—

Weights.

- 1 Milligramme = the 1000th of 1 grm.
- 1 Centigramme = the 100th of 1 grm.
- 1 Decigramme = the 10th of 1 grm.
- 1 Gramme = wt. of a cubic centimetre of water, at 4° C.
- 1 Decagramme = 10 grammes.
- 1 Hectogramme = 100 grammes.
- 1 Kilogramme = 1000 grammes.

Measures of Capacity.

- 1 Millilitre = 1 cub. centim., or the measure of 1 gram. of water.
- 1 Centilitre = 10 cub. centim., or the measure of 10 gram. of water.
- 1 Decilitre = 100 cub. centim., or the measure of 100 gram. of water.
- 1 Litre = 1000 cub. centim., or the measure of 1000 gram. of water. (1 Kilo.)

Measures of Length.

- 1 Millimetre = the 1000th part of 1 metre.
- 1 Centimetre = the 100th part of 1 metre.
- 1 Decimetre = the 10th part of 1 metre.
- 1 Metre = the 10-millionth pt. of a quarter of the meridian of the earth.

Mētrīt'icus, *a, um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Metritis*: metritic.

Mētrīt'is, *idis, f.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the womb. See *Hysteritis*, *Uteritis*.

Mētro-. (Μήτρα.) A prefix denoting reference to the womb.

Mētrōc'acē, *es, f.* (Μήτρα; κακή, vice or evil.) *Pathol.* Decay of the uterus or womb.

Mētrōcar'cinōma, *ātis, n.* (Μήτρα, the womb; καρκίνωμα, the disease cancer.) *Pathol.* Carcinoma or cancer of the womb.

Mētrōcar'cinōmāt'icus, *a, um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Metrocarcinoma*: metrocarcinomatic.

Mētrōdŷn'ia, *æ, f.* (Μήτρα; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the uterus. See *Metralgia*.

Mētrōmālācōm'a, *ātis, n.* (Μήτρα; μαλακός, soft.) *Pathol.* Softening of the womb.

Mētrōmālācōs'is, *is, or eos, f.* (Same.) *Pathol.* The progress or formation of *Metromalacoma*.

Mētrōmān'ia, *æ, f.* (Μήτρα; μανία, madness.) *Med.* Same as *Nymphomania*.

Mētrōmāniāc'us, *a, um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Metromania*: metromaniacal.

Mētrōm'ētrum, *i, n.* (Μήτρα; μέτρον, a measure.) Same as *Hystero-mētrum*.

Mētrōneur'ia, *æ, f.* (Μήτρα; νεύρον, a nerve.) *Pathol.* A nervous affection of the womb.

Mētrōpāt'hia, *æ, f.* (Μήτρα; πάθος, disease.) *Pathol.* An affection of the womb.

Mētrōpērītōnīt'is, *idis, f.* (Μήτρα; pērītōnītis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the uterus and peritoneum.

Mētrōphlēbīt'is, *idis, f.* (Μήτρα; phlēbītis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the veins of the womb.

Mētrōp'hthisis, *is, or eos, f.* (Μήτρα; φθίσις, wasting.) *Pathol.* *Tabes* or wasting of the uterus.

Mētrōplēthōr'a, *æ, f.* (Μήτρα; πληθώρα, fulness.) *Pathol.* A plethoric or congested state of the uterus. See *Metryperæmia*.

Mētrōpōl'ypus, *i, m.* (Μήτρα; pōl'ypus.) *Pathol.* *Polypus* of the womb: a metropolyp.

Mētrōpyop'hthisis, *is, or eos, f.*

(Μήτρα; πύον, pus; φθίσις, consumption.) *Pathol.* Purulent *tabes* of the uterus.

Mētrorrhāg'icus, *a, um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Metrorrhagia*: metrorrhagic.

Metrorrhagy. (Μήτρα; ῥήγνυμι, to break forth.) *Pathol.* Excessive discharge (hæmorrhage) from the womb. *Mētrorrhōgia*, *æ, f.*

Mētrorrhēc'ticus, *a, um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Metrorrhæxis*: metrorrhætic.

Mētrorrhēx'is, *is, or eos, f.* (Μήτρα; ῥήξις, a rupture.) *Surg.* Rupture of the uterus.

Mētrorrhœ'a, *æ, f.* (Μήτρα; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* Any discharge from the uterus, as of blood mucus, etc.

Mētrorrhōis, *idis, f.* (Μήτρα, the womb; ῥέω, to flow.) *Surg.* Hæmorrhoidal affection of the womb.

Mētroscir'rhus, *i, m.* (Μήτρα; σκίρρως, hard, harsh.) *Pathol.* Scirrhus of the uterus.

Mētroscōp'ia, *æ, f.* (Μήτρα; σκοπέω, to examine.) *Surg. Pathol.* Investigation of the uterus; metroscopy.

Mētroscōp'lum, *ii, n.* (Same.) *Surg. Pathol.* An instrument for examining the uterus: a metroscope.

Mētrostērēs'is, *is, or eos, f.* (Μήτρα; στέρησις, privation.) *Surg.* Extirpation or removal of the uterus.

Mē'trotom'e. (Μήτρα; τεμνω, to cut.) Same as *Hysterotome*. *Mētrōtōmus*, *i, m.*

Mētrōtōm'ia, *æ, f.* (Same.) Same as *Hysterotomy*: metrotomy.

Mētrōtōm'icus, *a, um*. *Surg.* Of or belonging to *Metrotomia*: metrotomic.

Mētrypēres'thēs'is, *is, or eos, f.* (Μήτρα; hyperæsthesis, excessive sensibility.) *Pathol.* Too great sensibility of the womb.

Mētrypertrop'hia, *æ, f.* (Μήτρα; hypertrophia, hypertrophy.) *Pathol.* Hypertrophy of the womb: metrypertrophy.

Mezēr'ei Cor'tex. (B. P.) See the following.

Mezēr'ēon. } *M. Med. Phar.*
Mezēr'ēum, *i, n.* } macopœial names of the root-bark of *Daphne mezereum*, or *mezeoreon*; the *Cortex*

Daphnes Mezerei: mezereon bark. See *Extractum Mezerei Etherium*, a new preparation.

Mias'm. (*Μαίωσις*, to pollute.) *Med.* Floating and impalpable effluvia or particles; product of decay, or putrefaction of animal and vegetable substances; corruption; pollution. *Miasma*, *âtis*, n.

Miasmât'icus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Miasma*: miasmatic.

Mic'a, *a*, *f*. (*Mico*, to glisten.) *Geol.*, *Mineral*. A mineral of a laminated and glittering appearance. (*Μικκίς*, Doric for *μικρός*, little.) *Pharm.* A crumb or small portion broken off from anything.

Micac'eous. (*Mica*.) *Geol.*, *Mineral*. Belonging to, or splitting into leaves, or laminæ, like mica.

Micât'io, *ônis*, *f*. (*Mica*, a grain of dust; as if the cause.) *Pathol.* Rapid winking of the eyelids: mication.

Micranâtôm'ia, *a*, *f*. (*Μικρός*, small; *ânâtômia*, anatomy.) *Anat.* Microscopic anatomy: micranatomy.

Micranâtôm'icus, *a*, *um*. Belonging to *Micranatomia*: micranatomic.

Micristôlôg'ia, *a*, *f*. (*Μικρός*; *histôlôgia*, the doctrine of the ultimate structure of organised bodies.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of the minutest organic fibres: micristology.

Mic'ro-. (*Μικρός*.) A prefix denoting smallness.

Micrôcar'pus, *a*, *um*. (*Micro*; *καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having small fruit. Also applied to mosses that have small urns: microcarpous.

Micrôcêp'hâlus, *a*, *um*. (*Micro*; *κεφαλή*, the head.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in small heads. *Entomol.*, *Zoöl.* Having a small head: microcephalous.

Micrôchê'm'ia, *a*, *f*. (*Micro*; *chê'mia*, chemistry.) *Chem.* Chemical investigation of the more minute and finer varieties of matter: as the constitution of the atmosphere, organic, vegetable, and animal juices: microchemistry.

Micrôchê'm'icus, *a*, *um*. *Chem.* Belonging to *Microchemia*: microchemical.

Mic'rôcos'm. (*Μικρός*; *κόσμος*, a world.) *Physiol.* Applied to man,

as presenting by his mind or organisation a little world, a similitude of the great world, or *Macrocosm*. *Micrôcosmus*, *i*, *m*.

Microcos'mic Salt. *Chem.* A triple salt of soda, ammonia, and phosphoric acid, obtained from urine.

Micrôcos'micus, *a*, *um*. *Med.* Belonging to *Microcosmus*: microcosmic.

Micrôcosmogrâph'ia, *a*, *f*. (*Micrôcosmus*; *γράφω*, to write.) *Med.* A written description of microcosm: microcosmography. See *definition of Microcosm*, above.

Micrôcosmôlôg'ia, *a*, *f*. (*Micrôcosmus*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med.* A minute treatise on the human body: microcosmology.

Mic'rôdon, *ontis*, *adj*. (*Μικρός*, small; *ὀδούς*, a tooth.) *Bot.*, *Zoöl.* Having short or small teeth.

Micrograph'ic. *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to *Micrographia*. *Microgrâphicus*, *a*, *um*.

Micrography. (*Μικρός*; *γράφω*, to write.) *Physiol.* A history or narrative of microscopic investigations. *Micrôgrâphia*, *a*, *f*.

Micrôlôg'ia, *a*, *f*. (*Μικρός*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of minute objects, as microscopical animals and plants: micrology.

Microm'eter. (*Μικρός*; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Physiol.* An instrument for ascertaining the dimensions of infinitesimal objects under the microscope. *Micrômêtrum*, *i*, *n*.

Micromet'ric. *Physiol.* Belonging to the micrometer.

Micrôpét'alus, *a*, *um*. (*Micro*; *πέταλον*, a petal.) *Bot.* Having petals very short or very small: micropetalous.

Microp'hthal'mia, *a*, *f*. (*Μικρός*; *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye.) *Pathol.* A morbid shrinking or wasting of the eyeballs: microphthalmia.

Micrôphyl'ius, *a*, *um*. (*Μικρός*; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having small leaves: microphyllous.

Mic'rôpy. (*Μικρός*, small; *ὄψις*, sight.) *Pathol.* Condition of vision in which external objects seem reduced in size.

Micrôp'y'ia, *a*, *f*. (*Μικρός*; *πύλη*, a gate.) *Bot.* Synonymous with *Exostoma*: a micropyle.

Mic'rōscop'e. (Μικρὸς; σκοπέω, to examine.) *Nat. Philos.* An optical instrument by which infinitesimal objects, and others scarcely visible to the naked eye, may be distinctly seen. *Microscōpium*, i, n.

Microscōp'icus, a, um. (Μικρὸς; scōpium; terminal -icus.) *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to the microscope: microscopical; microscopical; minute.

Microsper'mus, a, um. (Μικρὸς; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having very small seeds or grains, as the *Trichlocha microsperma*: microspermous.

Microsphyx'ia, æ, f. (Μικρὸς; σφύξις, the pulse.) *Med.* Smallness and weakness of pulse.

Microstāc'hŷus, a, um. (Μικρὸς, στᾶχυς, an ear or spike.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in small spikes or ears: microstachyous.

Microstēmōn, ōnis, adj. (Μικρὸς; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having small stamens: microstemonous.

Mict'ion. (*Mingo*, to pass water.) *Physiol.* The act of passing water. *Mictio, ōnis, f.*

Mictur'ion. (*Mictio*, to pass water often.) *Pathol.* A constant inclination to pass water. *Mictūritio, ōnis, f.*

Mid'rib. (Sax. *Mid*, the middle; *rið*.) *Bot.* The large vein, nerve, or rib, which divides a leaf into two halves from base to apex.

Mid'riſt. (Sax. *Mid*; *krif*, the belly.) *Anat.* The diaphragm.

Mid'wife. (Sax. *Mid*; *wif*, a woman or wife.) *Obstet.* A woman who delivers women in childbed; a female obstetrician. *Obstetrix, icis, f.*

Migrāt'io, ōnis, f. (*Migro*, to depart.) *Ornithol., Zool.* The passage, shifting, or flight from one country to another: migration.

Migrātōri'us, a, um. (Same.) *Ornithol., Zool.* Quitting one country to pass into another at certain seasons: migratory.

Miliār'ia, æ, f. (*Milium*, the millet.) *Pathol.* A disease attended with eruption of small red pimples: miliary fever; a genus, Ord. *Eranthemata*, Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology; also called *Febris miliaris*.

Mil'itary Med'icine. } *Med.* The
Mil'itary Sur'gery. } treatment

of the diseases and wounds of soldiers; some of the former, and most of the latter, of which are peculiar to military life. *Médecina Militāris*.

Mil'k. (Sax. *Meolc*; Ger. *Milch*.) See *Lac*.

Mil'k, Defic'ieny of. See *Agalactatio*.

Mil'k, Exces'sive Flow of. See *Galactorrhœa*.

Mil'k of Sul'phur. *M. Med.* Precipitated sulphur. *Lac Sulphuris*.

Mil'k-bear'ing. See *Galactophorus*.

Mil'k-blot'ch. See *Porrigo Larvalis*.

Mil'k-pum'p. See *Antlia Lactea*.

Mil'k-sca'b. See *Porrigo Larvalis*.

Mil'k-teeth. *Anat.* The first or temporary teeth.

Mil'ky Way. *Astron.* The broad whitish zone seen in the heavens on any clear night, being formed by numberless *nebulae*; or clusters of fixed stars. See *Galaxa*.

Millēpes, ēdis, m. (*Mille*, a thousand; *pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* A name applied to several insects, from their numerous feet: millepede.

Milligram'me. (*Mille*, a thousand; *gramme*.) A Fr. weight, the 1000th part of a *gramme*, equal to 0.015 of a grain avoirdupois, or one sixty-sixth of a grain troy.

Millilit're. (*Mille*; *litre*.) A Fr. metrical measure, the 1000th part of a *litre*; equal to 0.0610 of an English cubic inch.

Millimet're. (*Mille*; *metre*.) A Fr. measure, the 1000th part of a *metre*, equal to 0.039, or one twenty-sixth of an English inch.

Mimet'ic. (Μίμησις, an imitation.) *Pathol.* Resembling or imitating others. *Mimeticus, a, um*.

Mimogrāph'ia, æ, f. (Μιμέωμαι, to gesticulate; γράφω, to write.) *Med.* A treatise or dissertation on gesticulation or expression by signs: mimography.

Mimōs'a, æ, f. (Μίμος, an actor, or mimic.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Polygamia*; Ord. *Monacia*. The sensitive plant.

Mimōs'a Cāt'ēchu. *M. Med.* The *Acacia catechu*.

Mimōs'a Nilot'ica. } *Bot.*, *M.*
Mimōs'a Sen'egal. } *Med.* The
Acacia vera.

Mimōs'us, a, um. (*Mimōsa*.)
 Applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.)
 having the *Mimosa* for their type:
mimose.

Min'd, Absen'ce of. (See *Aphel-
 xia*.) Condition of abstraction—
 either natural, or acquired.

Min'dēr'r'l, Spl'r'itus. (*Min'd-
 erer*, who first exhibited it.) *M.*
Med. The *Liquor ammoniac acetatis*.

Min'era, a, f. (*Mina*, a barbar-
 ous term for a mine whereout metals
 are dug.) *Geol.* *Mineral*. The place
 or bed of minerals in the bosom of
 the earth, and the excavations made
 in order to raise minerals from their
 bed; a mine. Also a mineral which
 contains a shining metallic sub-
 stance.

Min'eral. (*Min'era*, a mine.)
 Every substance which contains a
 metal. *Min'érale, is, n.* *Nat. Hist.*
 Applied to substances which are
 inorganic; forming a particular
 division of the productions of na-
 ture; styled the mineral kingdom;
 and comprising earths, salts, in-
 flammable fossils, metals and their
 ores. *Min'éralis, is, e.*

Min'eral Oil. A common name
 for *Petroleum*.

Min'eral Pit'ch. A species of
 solid bitumen.

Min'eral Tar. *M. Med.* The
 substance *Petroleum Barbadiense*.

Min'eraliz'ation. (*Min'érale*.)
Chem. The state or process of a
 metallic substance being deprived
 of its usual properties by combina-
 tion with some other substance.
Min'eraliz'atio, ōnis, f.

Min'eralōg'icus, a, um. *Nat.*
Hist. Belonging to *Mineralogia*:
 mineralogical.

Mineral'ogist. (*Min'érale*, a
 mineral.) *Nat. Hist.* One who
 devotes himself specially to the
 study and history of minerals.

Mineral'ogy. (*Min'érale*; λόγος,
 a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* That de-
 partment which treats of the prop-
 erties and relations of minerals;
 divided into two branches—viz.,
Mineralogy properly so called, and
Geology. *Min'eralōgia, a, f.*

Min'erozōg'ra'phia, a, f. (*Min'*

rāle; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Hist.*
 The same nearly as *Mineralogia*:
 minerography.

Min'ima. (*Minimus*, least of all.)
Pharm. The 60th part of a fluid
 drachm, nearly equivalent to a
 drop. *Minimum, i, n.*

Min'ium, ii, n. *Chem.* The red
 oxide of lead; red lead.

Min't. (*Mentha*.) *M. Med.* The
 genus *Mentha*; also *Mentha piperita*,
 or peppermint.

Minutiflor'us, a, um. (*Minutus*,
 small; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having
 small flowers: minutiflorous.

Mioc'ene. (*Μείων*, less; *καινός*,
 recent.) *Geol.* The middle tertiaries,
 as containing fewer recent shells
 than the *Pliocene*, or upper ter-
 tiaries.

Mirag'e. (Fr. *mirer*, to look at
 carefully; *se mirer*, to observe one-
 self reflected from a mirror.) *Nat*
Philos. An optical or (more cor-
 rectly) *visual* illusion, occurring at
 sea rather than on land, created by
 the deceptive refraction, or play of
 the reflected rays of light; and by
 which, under certain circumstances
 distant objects very near the horizon
 appear double, one of the images
 being correct and the other in a
 reversed position. Also called
Looming.

Misanthrōp'ia, a, f. (*Μισῶν*, to
 hate; *ἄνθρωπος*, man.) *Med.* Hatred
 of men, or their society: misan-
 thropy.

Miscar'riage. See *Abortion*.

Mis'ēr'r'e Mel. *Pathol.* Name for
 the *Ileac* passion, because of its
 torments.

Mislactat'ion. *Med.* Defective
 or vitiated condition of milk; the
 same as *Galactia*. *Mislact'atio, ōnis, f.*

Misōg'yn'us, a, um. (*Μίσος*
 hatred; *γυνή*, a woman.) *Med*
 Hating women: misogynous.

Misōlōg'ia, a, f. (*Μισολογία*.)
Med. Hatred of literary or intel-
 lectual matters: misology.

Misopsyc'hia, a, f. (*Μίσος*, ha-
 tred; *ψυχή*, life.) *Pathol.* Hatred
 or weariness of life: melancholy
 with disgust of life.

Mis'ozōia, a, f. (*Μίσος*; *ζωή*, life.)
Pathol. Hatred or disgust of life.

Mis't. For *Mistura*, a mixture.

Mis'tū'r'a, a, f. (*Misceo*, to mix

gle.) *Pharm.* A fluid composed of two or more ingredients: a mixture.

Mistūr'a Diābōl'ica. *Med. Sur., Pharm.* A nauseous mixture sometimes given to persons feigning disease, in small doses, but so frequently repeated as to maintain the taste of its nauseous components, and so provoke a confession.

Mite. See *Acarus Siron*.

Mithridat'ium, ii, n. (*Mithridates*, king of Pontus.) *Pharm.* A preparation of numerous ingredients still prescribed by some against nervous irritation.

Mitigan's, antis, part. (*Mitigo*, to assuage.) *Pharm.* Allaying; assuaging; palliative. Applied (pl. n.) to remedies which lull, assuaged, or soothed pain: mitigating.

Mitra, æ, f. (*Mitpa*, a nitre.) *Bot.* Applied to the hat of mushrooms when it is low, thick, round, and plaited. *Surg.* A fillet or bandage applied on the head.

Mitraefor'mis, is, e. (*Mitra*; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Having the form of a mitre: mitre-form.

Mit'ral. (*Mitra*.) Belonging to a mitre. *Mitralis, is, e.*

Mit'ral Val'ves. *Anat.* Applied to the left auriculo-ventricular valves, from their shape.

Mixed Fev'er. *Pathol.* A mixture of the symptoms of inflammatory and typhus fever; being a combination of *Synocha* and *Typhus*. *Synöchus, i, m.*

Mixtiner'vis, is, e. (*Mixtus*, mixed; *nervus*.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves of which the nerves rise at once from the base and lateral parts of the middle nerve.

Mixture. See *Mistura*.

Mnēmōn'ica, æ, f. } (*Mνήμη*, the
Mnēmōn'ice, es, f. } memory.)
Physiol. The art of memory, or of remembering: mnemonics.

Mnēmōn'icus, a, um. *Physiol.* Belonging to mnemonics: mnemonic.

Mobility. (*Mobilis*, movable.) *Nat. Philos.* A faculty by which a body may be transported from one place to another. *Möbilitas, atis, f.*

Moc'hilum, ii, n. (Dim. *Μοχλός*, a vectis, or lever.) *Surg.* A small vectis.

Moc'hilus, i, m. (*Μοχλός*.) *Surg.* The Vectis, or lever.

Moc'-main. *Surg.* The produce of the *Bombax heptaphyllum*, being a white shining substance of great lightness and elasticity.

Mödiölär'is, is, e. *Anat.* Belonging to the *Modiolus*: modiolar. *Bot.* Having the form of the nave of a wheel.

Mödiölifor'mis, is, e. (*Mödiölus*; *forma*, likeness.) Having the shape or form of the nave of a wheel: modioliform.

Mödiöl'us, i, m. (Dim. *Mödius*, a measure.) The nave of a wheel. *Anat.* The central pillar of the cochlea of the ear.

Molst. See *Hygrus*.

Möla, æ, f. (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) *Anat.* The patella, or kneecap. *Physiol.* A shapeless, fleshy mass in the uterus. See *Mole*.

Mölar. (*Möla*, a mill.) *Anat.* Applied to the *Molares* (dentes), or grinder teeth. *Möläris, is, e.*

Mölärlifor'mis, is, e. (*Möläris*; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Resembling the molar teeth: molariform.

Molas'ses. The uncrystallisable part of the juice of the *Saccharum officinale*, or sugar-cane; also called *Melasses* and *Treacle*.

Möle. (Sax. *Mäl*.) *Anat., Physiol.* A small brownish spot on the skin, generally presenting a few hairs. (*Möles*, a mass.) *Physiol.* See *Mola*. *Möla, æ, f.* *Zoöl.* The genus *Talpa*.

Mölec'ula. See *Molecule*.

Mölec'ular. (*Mölec'ula*.) Belonging to a molecule; consisting of molecules. *Mölec'uläris, is, e.*

Mölec'ular Attraction. *Nat. Philos.* The power supposed inherent in molecules of matter, which exerts itself at distances inappreciable, or at the point of contact, and inclines them to combine one with the other. *Attractio Mölec'uläris*.

Mölec'ular Inquir'y. The most minute investigation of which science is capable.

Mölec'ule. (Dim. *Möles*, a mass.) A little mass. *Chem., Nat. Philos., Physiol.* The smallest particle of matter conceivable. *Pathol.* Applied to that exceedingly minute body, in morbid products, in which we can discover no determinate ex-

ternal circle and internal centre.
Môlécûla, *æ*, f.

Mol'ecules, Constit'uent. *Chem.* Those of each separate element comprised in an integrant molecule of a compound.

Mol'ecules, In'tegrant. *Chem.* The smallest particles into which it is conceivable to divide a simple body; or a compound body without resolving it into its elements.

Môlendlînac'cus, *a*, *um*. (*Môlendlînum*, a mill.) *Bot.* Resembling a wind-mill: molendinaceous.

Môlîm'en, *inis*, n. (*Môlior*, to endeavour.) An effort or enterprise: endeavour.

Môlîm'en Hæm'ôr-rhâg'icum. } *Physiol.*

Môlîm'en Menstruâl'e. } The menstrual period or effort.

Mollit'ies, *ei*, f. (*Mollis*, soft.) A softness; tenderness.

Mollit'ies Os'sium. *Pathol.* A disease in which the bones become preternaturally flexible, either from an inordinate absorption, or an imperfect secretion of the phosphate of lime.

Mollus'cum, *i*, n. (*Mollis*.) *Pathol.* A disease of the skin in which numerous tubercles grow slowly, of various size and with little sensibility, without constitutional disturbance, and having apparently no natural termination.

Mollus'cus, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the second great division (pl. n.) of the animal kingdom, comprising animals without either an articulated skeleton or a vertebral canal: molluscous.

Môlucen'se Lîg'num. *Bot.* The wood of the *Croton tîgium*; also called *Lîgnum Pavanæ*.

Môly, *yos*, n. (*Môlyu*.) *Bot.* Specific name of a species of garlic, the *Allium moly* of Linnæus.

Molybdæn'a, *æ*, f. } (*Môlyb-Molybdæn'um*, *i*, n. } *dos*, lead.)
Chem. A metal which exists, mineralised by sulphur, in the ore *Sulphuret of molybdæna*, closely resembling *Plumbago*.

Molyb'date. (*Molybdicum acidum*: terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of molybdic acid with a base. *Môlybdas*, *âtis*, f.

Molyb'dic. *Chem.* Belonging to

Molybdænum; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Môlybdicus*, *a*, *um*.

Molyb'do-. (*Môlybδος*.) A prefix denoting reference to lead.

Molyb'dœcôl'ica, *æ*, f. (*Môlybdo-côlica*.) *Pathol.* Lead-colic, or bowel complaint, the effect of lead-poison: molybdocolic.

Molyb'dold'ês, *adj.* (*Môlybδος*; terminal *îlês*.) Resembling lead: molybdoid.

Molyb'dônôs'os. } (*Môlybdo*;
Molyb'dônôs'us, *i*, f. } *νόσος*, disease.) *Pathol.* Lead disease, or lead-colic.

Molyb'dospas'mus, *i*, m. (*Môlybdo-*; *spasmus*, a spasm.) *Pathol.* Cramp or spasm caused by the poisonous influence of lead.

Molyb'dous. (*Molybdænum*; terminal -ous.) *Chem.* Belonging to *Molybdænum*; applied to an acid obtained from it, which forms salts with different alkaline, earthy, and metallic bases. *Môlybdôsus*, *a*, *um*.

Mômen'tum, *i*, n. (*Mômen*, a motion.) *Nat. Philos.* The amount of a force produced from any direction, from a determinate point. Also, the quantity of movement that a body takes in the first instant when its equilibrium becomes broken: impetus.

Mômor'dica, *æ*, f. (*Mordeo*, to bite.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monæcia*, O. d. *Syngenesia*. Juss. *Cucurbitacæ*.

Mômor'dica Elâtêr'tum. *M. Med.* The plant which produces the wild or squirting cucumber.

Mon-. (*Mónos*.) A prefix denoting singleness.

Mônacanthus, *a*, *um*. (*Mónos*, single; *ἀκανθα*, a spine.) Having but one spine: monacanthous.

Mon'ad. (*Monás*, a single point.) *Physiol.* In pl., minute animalcules that are easily seen by aid of the microscope. *Mónas*, *âdis*, f.

M' adel'phus, *a*, *um*. (*Mónos*; *ἀδελφός*, a brother.) *Bot.* Having a single brotherhood; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.): monadelphous, or monadelphous.

Mônand'rius, *a*, *um*. (*Mónos*; *ἀνὴρ*, a man.) *Bot.* Having a single stamen: applied to a Linn. Cl.

(pl. n.): monandrious, or monandrous.

Mönap'terus, *a, um.* (Μόνος, single; πτερόν, a wing.) *Bot.* Having but one wing: monapterous.

Mönéplýn'ius, *a, um.* (Μόνος; epigýnus, upon the pistil.) *Bot.* Applied to a Juss. Cl. (pl. f.) of the *Monocotyledons*, having the stamens resting upon the pistils: monepigynous.

Mönll'ifer. } (*Mönile*,
Mönlliferus, *a, um.* } a neck-
lace; *féro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to plants from the form of their legumes, the arrangement of their seeds; resembling or bearing a neck-lace: moniliferous.

Mönllifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Mönile*; *forma*, resemblance.) Formed like a necklace: moniliform.

Mönllig'erus, *a, um.* (*Mönile*; *géro*, to carry.) *Zool.* Same as *Moniliferous*: moniligerous.

Mönllloid'és, *adj.* (*Mönile*; terminal *idéa*.) Resembling a neck-lace: moniloid.

Monk's-hood. *M. Med.* The *Aconitum napellus*, aconite, or wolf's bane.

Monnin'ia Polystac'hia. Name of a South American plant, employed to excite salivation: said to be much used in Spain.

Mono- Same as prefix *Mon-*.

Monobas'ic. (Μόνος; *básis*, a base.) *Chem.* Having a single base. *Mönóbásicus*, *a, um.*

Mönoblep'sis, *is, f.* (Μόνος, single; βλέπω, to behold.) *Pathol.* A state of vision in which objects are distinct when only one eye is used.

Mönocarp'ëus, *a, um.* (Μόνος; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to plants which bear only once during their existence: monocarpous.

Monocarp'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Having only single or solitary fruit: monocarpous.

Mönöcéph'alus, *a, um.* (Μόνος; κεφαλή, the head.) *Bot.* Having only one head; applied to plants which have the flowers disposed in *calathidia*; to capitules, or to solitary umbels: monocephalous.

Mönöclamy'd'eus, *a, um.* (Μόνος; χλαμύς, a short cloak.) *Bot.* Applied to plants, in the flowers of which there is only one whorl or

floral envelope: monochlamydeous. See *Monoperiantheus*.

Monoc'hron'ic. (Μόνος; χρόνος, time.) *Geol.* Of one or the same time; applied to organic remains. *Mönöchron'icus*, *a, um.*

Mönocládus, *a, um.* (Μόνος; κλάδος, a branch.) *Bot.* Bearing but one branch: monocladous.

Mönöclín'ius, *a, um.* (Μόνος; κλίνη, a bed.) *Bot.* Applied to a Cl. (pl. n.) bearing flowers with both sexes, and so synonymous with *Hermaphroditicus*: monoclinious.

Mönöclín'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Synonymous with *Hermaphroditicus* and *Monoclinius*: monoclinous.

Mönöcotýléd'on, *ónis, f.* (Μόνος; κοτυληδών, a cotyledon.) *Bot.* Consisting of one cotyledon; applied to a tribe (pl.) thus provided.

Mönöcotýlédôn' } (*Mönöcotýlédôn*.) *Bot.* Be-

Mönöcotýlédôn' } long to a
us, a, um. } *Monocotyle-*
don; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): monocotyledoneous; monocotyledonous.

Mönöcrân'us, *i, m.* (Μόνος; κρανίον, the cranium.) *Obstet., Physiol.* A monster-fœtus with a single mass of brain.

Mönöc'ulus, *i, m.* (Μόνος; ὄculus, the eye.) *Surg.* A bandage used in *fistula lachrymalis* and other diseases of the eye, to cover one eye.

Mönödid'y'mus, *i, m.* (Μόνος; δίδυμος, twin.) *Physiol.* One of twins.

Mönöc'ius, *a, um.* (Μόνος; οἰκία, a house.) *Bot.* Having one house: applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.): monœcious.

Mönögám'ius, *a, um.* (Μόνος; γάμος, marriage.) *Bot.* Applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl. n.) comprising syngenesious plants, of which the flowers are isolated from each other: monogamious.

Mönögén'ëus, *a, um.* (Μόνος; γένος, a race.) *Anat., Comp. Anat., Physiol.* Of one or the same race, or family: monogeneous.

Mönög'ëus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Having but one surface of increase: monogenous.

Mönögyn'ius, *a, um.* (Μόνος; γυναίκα, a woman.) *Bot.* Having one

pistil or style; applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl. n.): monogynous.

Mönög'ynus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to a gynaphore when it bears but a single ovary; and especially to flowers which contain only one pistil: monogynous.

Monoloc'ular. (Μόνος; λόγος, a little cavity.) *Bot.* Having only one cavity or cell; one-celled. *Pathol.* Applied to cystic tumours so constituted. *Mönölocüläris*, *is, e.*

Mönömän'ia, *a, f.* (Μόνος; μαίνομαι, to rage.) *Pathol.* A kind of insanity in which the patient is irrational on one subject only; on all others clear and correct.

Mönömän'iä'us, *i, m.* (*Mönömänia*, madness on one subject.) *Pathol.* One labouring under *Monomania*: a monomaniac.

Mönöm'yus, *a, um.* (Μόνος, single; μῦς, a muscle.) *Conchol.*, *Zoöl.* Having but one muscle; applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of the *Conchifera*: monomyous.

Mönöpërian'theus, *a, um.* (Μόνος, single; περι, around; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to plants having but one perianth, a single floral envelope: monopëriantheous. See *Monochlamydeus*.

Mönöpëtäl'eus, *a, um.* (Μόνος; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having but one petal; single-petalled; applied to a subsection (pl. f.) of *Dicotyledonæ*: monopetaleous or monopetalous.

Mönöpët'älus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Having but one petal: monopetalous.

Mönophyl'lous. (Μόνος; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having but one leaf. *Mönöphyllus*, *a, um.*

Mönopneum'ënos. } (Μόνος; πνέω, to breathe.) *Physiol.* Having breathed once: monopneumenous.

Mönöpöd'ia, *a, f.* (Μόνος; πούς, a foot.) *Physiol.* A genus of monsters having only one foot.

Monop'terus. See *Monapterus*. **Mönöpus**, *pödis*, adj. Same as *Monopodia*.

Mönör'chis, *idis*, adj. (Μόνος; ὄρχις, a testicle.) *Physiol.*, *Surg.* Applied to one in whom a single testicle has descended into the scrotum; or who has been deprived

of one from accident, or operation.

Mönösëp'älus, *a, um.* (Μόνος; sëpälum.) *Bot.* Having the sepals united by their margins: monosepalous.

Monosper'mal. } (Μόνος; **Monosper'matous.** } σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having only one seed. *Mönospermus*, *a, um.* *Mönospermätus*, *a, um.*

Mönös'pörus, *a, um.* (Μόνος; σπορά, a seed.) *Bot.* Applied to any conceptacle of a cryptogamous plant which contains but a single sporule: monosporous.

Mönöstäc'hyus, *a, um.* (Μόνος; στάχυς, an ear.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in but one spike: monostachyous.

Mönöstig'mätus, *a, um.* (Μόνος; στίγμα, a mark, or spot.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant, ovary, or style which has but one stigma: monostigmatous.

Mönöstyl'us, *a, um.* (Μόνος; στύλος, a style.) *Bot.* Having but one style: monostylous.

Mönöthäl'ämus, *a, um.* (Μόνος; θάλαμος, a bed.) *Zoöl.* Having but one unilocular shell: monothalamous.

Monot'omous. (Μόνος; τέμνω, to cut.) *Mineral.* Having a single cleavage-face. *Mönötomus*, *a, um.*

Mönötrëm'ätus, *a, um.* (Μόνος; τρήμα, an opening.) *Comp. Anat.*, *Zoöl.* Having only one opening or vent for semen, urine, and excrements.

Monotrem'e. *Comp. Anat.* A name for a monotrematous animal. See *Monotrematus*. *Mönötrëma*, *ätis*, *n.*

Mon'ro's Foräm'en. *Anat.* An oval aperture below the anterior margin of the *Fornix* of the brain, first pointed out by *Monro*.

Mon's Vën'ëris. *Anat.* The triangular eminence in the upper and anterior part of the *pubes* of women.

Men'strum, *i, n.* (*Monstro*, to shirk, or declare.) *Physiol.* A misshapen thing, that is redundant, deficient, or disordered in natural form monstrous. A child born with a redundancy or multiplicity—a deficiency or want—a confusion or transposition of parts, external or

internal, or both—is so termed; a *Lusus naturæ*.

Montic'olus, *a, um*. (*Mons*, a mountain; *côlo*, to inhabit.) Living or growing on mountains: monticolous.

Moor'head. See *Alembic*.

Mor'al In'san'ity. *Med. Jur., Pathol.* That in which the intellectual faculties appear to have sustained but little injury, but the feelings and affections are perverted and depraved.

Mor'bid Tem'peratur'e. *Pathol.* The difference either above or below the natural temperature of the body, as ascertained by the thermometer placed in the *axilla* or under the tongue of a patient: the natural temperature is from 96° to 98° Fahr.

Morbific. (*Morbus*, disease; *fäcio*, to make.) *Pathol.* Inducing, or causing disease. *Morbificus, a, um*.

Morbil'li, òrum, *m. pl.* (Dim. *Morbus*.) *Pathol.* Name for the rash of *Rubeola*, or measles.

Morb'us, i, n. (*Móros; bios*, a decay of life.) *Pathol.* A disease, sickness, or sore.

Morb'us Bright'li. See *Bright's Disease*.

Morb'us Cæruleus. See *Cyanosis*.

Morb'us Coxar'tus. See *Coxalgia*.

Morb'us Gal'licus. A name for *Syphilis*.

Morb'us Hercu'leus. *Pathol.* A name for epilepsy.

Morb'us In'dicus. *Pathol.* A name for *Syphilis*.

Morb'us Infant'li's. } *Pathol.*

Morb'us Mag'nus. } Names for epilepsy.

Morb'us Nig'er. See *Melæna*.

Morb'us Rêg'ius. *Pathol.* A name for *Icterus*, or jaundice.

Morb'us Sâc'er. *Pathol.* A name for epilepsy.

Mordant. (*Mordeo*, to bite.) *Chem.* A substance used by dyers which combines with, and so prepares the fabric to be dyed, in order to fix the colouring matter.

Mordax, âcis, *adj.* (*Mordeo*, to bite.) *Pathol.* That which bites; pungent: mordacious.

Morgagni, Colum'næ Rectæ.

Anat. The longitudinal *plicæ* of the *rectum*.

Morgagni Liq'uor. *Anat.* A small quantity of fluid between the crystalline lens and its capsule; discovered by Morgagni.

Morgagni, Sin'uses of. *Anat.* Three small dilatations at the commencement of the *aorta*, first pointed out by Morgagni.

Mor'i Suc'cus. (*Morum*, a mulberry.) Mulberry juice. (*B. P.*)

Möriformis. (*Morum; forma*.) *Bot.* Having the form of a mulberry: moriform.

Möröcöm'lum, ii, n. (*Móros*, idiotic; *κομείω*, to cure.) *Pathol.* A lunatic asylum, or house for reception and treatment of the insane. See *Morodochium* (correctly *Morodochium*.)

Mörödoc'hium, ii, n. (*Móros; δέχομαι*, to admit.) *Pathol.* The same as *Moroccium*.

Mor'phia, æ, f. (*Morpheus*, who presided over sleep.) *Chem., M. Med.* A vegetable alkali, the narcotic principle of opium: morphin.

Mor'phiæ Ac'et'as. (Same.) *Chem., Med.* (*B. P.*) Acetate of morphia.

Mor'phiæ Hydrochlō'r'as. (*B. P.*) (Same as *Morphia*.) Hydrochlorate of morphia. Synonym, *Muriate of Morphia*.

Morphin'ia, æ, f. (*Morphia*.) *Pathol.* Proposed as the suitable name for a disease caused by excessive use of the salts of morphia.

Morphogrāp'hia, æ, f. (*Μορφή*, form; *γράφω*, to write.) *Nat. Hist.* A description or history of external form: morphography.

Morphogrāp'hicus, a, um. *Nat. Hist.* Belonging to *Morphographia*: morphographic.

Morphōlōg'ia, æ, f. (*Μορφή*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* The doctrine of the form and formation of natural bodies: morphology.

Morphōlōg'icus, a, um. *Nat. Hist.* Belonging to *Morphologia*: morphological.

Morphōmēt'ria, æ, f. (*Μορφή*; *μετρώω*, to measure.) *Nat. Hist.* The art of measuring or ascertaining the external form of objects: morphometry.

Morphōmēt'ricus, a, um. *Nat.*

Hist. Belonging to *Morphometria*: morphometrical.

Morphōnōm'ia, **α*, *f.* (Μορφή; νόμος, a law.) *Nat. Hist.* The science of the laws of formation: morphonomy.

Morphōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Μορφώω, to form.) *Pathol.* A morbid formation; organic disease.

Morrhue Ol'eum. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for oil prepared from the liver of the *Gadus morrhua*; cod-liver oil.

Mor's, tis, *f.* (Μόρος, fate or destiny.) *Med.* The absolute cessation of life; death.

Mor'sus Diab'oli. *Anat.* The devil's bite; a significant name for the *fimbriae* of the Fallopian tubes, from their peculiar function.

Mortificat'ion. (*Mors*, death; *facio*, to make.) *Pathol.* The loss of vitality in, or death of, a part. *Mortificatio, ōnis*, *f.*

Mortuary. (*Mortuarius*, having reference or belonging to the dead.) A burial-place, or dead-house.

Moschiferus, *a, um.* (*Moschus*, musk; *fero*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Bearing or yielding musk: moschiferous.

Mos'chus, *i, m.* (Arab. *Mosch*.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for musk.

Mos'chus Moschif'erus. *Zoöl.* The animal resembling an antelope, from which musk is obtained.

Moss, Pectoral. *Bot.* Common name for the *Lichen pulmonarius*.

Mot'her-water. *Chem.* The residual fluid after evaporating seawater, or any other solution containing salts, and taking out the crystals.

Mot'her's Mark. *Physiol.* Any of the congenital appearances named *Nævus maternus*.

Mōt'or, ōris, *m.* (Μόωω, to move.) *Anat.* A mover; applied to muscles, etc.

Mōtōr'es Oculōr'um. *Anat.* The third pair of nerves distributed on muscles that move the eyeball.

Mout'h. See *Os, Fauces*.

Mox'a, *α, f.* (Japan.) *Surg.* A soft woolly substance prepared from the dried young leaves of *Artemisia Chinensis* and *A. Indica*, and burned on the skin to produce an eschar, or slough of the part.

Moxibār'ium, *ii, n.* (*Moxa*; būro, as if cont. ūro, to burn.) *Surg.* The remedial application of the moxa.

Moxosphya'a, *α, f.* (*Moxa*; σφύρα, a hammer.) *Surg.* An iron hammer heated in boiling water for one or two minutes, and now and then applied to the skin as counter-irritant; similarly to the use of *Moxa*.

Mucar'um. See *Mucharum*.

Muc'ate. (*Mucleum acidum*; terminal-*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of mucic acid with a base. *Mūcas, ātis*, *f.*

Muc'ic. (*Mucus*, gum; terminal-*ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to gum; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Mūcicus, a, um.*

Mucilag'e. (*Mucus*, gum.) *Pharm.* An aqueous solution of gum. *Mūcīlāgo, inis*, *f.*

Mucilag'inous. (*Mūcīlāgo*, mucilage; terminal-*ōsus*.) Belonging to mucilage, or to gum; gummy. *Mūcīlāginōsus, a, um.*

Mucin'. (*Mucus*.) *Chem.* The peculiar animal matter of mucus. *Mūcina, α, f.*

Mucip'arous. (*Mucus*; *pārio*, to produce.) *Physiol.* Producing or secreting mucus. *Mūcipārus, a, um.*

Mūcīt'is, idis, *f.* (*Mucus*; terminal-*itis*.) *Pathol.* The disease otherwise variously named *Baptorrhæa*, *Blennorrhagia*, *Gonorrhæa*, etc.

Mūciv'orus, a, um. (*Mucus*; vōro, to devour.) *Entomol.* Eating mucus: mucivorous.

Muc'oid. (*Mucus*, mucus; terminal-*idēs*.) *Physiol.* Resembling mucus. *Mūcōidēs*, adj.

Muc'o-pur'ulent. } (*Mucus*,
Muc'oso-pur'ulent. } *Mūcōsus*,
mucous; *pus*, matter.) *Surg. Pathol.* Of the nature of mingled mucus and *pus*. *Mūco-* or *Mūcōso-pūrulentus, a, um.*

Muc'ous. (*Mucus*; terminal-*ōsus*.) *Physiol.* Belonging to, or resembling mucus. *Mūcōsus, a, um.*

Muc'rōnāt'a Car'tilāgo. *Anat.* The ensiform cartilage of the sternum.

Muc'rōnāt'us, a, um. (*Mucro*, a sharp point.) Having a sharp point: mucronated. See *Cuspidatus*.

Mucronifērus, *a, um.* (*Mucro*; *fēro*, to carry.) *Bot.* Bearing straight, stiff points; mucroniferous.

Mucronifolius, *a, um.* (*Mucro*; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having mucronated leaves: mucronifolious.

Mucroniformis, *is, e.* (*Mucro*; *forma*, resemblance.) Having the form of a point: mucroniform.

Mucronulatus, *a, um.* (*Mucronula*, dim. *mucro*, a point.) *Bot.* Having a little point: mucronulatus.

Mucuna, *æ, f.* A Linn. genus. Cl. *Diadelphæ*, Ord. *Decandria*. Juss. *Leguminosæ*. Pharmacopœial name for the hairs from the pod of *Mucuna pruriens*.

Mucuna Pruriens. *M. Med.* The plant which yields cowhage or cowitch, formerly the *Dolichos pruriens*.

Mucus, *i, m.* (Μύξα.) *Physiol.* Animal mucus, one of the primary fluids of an animal body. See *Phlegm*. Also, vegetable mucus or gum.

Mulberry. (Teut. *Maulbeer*.) The fruit of *Morus nigra*.

Mulberry Tree. *M. Med.* The *Morus nigra*.

Mulo-mēdicus, *i, m.* (Μύλος, a mule; *mēdicus*, a physician.) A veterinary surgeon, or horse-doctor.

Multangular. (*Multus*, many; *angulus*, a corner.) Pertaining to many corners. *Multangulāris*, *is, e.*

Multangulatus, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *angulus*, a corner.) *Nat. Hist.* Many-cornered; having many corners or angles, as the shell of the *Tellina multangulata*: multangulate.

Multi-. (*Multus*.) A prefix denoting number.

Multiaxiferus, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *axis*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to inflorescence when it presents more than three axes of vegetation: multiaxiferous.

Multibulbosus, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *bulbosus*, having bulbs.) *Bot.* Having numerous bulbs: multibulbous.

Multicapsularis, *is, e.* (*Multus*; *capsula*, a capsule.) *Bot.* Having many capsules: multicapsular.

Multicaudus, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *cauda*, a tail.) *Bot.* Having numerous prolongations in form of tails: multicaudate.

Multicaulis, *is, e.* (*Multus*; *caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Having numerous stems: multicauline.

Multicoccus, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *coccus*, a cell or capsule.) *Bot.* Having many cells: multicoccous.

Multicornis, *is, e.* (*Multus*; *cornu*, a horn.) *Bot.* Having numerous sterile peduncles that resemble horns: multicornate.

Multidigitatus, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *digitus*, a finger.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf, of which the common petiole terminates by more than nine folioles: multidigitate.

Multiembryonatus, *a, um.* (*Multus*, many; *embryo*.) *Bot.* Applied to seeds which contain more than one embryo.

Multiferus, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *fēro*, to carry.) *Bot.* Bearing flowers and fruits many times in the course of a year: multiflorous.

Multifidus, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *findo*, to divide.) Divided into many parts. *Anat.* Applied to a muscle of the spine which has numerous attachments: multifidous.

Multiflorus, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having numerous flowers: multiflorous, or multiflorate.

Multifoliatus, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to a digitated leaf of which the common petiole terminates by more than nine folioles: multifoliate.

Multiforus, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *fōro*, to pierce.) *Zoöl.* Pierced by a great number of holes: multiforous.

Multigemmus, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *gemma*, a bud.) *Bot.* Applied to a tubercle containing many buds, as those of the *Solanum tuberosum*: multigemmosus.

Multijugatus, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *jūgum*, a yoke.) *Bot.* Applied in reference to a pinnate leaf, of which the common petiole bears more than five pairs of folioles: multijugate.

Multilobatus, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *lobus*, a lobe.) *Bot.* Divided into many lobes: multilobate.

Multilocular. (*Multus*; *lōculus*, a little cell.) Having many little cells: many-celled. *Multilōcularis*, *is, e.*

Multinervatus, *a, um.* (*Multus*;

nervus, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to describe leaves having many nerves, departing from their base; or their surface covered with numerous nerves: multinervate.

Mult'ivulāt'us, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *ovūlum*, a little egg.) *Bot.* Applied as to the cells or compartments of the ovary; when these contain a great many ovules: multiovulate.

Mult'ipartit'us, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *partitus*, divided.) *Bot.* Having numerous divisions: multipartite.

Mult'iparus, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *pārio*, to bring forth young.) *Physiol.* Applied to animals (pl. f.) bringing forth several young ones at a birth: multiparous.

Mult'ipes, *pēdis*, adj. (*Multus*; *pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having many feet. Applied to the *Oniscus asellus*: multipede. See *Millepes*.

Mult'ipetalāt'us, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *pētālum*, a petal.) *Bot.* Applied to plants, of which the corol is composed of an indefinite number of petals: multipetalous.

Mult'iplex, *icis*, adj. (*Multus*; *plūco*, to plait.) *Bot.* Applied to the ovary when there are many in the same flower: manifold.

Mult'iplicāt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to flowers which double by increase of the rows of floral *verticilli*, or of the parts of these rows and their transformation into petals: multiplicate.

Mult'iplinervāt'us, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf of which the median nerve gives origin to many of the lateral nerves, a little above the base of the *lamina*: multiplinervate.

Mult'siliquōs'us, *a, um.* } (*Multus*; *siliqua*, a pod.) *Bot.* Having numerous *siliques*, or pods; multisiliquose, multisiliqueous.

Multiv'orōus. (*Multus*; *vōro*, to devour.) Devouring much: voracious. *Multivōrus*, *a, um.*

Mūmisāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Mūmia*, a mummy.) The preservation of a dead body; also called *Balsamatio*: mummisation. See *Embalming*.

Mummy. A body which has undergone the process of embalming. *Mūmia*.

Mamm'ps. *Pathol.* The affection *Parotitis*.

Murex'an. *Chem.* Name given by Liebig to the *purpuric acid* of Prout.

Murex'ia. *Chem.* Term applied by Liebig, etc., to what Prout named the *purpurate of ammonia*.

Murex'ide. (*Murex*, a genus of *Gasteropodous molluscs*, which yields a fine purple colour.) A beautiful purple colour, the product of *uric acid*, by addition of *nitric acid*. See foregoing.

Mur'late. (*Muriaticum acidum*; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* Applied to the chlorurets and hydrochlorates, when muriatic acid was ranged among the oxacids. *Mūrias*, *ātis*, f.

Muriat'ic. *Mūria*, brine; terminal *ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to sea-salt; applied to acid prepared from common salt by the action of aqueous sulphuric acid. See *Hydrochloric*. *Muriaticus*, *a, um.*

Muriat'iferus, *a, um.* (*Mūria*, brine; *fēro*, to bear.) *Mineral*. Applied to bodies containing chlorine or a compound of chlorine: *muriatiferous*.

Muriāt'us, *a, um.* *Mineral*. Combined with chlorine: *muriated*.

Muricāt'us, *a, um.* (*Mūrica*, a sharp point.) *Bot., Nat. Hist.* Full of sharp points or prickles: *muricate*.

Muricūlāt'us, *a, um.* (Dim. *Mūrica*.) *Bot., Zool.* Furnished with small points: *muriculate*.

Mur'idæ, *patron. noun. pl. m.* Applied, by Gray, to a Family of the *Mammifera Rodentia*, having the *Mus* for their type.

Murid'e, *m.* (Fr.) Ballard at first designated Brome by this name.

Murmur. See *Respiratory Murmur*.

Musca, *æ, f.* (*Múσa*, to murmur.) *Entomol.* A genus of the *Diptera Athericera*; the fly.

Mus'ca Hispāniol'a. *M. Med.* Tr. blistering fly. See *Cantharis*.

Mus'cæ Volitan'tes. (*Musca*, a fly; *volito*, to float or move up and down.) *Pathol.* Mote-like appearances observed floating before the eyes, in some ophthalmic disorders.

Muscic'olus, *a, um.* (*Musculus*,

moss; *colo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Inhabiting the mosses: muscicolous.

Mus'cidæ. (Μύζω; terminal *idæ*.)

Entom. The first section of *Musca Vera*: characterised by *triangular abdomen*, the eyes closely approximated in the male.

Muscig'neus, *a, um.* (*Muscus*; *gigno*, to produce.) *Bot.* That which is produced among mosses: muscigenous.

Muscle. See *Musculus*.

Muscoid'is adj. (*Muscus*; terminal *-idēs*.) *Bot.* Resembling moss: muscoid.

Muscōlōg'ia, *æ, f.* (*Muscus*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* That branch which treats of the history of mosses: muscology.

Muscōlōg'icus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Belonging to *Muscologia*: muscologic.

Muscōp'hilus, *a, um.* (*Muscus*; φιλέω, to love.) *Bot.* Living or growing among mosses: muscophilous.

Mus'cular. (*Musculus*.) *Anat.* Belonging to a muscle or muscles. *Musculāris*, *is, e.*

Mus'cular Fib're. *Anat., Physiol.* The fibres composing the body or mass of a muscle, disposed in distinct *fasciculi*, or bundles, divisible into smaller, and these into less; fleshy fibre.

Mus'cular Force. *Physiol.* Previous to 1866-7, the reigning theories, relating to the origin of muscular action, held that it was connected with elimination of a large amount of carbon, and a smaller proportion of nitrogen. Within the above-named period, Fick, Wislicenus, and others, have concluded, on proof, that exercise of muscular force is derived from oxidation of non-nitrogenous constituents (*fats* or *carbo-hydrates*) of the muscular tissue.

Mus'cular Mot'ion. *Anat., Physiol.* Muscular motions are of three kinds—voluntary, involuntary, and mixed—according to the character of the muscles by which they are performed. *Mōtio Musculāris*.

1. **Musculōs'us**, *a, um.* (*Musculus*; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Anat.* Having or full of muscle: musculous.

Mus'culus, *i, m.* (Dim. *Mus*, a mouse; from some resemblance to a

flayed mouse.) *Anat.* A distinct portion of flesh, susceptible of contraction and relaxation, by which motion and action, voluntary, involuntary, and mixed, are performed.

Mus'culus Cātāneus. *Anat.* The *Platysma myoides*.

Mus'cus, *i, m.* (Μύσχος, tender.) *Bot.* The plant moss.

Mus'cus Crān'ii Hāmān'i. *Bot.* The *Lichen saxatilis* or *Usnea*.

Mus'cus Islāndicus. *M. Med.* The *Cetraria islandica* or *Lichen islandicus*.

Mus'hroom. See *Agaricus Fungus*.

Music'ō-mān'ia. *Med. Pathol.* A species of *Melancholia*, characterised by an extreme fondness for music. See *Muso-mania*.

Mus'k. See *Moschus*.

Mus'ō-mān'ia. *Med. Pathol.* Applied to the variety of *Tarantism* in which the patients were music-mad. See *Musico-mania*.

Mus'sel. See *Mytilus*.

Mus'sel, Edible. *Zoöl.* The *Mytilus edulis*.

Mus'selled. See foregoing. *Zoöl. Med.* Applied to the condition produced in some constitutions from eating mussels; the symptoms attending which resemble *urticaria*.

Mussitāt'io, ōnis, f. (*Mussito*, to mutter.) *Pathol.* Muttering; a morbid symptom, consisting in movement of the lips of the sick, without the production of articulate sounds: *mussitation*.

Mus't. Juice of the grape newly expressed; by fermentation it becomes wine. *Mustum, i, n.*

Mus'tard. (Fr. *Moutarde*.) *M. Med.* The seeds of *Sinapis alba* and *S. nigra*, reduced to flour, and deprived of their fixed oil by expression.

Mūtācis'mus, *i, m.* (*Mūtus*, dumb; terminal *-ismus*.) *Med.* Inability to enunciate properly the labial consonants, as *B*, *P*, and *M*; leading to their frequent repetition or the substitution of other letters for them: *mutacism*.

Mūtillāt'io, ōnis, f. (*Mūtillō*, to cut off.) *Med.* The condition of parts which remain after the loss or excision of a member, or part of a member, or of an organ or

appendage of an organ: mutilation.

Mūt'itas, ātis, f. (*Mūtus*, dumb.) *Pathol.* Inability to articulate: dumbness; a genus, *Ord. Dyscinesiae*, *Cl. Locales*.

Mūt'itas Atōn'ica. *Pathol.* Dumbness from affection of the nerves of the tongue; atonic dumbness.

Mūt'itas Orgān'ica. *Pathol.* Dumbness from removal or injury of the tongue: organic dumbness.

Mūt'itas Surdōr'um. *Pathol.* Dumbness from being born deaf, or having become so in infancy: dumbness of deaf persons.

Myal'gia, æ, f. (*Mūs*, a muscle; *ālgos*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the muscles: myalgia.

Myal'gicus, a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to myalgia: myalgic.

Myasthēn'ia, æ, f. (*Mūs*, a muscle: *asthēneia*, imbecility.) *Pathol.* Muscular debility: myastheny.

Myasthēn'icus, a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Myasthenia*: myasthenic.

Mycēl'lum, ii, n. (*Μύκης*, a fungus.) *Bot.* The filamentous expansion from which the fructification is developed.

Mycēlōgēn'esis, is, or eos, f. (*Μύκης*; *γένεσις*, generation.) *Bot.* The origin or first development of mushrooms.

Mycētoid'ēs, adj. (*Μύκης*; terminal *-idēs*.) *Bot.* Resembling a mushroom: mycetoid.

Mycēt'olōg'ia, æ, f. (*Μύκης*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Bot.* A treatise on mushrooms: mycetology.

Mycetōm'a. (*Μύκης*, a fungus; *τέμνω*, to cut up, to injure.) The fungous-malady of India. It is known in the East by various names, as *Keerenagrah*, *Kirudeo*, *Madura foot*, *Podelcoma*, etc.

Mycōder'ma, ātis, n. (*Μύκος*, mucus; *δέρμα*, the skin.) *Anat.* The mucous membrane: mycōderm.

Mycōder'mis, idis, f. (*Μύκης*; *δέρμα*.) *Pathol.* A genus of fungous growths, forming the crusts of *favus*.

Mycōdermit'is, idis, f. (*Mycōderma*; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

Mycōdermosphāc'ēlus, i, m.

(*Mycōderma*; *sphācēlus*.) *Pathol.* *Sphacelus*, a gangrene of a mucous membrane.

Mycēdiarrhōe'a, æ, f. (*Μύκος*; *διάρρῳα*, a flow from the bowels.) *Pathol.* Mucous or pituitous *diarrhœa*.

Mycōdysentēr'ia, æ, f. (*Μύκος*; *δυσεντερία*, dysentery.) *Pathol.* Mucous or pituitous dysentery.

Mycōdyspnœ'a, æ, f. (*Μύκος*; *δύσπνοια*, difficulty of breathing.) *Pathol.* Mucous or pituitous *dyspnœa*.

Mycōgastrit'is, idis, f. (*Μύκος*; *gastritis*, inflammation of the stomach.) *Pathol.* Mucous *gastritis*.

Mycōid'ēs, adj. (*Μύκης*, a fungus; terminal *-idēs*.) *Bot., Pathol.* Resembling a fungus; fungoid: mycoid. See *Spongoides*.

Mycōlōg'ia, æ, f. (*Μύκης*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Bot.* A treatise on mushrooms: mycology.

Mycōphthal'mia, æ, f. (*Μύκης*; *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye.) *Pathol.* Fungous inflammation of the eye: mycophthalmia.

Mycōs'is, is, or eos, f. (*Μύκος*.) *Pathol.* A mucous *polypus*; also called a fungous fleshy tumour.

Mydriat'ic. (*Μυδρίασις*, from *ἀμυδρός*—excessive expansion of the pupil.) In reference to, or as causing dilatation in the pupil.

Mydrōcys'tis, idis, f. (*Μύδρος*, a little raw globular substance; *κύστις*, a membranous cover.) *Pathol.* A muscular hydatid, or hydatid in the flesh.

Myēl'al'gia, æ, f. (*Μυελός*, marrow; *ālgos*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the spinal marrow: myelalgia.

Myēl'al'gicus, a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Myelalgia*: myelalgic.

Myēlanālōs'is, is, or eos, f. (*Μυελός*; *ανάλωσις*, wasting.) *Pathol.* *Tubes dorsalis*, or wasting of the spinal marrow.

Myēlapoplex'ia, æ, f. (*Μυελός*; *ἀποπληξία*, stupor.) *Pathol.* *Apoplexy* of the spinal marrow: myelapoplexy.

Myēlār'ius, a, um. (*Μυελός*.) *Anat., Nat. Hist.* Having a spinal marrow; vertebrated: myelarious.

Myēl'atrōp'hia, æ, f. (*Μυελός*; *ἀτροφία*, wasting.) *Pathol.* *Tubes dorsalis*, or wasting of the spinal

marrow: myelatrophy. See *Myelalanosis*, *Myelophthitis*.

Myelatrōph'icus, *a, um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Myelatrophia*: myelatrophy.

Myel'aux'e, *es, f.* (Μυελός; αύξη, increase.) *Pathol.* Morbid increase of the spinal marrow.

Myel'encēph'halus, *a, um*. (Μυελός; ἐγκεφαλος, that which is within the head.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Having or belonging to the brain: myelencephalous.

Myel'ētrōs'is, *is, or eos, f.* (Μυελός; ἐτέρωσις, alteration.) *Pathol.* Morbid alteration of the spinal marrow.

Myelit'icus, *a, um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Myelitis*: myelitic.

Myelit'is, *idis, f.* (Μυελός; terminal -itis.) Inflammation of the spinal cord.

Myel'o- (Μυελός.) A prefix denoting reference to the brain, or the spinal marrow.

Myel'ōdias'tasis, *is, or eos, f.* (Μυελός; διάστασις, a separation.) *Pathol.* Separation or disintegration of the spinal marrow, or marrow in general.

Myeloid'ēs, *adj.* (Μυελός; terminal -ides.) Resembling marrow: myeloid.

Myelōm'a, *ātis, n.* (Μυελός.) *Pathol.* Medullary tumour or enlargement.

Myelōmālā'ia, *æ, f.* (Μυελός; μαλακία, softness.) *Pathol.* Softening of the spinal marrow.

Myel'ōmēningit'is, *idis, f.* (Μυελός; μήνιγξ, a membrane; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *theca* or membrane investing the spinal marrow.

Myel'ōmēn'inx, *gis, f.* (Μυελός; μήνιγξ.) *Anat.* The *theca*, or tough hard membrane of the spinal marrow.

Myelōm'ya, *æ, f.* }

(Μυελός; **Myelōm'yces**, *ētis, m.* } μύκης, a fungus.) *Pathol.* Same as *Myeloma*.

Myelon. (Μυελός.) *Comp. Anat.* Term for the *Medulla spinalis*.

Myel'onal. *Comp. Anat.* Belonging to the *myelon*. *Myelōnāl'is*, *is, e.*

Myelōp'hith'is, *is, or eos, f.* (Μυελός; φθίσις, a wasting.) *Pathol.* Same as *Myelalanosis*.

Myelōp'hith'icus, *a, um*. *Pa-*

thol. Belonging to *Myelophthitis*: myelophthical.

Myel'ōs'is, *is, or eos, f.* *Pathol.* The formation or growth of *Myeloma*.

Myel'ospon'gus, *i, m.* (Μυελός; σπόγγος, a sponge or fungus.) *Pathol.* Medullary fungus; the same as *Myelomyces*.

Myēner'gia, *æ, f.* (Μῦς, a muscle; ἐνέργεια, energy.) *Physiol.* Muscular energy: myenergy.

Myēnerg'icus, *a, um*. *Physiol.* Belonging to *Myenergia*: myenergic.

Myen'tāsis, *is, or eos, f.* (Μῦς; ἐντασις, a stretching.) *Physiol.* A stretching or extending of the muscles.

Myit'is, *idis, f.* (Μῦς; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of a muscle.

Mýlo- (Μύλη, a mill.) *Anat.* A prefix denoting reference to the *molares*, or grinder teeth, or their vicinity.

Mýl'ōdon, *ontis, m.* (Μύλη; ὀδούς, a tooth.) *Zoöl.* A gigantic animal, some fossil remains of which have been discovered, judged by the monstrous molar teeth.

Mýl'ōdus, *i, m.* *Anat., Physiol.* A molar tooth.

Mýl'oglōs'sus, *a, um*. (Μύλη; γλώσσα, the tongue.) *Anat.* Applied to some muscular fibres, considered as a portion of the *Constrictor pharyngis superior*.

Myo- (Μῦς.) A prefix denoting reference to a muscle, or muscularity.

Myōc'ēphāl'it'is, *idis, f.* (Μῦς; κεφαλή, the head; itis, inflammation.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the muscles of the head.

Myōc'ellial'gia, *æ, f.* (Μῦς; κοιλία, the belly; άλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the muscles of the abdomen: myocelialgy.

Myōc'ellit'is, *idis, f.* (Μῦς; κοιλία; terminal itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the muscles of the abdomen.

Myōd'ēs, *adj.* (Μυώδης, from μῦς; terminal -ώδης.) *Anat.* Having much of, or full of muscle: myous; fleshy: applied to a fleshy expansion on the side of the neck, called *Platysmamyodes*.

Myödýnām'la, *α, f.* (Μῦς; δύναμις, power.) *Physiol.* Muscular force, strength, or power: myodynamy.

Myödýn'āmíōmēt'rūm, *i, n.* (Μῦς; δύναμις; μέτρον, a measure.) *Surg.* An instrument contrived for ascertaining the amount of muscular power: a myodynamometer.

Myödýn'la, *α, f.* (Μῦς; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of a muscle: myodyne.

Myōgas'tēr, *tris, f.* (Μῦς; γαστήρ, the belly.) *Anat.* The belly or thick portion of a muscle.

Myōgas'tricus, *α, um.* *Anat.* Belonging to the belly of a muscle: myogastric.

Myogrāp'hia, *α, f.* (Μῦς; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A description of muscles: myography.

Myogrāp'hicus, *α, um.* *Anat.* Belonging to *Myographia*: myographic.

Myoid'ēs, *adj.* (Μῦς; terminal -idēs.) *Anat.* Resembling muscle or flesh: myoid.

Myoidem'a, *α, f.* (Μῦς; οἴδημα, tumefaction.) Small eminences felt sometimes on the muscles of consumptive patients during percussion or palpation.

Myōlem'ma, *ātis, n.* (Μῦς; λέμμα, a covering.) *Anat., Physiol.* The delicate membranous envelopment of each fibril of flesh or muscular fibre: the myoleme. See *Sarcolemma*.

Myōlōg'la, *α, f.* (Μῦς; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* A treatise on the muscles, their nature, structure, and functions: myology.

Myōlōg'leus, *α, um.* *Anat.* Belonging to *Myologia*; myologic.

Myōmalāc'la, *α, f.* (Μῦς; μαλακία, softness.) *Pathol.* Softening of the muscles or flesh.

Myōnōs'os, *i, f.* (Μῦς; νόσος, disease.) *Pathol.* Disease of a muscle. See *Myopathia*.

Myōpal'mus, *i, m.* (Μῦς; παλμὸς, a rapid motion.) *Pathol.* A nervous movement or twitching of the muscles or tendons; *subsultus tendinum*.

Myōpāt'hia, *α, f.* (Μῦς; πάθος, disease.) *Pathol.* Severe muscular pains in the neighbourhood of the

womb, and interfering with its function.

Myōpāt'hicus, *α, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Myopathia*: myopathic.

Myōp'la, *α, f.* (Μῦς, to contract; ὤψ, the eye.) *Pathol.* Near-sightedness: myopy.

Myōp'leus, *α, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Myopia*: myopic.

Myōp'olyplāstias'mus, *i, m.* (Μῦς; πολὺς, many; πλάσσει, a moulding.) *Anat.* A modelling of the numerous muscles, represented lying over each other.

Myōp'olyp'lāsis, *is, or eos, f.* (Μῦς; πολλὰς, many; πλάσσει, a moulding.) *Anat.* A modelling of the numerous muscles, represented lying over each other.

Myorrhēum'a, *ātis, f.* (Μῦς; ῥεύμα, a flow.) *Pathol.* The lancinating pains of rheumatism.

Myorrhēx'is, *is, or eos, f.* (Μῦς; ῥήξις, a rupture.) *Surg. Pathol.* Laceration of one or more muscles.

Myos'cēnogrāp'hia, *α, f.* (Μῦς; σκηνογραφία, the art of scene-painting.) *Anat.* Pictorial representation of the muscles: myoscenography.

Myōs'is, *is, f.* (Μῦς, to contract.) *Pathol.* A disease of the eye, consisting in contraction of the iris; or too small perforation of the pupil.

Myōsīt'is, *īdis, f.* (Μῦς; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of muscular substance.

Myospas'mus, *i, m.* (Μῦς; σπασμὸς, a convulsion.) *Pathol.* Spasm or cramp of a muscle: myospasm.

Myo-tenot'omy. (Μῦς; τένων, a tendon; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* The division or section of tendons when muscular retraction is present.

Myōtēnōtōmia, *α, f.* (Μῦς; τέμνω.) *Anat.* Dissection of the muscles. *Myōtōmia*, *α, f.*

Myriācan'thus, *α, um.* (Μυρίος, numberless; ἀκανθα, a spine.) *Bot.* Having numerous spines: myriacanthous.

Myrian'thus, *α, um.* (Μυρίος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having numerous flowers: myrianthous.

Myriāp'ōdus, *α, um.* (Μυρίος; πούς, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having an indeterminate number of feet; centipede: myriapodous.

Myriogram'me. (Μύριοι, ten thousand; *gramme*.) A French weight equal to 22 pounds 1 ounce and 2 drachms avoirdupois.

Myriolit're. (Μύριοι; *litre*.) A French measure equal to 2200 gallons 7 pints 13 fluid ounces 4 fluid drachms and 48 minims imperial.

Myriomet're. (Μύριοι; *mètre*.) A French measure of length equal to 6 miles 1 furlong 156 yards and 6 inches.

Myriophyllus, *a, um.* (Μυρίος; φύλλον, a leaf.) Having leaves or divisions very much insected: myriophyllous.

Myristica, *æ, f.* (Μυρίζω, to anoint with ointment.) The nutmeg-tree. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the kernel of the seed of *Myristica officinalis*, or perhaps, *Myristica moschata*, the *Myristica Moschatae Nuclei*, or nutmeg. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diœcia*, Ord. *Monadelphica*. Juss. *Myristiceæ*.

Myristica Arômât'ica. *M. Med.* The nutmeg-tree.

Myristica Moschât'a. } *M.*

Myristica Officinâlis. } *Med.*

The systematic name of the tree which produces the nutmeg and mace.

Myristiceus, *a, um.* (*Myristica*, the nutmeg-tree.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement like the genus *Myristica*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): myristiceous.

Myristicin'. *Chem.* Name given to *Stearoptene*, which is deposited by the oil of the *Caryophyllus aromaticus*. *Myristicina*, *æ, f.*

Myrophôr'um, *i, n.* (Μύρον, an ointment; φέρω, to carry.) *Pharm., Surg.* An instrument for applying ointment through narrow internal openings: an ointment-bearer.

Myrospermum, *i, n.* (Μύρον; σπέρμα, a seed.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Leguminosæ*.

Myrospermum Peruif'ërum. *M. Med.* The tree which yields *Balsamum Peruvianum*.

Myrospermum Tolûtân'um. *M. Med.* The tree which affords

Balsamum Tolutanum, according to the pharmacopœias.

Myrox'ylon, *i, n.* (Μύρον; ξύλον, wood.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Leguminosæ*.

Myrox'ylon Peruif'ëra. *M. Med.* The tree which yields *Balsamum Tolutanum*. See *Balsamum Tolutanum*.

Myrr'ha, *æ, f.* (Heb.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the gum-resin obtained from the *Balsamodendron Myrrha*.

Myrtac'ëus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Myrtus*; applied to an Ord. (pl. f.): myrtaceous.

Myrtifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Myrtum*, a myrtle-berry; *forma*.) Like the myrtle-berry: myrtiform. See *Caruncula Myrtiformes*.

Myrtle. *Bot.* The *Myrtus communis*.

Myrtle, Dwarf'f. *Bot.* A name for the *Ruscus aculeatus*. *Chamæmyrtus*, *i, m.*

Myrtold'ës, *adj.* (Μύρος, the myrtle; terminal *-idës*.) *Bot.* Resembling the *Myrtus*: myrtoid.

Myrtus, *i, m.* (Μύρος.) The myrtle-tree. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Icosandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Myrtaceæ*.

Myrtus Pimen'ta. *M. Med.* The tree which produces Jamaica pepper, or allspice.

Mystac'hial. (Μύσταξ, the upper lip.) *Anat.* Belonging to the upper lip. *Mystächialis*, *is, e.*

Mys'tax, âcis, *f.* (Μύσταξ.) *Anat.* The upper lip; also, the hair on the upper lip, or moustache.

Myt'hold'ës, *adj.* (*Mytilus*, the mussel; terminal *-idës*.) *Zoöl.* Resembling the *Mytilus* or mussel: mytiloid.

Myt'ilus. (*Mytilus*.) *Zoöl.* See foregoing; and term *Mussel*.

Myx'ocôl'ica, *æ, f.* (Μύξα, mucus; côlica, the colic.) *Pathol.* A mucous or pituitous colic: a myxocolic.

Myx'œdëma. (Μύξα; οιδëμα, to swell.) *Pathol.* Applied to a class of growths, having gelatinous or mucous contents.

N.

N. } For *Numero*; in number.
No. }
Nabot'hi Glan'dūla. } *Anat.*
Nabot'hi Ov'ula. } Glands,
Nabot'hi Vēsic'ula. } ovules or
 vesicles of Naboth; applied to small
 glandular bodies within the mouth
 of the *uterus*; first described by
 Naboth, who supposed them to be
 ova.

Nabot'hi, Mēorrhāg'ia. *Pathol.* A serous discharge from the
vagina of pregnant women, first
 noticed by Naboth.

Nac'reous. (Fr. *Nacre*, mother-
 of pearl.) *Conchol.* Belonging to or
 resembling mother-of-pearl. *Nac-*
creus, a, um.

Nād'ir. (Arab.) *Astron., Geog.*
 The point in the heavens directly
 under our feet, and so opposed to
 the zenith.

i, m. (As if *Genævus*,
 from *gēno*, to beget.) A natural
 mark or blemish.

Næ'vus Mātern'us. *Physiol.* A
 mark on the skin from birth; the
 effect, as is said, of the mother's
 longing for, or aversion to particular
 objects; or of some accidental oc-
 currence affecting her own person
 during pregnancy.

Nail. (Sax. *Nægel.*) See *Unguis*.

Nānals'mus, i, m. (Nāvos, or
νάννος, a dwarf, stunted; terminal
-ισμός.) *Physiol.* A genus of anoma-
 lies which characterise the dwarfs:
 nanism.

i, m. (Nāvos;
κεφαλῇ, the head.) *Physiol.* A
 dwarfish or diminutive head.

Nānold'ēs, adj. (Nāvos; terminal
-idēs.) *Physiol.* Resembling a dwarf;
 dwarf-like: nanoid.

Nānōm'ēlus, i, m. (Nāvos; μέλος,
 a limb.) *Physiol.* A monster with
 dwarfish limbs.

Nan'us, a, um. (Nāvos.) *Bot.,*
Zoöl. Dwarf; of small stature;
 stunted in stature, so as to be below
 the ordinary height and size of those
 of the same species. See *Nanismus*.

Nape of the Neck. *Anat.* The
 back part of the neck, including the

projecting spinous process of the
 seventh cervical *vertebra*.

Naphthal'idin'. (*Naphthālina*.)
Chem. A new base produced by the
 action of reducing agents on naph-
 thalin. *Naphthālīdīna, æ, f.*

Napht'ha, æ, f. (Nάφα.) *Chem.*
 A pale yellow, but very pure, clear,
 inflammable liquid of the bituminous
 kind.

Napht'ha Vit'riol'i. *Chem., M.*
Med. A name for sulphuric ether.

Naphthalin'. (*Naphtha*.) *Chem.*
 A greyish white substance formed
 in the rectification of the petroleum
 of the coal-gas works. *Naphthālina*;
 or *Naf'ta, Napta*; a Syriac and
 Chaldaic word.

Nāpifol'ius, a, um. (Nāpus, a
 turnip; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having
 leaves like the turnip: napifolious.

Narcōm'a, ātis, n. (Nάρκη, stu-
 por.) *Pathol.* Stupor, or state of
 being under the influence of nar-
 cotic medicine.

Narcōd'ēs, adj. (Nάρκη; terminal
-ωδης.) *Pathol.* Having, or full of
 stupor: narcose, or narcous.

Narcōs'is, is, or eos, f. (Same.)
Med. The progress of *Narcoma*.

Narcospas'mus, i, m. (Nάρκη;
σπασμός, a convulsion.) *Pathol.*
 Cramp or spasm, with an appear-
 ance of stupor.

Narcot'ic. *Pharm.* Belonging to
Narcosis; applied to a medicine that
 induces sleep. *Narcōticus, a, um.*
ω, to stupify.)

Chem. An active principle of opium,
 also called *Derosne's Salt*. *Narcō-*
tina, æ, f.

Narcōt'is'mus, i, m. (Nάρκη
 stupor; terminal *-ισμός*.) *Pathol.*
 The influence produced by narcotic
 substances: narcotism.

Nār'is, is, f. (Heb.) *Anat.* The
 nostril, a cavity of a pyramidal
 form in each side of the nose, or of
 the *septum* of the nostrils.

Bot.
 The *Ferula*, a tall umbelliferous
 plant, with a slight knotted pithy
 stalk. See *Narthea Ferula*.

Fēr'ula. M. Med.

Name of the plant the root of which yields *assafoetida*.

Nas'al Duct. *Anat.* See *Ductus Nasalis*.

Nāsāl'is, is, e. (*Nāsus*, the nose.) *Anat.* Belonging to the nose: nasal.

Nās'us, i, m. (Heb. *nasaf*, to blow.) *Anat.* The nose, as composed of the *dorsum* or *bridge*, the *ale* or wings, the *septum* or partition, the lobe or tip, and the *columna* or lower thickened portion of the *septum*.

Nāt'ans, tis, part. (*Nāto*, to swim.) *Bot.* Floating on the surface: swimming: natant.

Nātātōr'es. (Same.) *Ornithol.* Swimmers. An Ord. having webbed feet for swimming. Pl. of *Nātātōr, ōris, m.*

Nāt'es, is, f. (Same.) *Anat.* The buttock.

Nāt'es Cērēb'ri. *Anat.* The two anterior of the *Tubercula quadrigemina*.

Nāt'ron. (*Nítrov*; Arab. *natrún*; Lat. *nitrum*.) *Mineral. Chem.* Native carbonate of soda: *v. Nitre*.

Nāt'ural. (*Nātūra*, nature.) Belonging to nature. *Nātūrālis, is, e.*

Nāt'ural His'tory. The science of particular physics. See *Physics*.

Nāt'ural Or'ders. *Nat. Hist.* Groups or divisions in the classification of the objects of nature; in which beings of the same genus are placed together, so as to distinguish them from those of the other genera.

Nāt'ural Philōs'ophy. The science of natural bodies, and their properties; physics. See *Physics*.

Nātūrāl'ia. (Pl. n. of *Nātūrālis*, natural.) *Anat.* The parts of generation; the privities.

Nāt'urals. See *Res Naturales*.

Naus'ea, æ, f. (*Naūs*, a ship; because like sea-sickness.) *Med.* Disgust and loathing; with inclination to vomit, but not its accomplishment.

Nauseōs us, a, um. (*Nausea*; terminal -ōsus.) *Pharm.* Having, or full of nausea: nauseous.

Naut'icus, a, um. (*Naūs*.) *Pathol.* Belonging to a ship; applied to sea-sickness, termed *Morbus nauticus*: nautical.

Naut'icus Mus'culus. *Anat.* The *Tibialis posticus*, because chiefly exerted in climbing, as sailors do.

Nautiloid'ēs, adj. (*Nautilus*; terminal -idēs.) *Bot.* Resembling the *Nautilus*: nautiloid.

Naut'ilus, i, m. (*Naūs*, a ship.) *Zoöl.* A genus of *Testacea*, of which there are several species.

Nav'el. See *Umbilicus*.

Nav'el-string. *Obstet.* The *Funis umbilicus*, or umbilical cord.

Nav'el, Without the. See *Anomphalous*.

Navic'ular. (*Navicula*, a little boat.) Having the appearance of a small boat. *Nāviculāris, is, e.* See *Cymbiformis*, *Naviformis*, *Scaphoid*.

Nāv'iculār'e, ōs. *Anat.* A bone of the *Carpus*, and of the *Tarsus*, from their fancied likeness.

Nāv'iculār'is. See *Navicular*.

Nāv'ifor'mis, is, e. (*Nāvis*, a ship, or boat; *forma*, likeness.) Resembling a boat; navicular: naviform.

Near-sig'htēdness. See *Myopia*.

Nēb'ula, æ, f. (As if *Nūbula*, dim. *nubes*, a cloud.) A comparatively little white cloud, or dewy exhalation; thinner than a cloud. *Astron.* Applied to clusters of stars (pl.), as in the milky way. *Surg. Pathol.* A small cloud-like spot on the *cornea*. See *Nephela*.

Nēbuliferus, a, um. (*Nēbula*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Having nebulous spots: nebuliferous.

Nēbulōs'us, a, um. (*Nēbula*; terminal -ōsus.) *Nat. Philos.* Having, or full of little clouds: nebulous. See *Nephelodes*.

Nec'h. (Sax. *Necca*.) *Anat.* See *Cervix*. *Bot.* The point between the root and stem of plants: the life-knot; likewise the point between the radicle and gemmule; the *collet*.

Neck'lace-like. See *Moniliformis*.

Nec'rōcōm'tum, ii, n. (*Νεκρὸς*, a dead body; *κομῆω*, to take care of.) *Med.* A dead-house, as the *Morgue* at Paris. *A mortuary*.

Nec'rōdōc'hium, ii, n. (*Νεκρὸς*; *δοχῆ*, a reception.) Same as *Necrocomium*.

Necrōlōg'tum, ii, n. (*Νεκρὸς*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med.* A treatise on the dead body. Also, a register of the dead, the causes of death, and particulars presented on *post-mortem* examination. The book

employed by a registrar of deaths may be so named.

Nec'rōp'hāgus, *a, um.* (Νεκρός; φάγω, to eat.) *Entomol.* Devouring dead animals, or animal substances in a state of decomposition: necrophagous.

Necrōphōb'ia, *æ, f.* (Νεκρός; φοβέω, to hate.) *Med.* Aversion to look upon the dead: necrophoby.

Necrōphōb'icus, *a, um.* *Med.* Belonging to *Necrophobia*: necrophobic.

Nec'rōp'sy. (Νεκρός; ὀπτομαι, to behold.) Synonymous with Necroscopy. *Necropsia, æ, f.*

Nec'rosōp'ic. } *Med.* Belong-

Nec'rosōp'ical. } ing to necroscopy. *Necrosōp'icus, a, um.*

Nec'rōs'copy. (Νεκρός; σκοπέω, to examine.) *Anat.* The examination of a dead body. *Necrosōp'ia, æ, f.*

Nec'rōs'is, *is, f.* (Νεκρώω, to kill.) *Surg. Pathol.* Death of a bone or part of a bone; analogous to ulceration of the soft parts.

Necrotom'ic. *Surg.* Belonging to necrotomy. *Necrotōm'icus, a, um.*

Necrot'omy. (Νεκρός; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Dissection of a dead body; otherwise termed *Sectio cadaveris*. *Necrotōmia, æ, f.*

Nectand'ræ Cor'tex. (*Nectandra*, a botanical genus.) *Bot.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of the bark brought from British Guiana, and introduced into notice as a febrifuge: *v. Bebeerin*.

Nectārīf'erus, *a, um.* (*Nectar*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing nectar, or secreting a saccharine liquor: nectariferous.

Nectār'ium, *ii, n.* (Νεκτάριον.) *Bot.* That part of the *corolla* which contains or secretes honey: the nectary, or honey-cup.

Nectārōt'hēca, *æ, f.* (Νεκταρ; θήκη, a covering.) *Bot.* Any part which enwraps the organ for secreting nectar.

Nec'ticus, *a, um.* (Νήκτης, a swimmer.) *Geol.* That which swims: nectic.

Nectōp'odus, *a, um.* (Νήκτης; ποῦς, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having the *tarsi* flattened in form of fins: nectopodous.

Neg'ative Pole. *Nat. Philos.*

The extremity, terminated by a disc of copper, on the galvanic battery.

Nēmātel'mia. } (*Nḗma*; τέλμα, a dirty slough, or puddle.) *Pathol., Zool.* Threadworms, round-worms, met with in the mucus-lined cavities of the human body. See *Nematoides*.

Nēmātōcērāt'us, *a, um.* (*Nḗma*, a thread; κέρας, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having filiform *antennæ*: nematoceratous.

Nēmātoid'ēs, *adj.* (*Nḗma*, a thread; terminal-*idēs*.) Resembling a thread: nematoid. See *Filiformis*.

Nēmātōneur'us, *a, um.* (*Nḗma*; νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Physiol.* Having thread-like nerves: nematoneurous.

Nēm'āzōon'. Incorrectly put for *Nematozoom*. Also synonymous with *Nemazorium*.

Nēm'eus, *a, um.* (*Nḗma*, a thread.) *Bot.* Applied to cryptogamous, cellular, sporidean, or sporidiferous vegetables; because their productive corpuscles are lengthened like a thread at the time of germination: nemean; nemeous.

Nēm'oblast'us, *a, um.* (*Nḗma*; βλαστὸς, a germ.) *Bot.* Applied to filiform embryos, as of mosses and ferns: nemoblastous.

Nēm'ōc'erus, *a, um.* Same as *Nematoceratus*.

Nēm'ōglōssāt'us, *a, um.* (*Nḗma*; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Entomol.* Having a filiform tongue: nemoglossatous.

Nēm'ōrōs'us, *a, um.* (*Nēmus*, a grove.) *Bot.* Belonging to a wood or grove: nemorose.

Neōg'āla, *actis, n.* (Νέος, new; γάλα, milk.) *Obstet., Physiol.* The *Colostrum*, or first milk of the mother on each occasion of childbirth.

Neōgālac'ticus, *a, um.* *Obstet., Physiol.* Belonging to the *Neogala*: neogalactic.

Nēp'hēla, *æ, f.* (Νεφέλη, dim. νέφος, a cloud.) Same as *Nebula*.

Nēphēl'icus, *a, um.* *Surg.* Belonging to the *Nephelium*: nephelic.

Nēphēl'ium, *ii, n.* (Dim. Νεφέλη, a little cloud.) *Surg. Pathol.* A spot on the *cornea*.

Nēphēlōd'ēs, *adj.* (Νεφέλη; terminal-*ōdēs*.) Same as *Nebulosus*.

Nep'hēlōdōm'ētrum, *i*, *n*. (Νεφέλη; ὀδόμετρον, an instrument for measuring distances.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for reckoning the distances of the clouds: a nephelodometer.

Nepheloid'ēs, *adj.* (Νεφέλη; terminal -idēs.) *Med.* Resembling a little cloud: nepheloid.

Nephelōlōg'ia, *α*, *f.* (Νεφέλη; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine or theory of clouds.

Nep'hēlōphōrōm'ētrum, *i*, *n*. (Νεφέλη; φέρω, to carry; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for calculating the direction, order, and speed of clouds: a nephelophorometer.

Nep'hraē'morrhāg'ia, *α*, *f.* (Νεφρὸς, the kidney; αιμορραγία, hemorrhage.) *Pathol.* Hemorrhage of the kidney: nephremorrhage.

Nep'hraīg'ia, *α*, *f.* (Νεφρὸς; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the kidney: nephralgia.

Nep'hralg'icus, *α*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Nephralgia*: nephralgic.

Nep'hranūr'ia, *α*, *f.* (Νεφρὸς; *α*, priv.; οὖρον, the urine.) *Pathol.* Renal *anuria*, or non-secretion of urine.

Nep'hranūr'icus, *α*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Nephranuria*: nephranuric.

Nep'hrāpos'tāsis, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Νεφρὸς; ἀπόσπασις, suppurative inflammation.) *Pathol.* Renal abscess; or suppurative inflammation of the kidney.

Nep'hrāpostāt'icus, *α*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Nephrapostasis*: nephrapostatic.

Nep'hrātōn'ia, *α*, *f.* (Νεφρὸς; *α*, priv.; τόνος, tone.) *Pathol.* Renal atony, or paralysis of the kidneys.

Nep'hrātōn'icus, *α*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Nephrationia*: nephrationic.

Nep'hraux'ē, *es*, *f.* (Νεφρὸς; αὐξω, to increase.) *Pathol.* Enlargement of the kidney.

Nep'hrel'cos. } (Νεφρὸς;
Nep'hrel'cus, *i*, *m*. } ἕλκος, an ulcer.) *Pathol.* A renal ulcer.

Nep'hrelcōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* *Pathol.* The progress of *Nephrelcus*. Renal ulceration.

Nep'hrelcōt'icus, *α*, *um*. *Pathol.*

Belonging to *Nephrelcosis*: nephrelcotic.

Nep'hremp'hraē'ticus, *α*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Nephremphraxis*: nephremphractic.

Nep'hremp'hrax'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Νεφρὸς; ἐμφραξις, obstruction.) *Pathol.* Obstruction of the vessels of the kidney.

Nep'hria, *α*, *f.* (Νεφρὸς.) *Pathol.* Proposed as a synonyme for Bright's disease, or granulated kidney.

Nep'hricus, *α*, *um*. (Νεφρὸς.) *Anat.* Belonging to the kidney: nephric.

Nep'hrit'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Nephritis*. *Nephriticus*, *α*, *um*.

Nep'hrit'is, *idis*, *f.* (Νεφρὸς; terminal -itis.) Inflammation of the kidneys; a genus, *Ord. Phlegmasiæ*, *Cl. Pyrexia*.

Nep'hrocēl'e, *es*, *f.* (Νεφρὸς; κύλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Hernia of the kidney: nephrocele.

Nep'hrocēl'icus, *α*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Nephrocele*: nephrocelic.

Nep'hrol'ithos. } (Νεφρὸς;
Nep'hrol'ithus, *i*, *m*. } λίθος, a stone.) *Med.* Old term for a renal calculus, or stone in the kidney.

Nep'hropyōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Νεφρὸς; πύωσις, suppuration.) *Pathol.* Suppuration of the kidney.

Nep'hrot'omy. (Νεφρὸς; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* The dangerous and difficult operation of cutting into the kidney to extract a calculus. *Nephrotomia*, *α*, *f.*

Ner've. (*Nervus*; *Fr. nerf*.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* A long, medullary cord, originating from the brain and spinal marrow; by which sensation and volition are conveyed to and from the *sensorium*. *Bot.* The cord, vein, or rib which runs from base to apex of certain leaves: the midrib. *Nervus*, *i*, *m*.

Nerveless. See *Energis*.

Nerv'ine. (*Nervus*, a nerve.) *Anat.*, *Pharm.* Belonging to the nerves. *Nervinus*, *α*, *um*.

Ner'vōrum, Rēsōlūt'io. *Pathol.* Term for *Apoplexy* and *Paralysis*.

Nerv'ous. (*Nervus*.) *Anat.* Belonging to, or connected with nerves. *Bot.* Having a nerve, rib, or vein; ribbed. *Pathol.* Applied to low fevers, and affections of the nervous

system, and to medicines that act on the latter. *Nervosus*, *a, um*.

Ner'vāres. (*Nervus*, *a nerve*.) *Bot.* The divisions of the petiole which run through the limb of the leaf, and contribute towards the formation of its skeleton. *Entomol.* The kind of tracheal tubes which traverse the two membranes of the wings in various directions.

Ner'vus. See *Nerve*.

Ner'vus Vāg'us. *Anat.* The pneumogastric nerve.

Nest'ling. See *Nidulans*.

Net'tle. (*Sax. Netell.*) *Bot.* The genus *Urtica*; also, the genus *Lamium*. See *Acalephe*.

Net'tle-rash. See *Urticaria*.

Neur'ādýn'ām'la, *a, f.* (*Neûpon*, *a nerve*; *a, priv.*; *δύναμις*, strength.) *Pathol.* Nervous debility: neuradyamy. See *Neurasthenia*.

Neur'ādýnām'leus, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Neuradynamia*: neuradynamic.

Neur'al. (*Neûpon*.) *Anat., Bot.* Belonging to nerves. *Neurālis, is, e.*

Neur'alAx'is. *Comp. Anat.* Used, by Owen, for the trunk of the nervous system lodged in the extensive canal formed by the chain of the *vertebræ*.

Neur'al Spin'e. *Comp. Anat.* The autogenous part in the *vertebra*, above the *neurapophysis*; or part lodging the neural axis; the homologue of the spinous process of a *vertebra*.

Neural'gia, *a, f.* (*Neûpon*; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in a nerve: neuralgy. See *Neurodynia*.

Neural'gicus, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Neuralgia*: neuralgic.

pon, *a nerve*; *ἀναγεννάω*, to regenerate.) *Physiol.* A renewed or regenerated portion of a nerve.

Neur'anāgēnnēs'is, *is, or eos, f.* (Same.) *Physiol.* R-generation or renewal of nerves.

Neur'ānāp'hýsis, *is, or eos, f.* (*Neûpon*; *ἀνάφαισις*, a growing again.) *Physiol.* Similar to *Neuranagenesis*.

Neur'apōphys'ial. *Comp. Anat.* Belonging to *Neurapophysis*. *Neurāpophýsiālis, is, e.*

Neur'āpōp'hýsis, *is, or eos, f.* (*Neûpon*; *ἀποφύω*, to be generated

from.) *Comp. Anat.* That part of the occipital bone about the great foramen, distinct in the human embryo, and permanently so in cold-blooded *Vertebrata*; also the part forming the vertebral canal, or that holds the trunk of nervous systems.

Neur'artēr'ia, *a, f.* (*Neûpon*; *ἀρτηρία*, an artery.) *Physiol.* The intimate association of minute nerves with minute arteries; distributed over the whole body.

Neur'asthēn'ia, *a, f.* (*σθένεια*, debility.) *Pathol.* Nervous debility: neurastheny. See *Neuradynamia*.

Neur'asthēn'leus, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Neurasthenia*: neurasthenic.

Neur'ectōmē, *es, f.* } (*Neûpon*;
Neur'ectōm'ia, *a, f.* } *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.) *Surg.* Excision of a nerve, or part of a nerve: neurectomy.

Neur'ectōm'leus, *a, um.* *Surg.* Belonging to neurectomy: neurectomic.

Neur'ia, *a, f.* (*Dim. Neûpon*.) *Anat., Physiol.* Fine nervous tissue or membrane, as the *retina*.

Neur'leus, *a, um.* (*Neûpon*.) *Anat.* Belonging to a nerve: neuric.

Neur'ilēm'a, *ātis, n.* } (*Neûpon*;
Neur'ilēm'ma, *ātis, n.* } *ἐλημα*, a wrapper; 2. *λέμμα*, bark of plants.) *Anat., Physiol.* The membranous sheath encasing each nerve or filament of a nerve: a neurileme. See *Neurymen*.

Neur'ilēm'it'is, *idis, f.* (*Neurilēma*, terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *Neurilema*. See *Neurymenitis*.

ī'. (*Neûpon*, a nerve.) *Anat., Physiol.* The matter of which nerves are composed. *Neurina*, *a, f.*

Neur'iorrhāb'dium, *i, n.* (*Neûpon*, a little nerve; *ράβδιον*, a little rod.) *Anat. Pl.* the rod-like bodies of the *retina*, the *corpora virgæformia retinæ*.

Neur'it'ēs, *adj.* (*Neûpon*.) *Anat. Sar* 3 as *Nervosus* and *Neurodes*.

Neur'it'leus, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Neuritis*: neuritic.

Neur'it'is, *idis, f.* (*Neûpon*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a nerve.

Neur'o- (*Neûpon*.) A prefix de-

noting relation to a nerve or nervous substance.

Neur'easthēm'ia. See *Neuras-thenia*.

Neurōd'e- (*Neurōdēs*.) A prefix denoting nervous substance, or reference to nerves.

Neur'ōdēal'gia, α, f. (*Neurōdēs tunica*, the *retina*; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain or excessive sensibility of the *retina*: neurodealgia.

Neur'ōdeatrop'hia, α, f. (*Neurōdēs tunica*; atrop'hia, want of nutrition.) *Pathol.* Atrophy of the *retina*: neurodeatrophy.

Neurōd'ēs, adj. (*Neūpon*; terminal-ώδης.) *Anat.* Having or full of nerves or nervous substance; applied to the *retina* or *tunica neurodes*: nervous.

Neur'ōdŷnām'icus, α, um. *Physiol.* Belonging to *Neurodynamis*: neurodynamic.

Neur'ōdŷnām'is, is, or *eos*, f. (*Neūpon*; δύναμις, strength.) *Physiol.* Nervous strength or energy.

Neur'ōdŷn'ia, α, f. (*Neūpon*; ὀδὴν, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of a nerve; an analogous term to *Neuralgia*, but rather implying chronic pain: neurodyny.

Neur'ōdŷn'icus, α, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Neurodynia*: neurodync.

Neur'ōgēn'ia, α, f. (*Neūpon*; γένεσις, generation.) *Physiol.* The formation of nerves: neurogeny.

Neur'ogrāp'hia, α, f. (*Neūpon*; γράφω, to write.) *Physiol.* A description of the nerves: neurography.

Neur'ohŷmentit'is. See *Neury-menitis*.

Neur'ōhŷp'notism. (*Neūpon*; ὕπνος, sleep.) A term contrived for the state induced by the process of staring, thumbing, etc., of mesmerism; intended to signify partial sleep of the nervous system. *Neur'ōhŷpnōtismus*, i, m.

Neuroid'ēs, adj. (*Neūpon*; terminal-ιδēs.) *Anat.* Resembling a nerve or nervous substance: neuroid.

Neur'ōlem'mātīt'is, idis, f. (*Neūpon*; λέμμα, a skin; terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *neurilemma*.

Neur'ōlem'mit'is. See *Neurolemmatitis*.

Neur'ōlōg'icus, α, um. *Anat., Physiol.* Belonging to *Neurologia*: neurological.

Neur'ōlogy. (*Neūpon*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The consideration of the nature, construction, and functions of the nerves. *Neur'ōlōgia*, α, f.

Neur'ōm'a, ātis, n. (*Neūpon*.) *Pathol.* A knotty swelling, or tumour in the course of a nerve: nervous tumour.

Neur'ōmalāc'ia, α, f. (*Neūpon*; μαλακία, softness.) *Pathol.* Softening of the nerves.

Neur'ōm'atous. *Pathol.* Having the nature of a *Neuroma*, or nervous tumour. *Neur'ōmātōsus*, α, um.

Neur'ōmyēlīt'is, idis, f. (*Neūpon*; μυελός, marrow; terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of nervous or medullary substance.

Neur'ōmy'ēlōid'ēs, adj. (Same; terminal-oidēs.) *Anat., Physiol.* Having, or full of medullary substance: neuromyelous.

Neur'ōmy'ēlōid'ēs, adj. (Same; terminal-ides.) *Anat., Physiol.* Resembling nervous or medullary substance: neuromyeloid.

Neur'ōnōs'os. } (*Neūpon*; νόσος, **Neur'ōnōs'us**, i, f. } a disease.) *Pathol.* Nervous disease, or disease of a nerve. See *Neuropathia*.

Neur'ōpāt'hia, α, f. (*Neūpon*; πάθος, disease.) *Pathol.* Same as *Neuronosis*: neuropathy.

Neur'ōpāt'hicus, α, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Neuropathia*: neuropathic.

Neur'ōphthīs'icus, α, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Neurophthiasis*: neurophthical.

Neur'ōphthīs'is, is, or *eos*, f. (*Neūpon*; φθίσις, a wasting.) *Pathol.* Nervous *tabes*, or wasting.

Neur'ōptērōlōg'ia, α, f. (*Neuroptērus*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Entomol.* A treatise on the *Neuroptera*: neuropterology. See *Neuropterus*.

Neur'ōptērōlōg'icus, α, um. *Entomol.* Belonging to *Neuropterologia*: neuropterological.

Neur'ōptērus, α, um. (*Neūpon*; πτερόν, a wing.) *Entomol.* Nervewinged; applied to an Ord. (pl. f.) of *Insecta*, in which the surface of the wings is finely reticulated: neuropterous.

Neur'oscénograph'ia, *α, f.* (Νεῦρον; σκηνογραφία, the art of scene-painting.) *Anat., Physiol.* Pictures or representations of the nerves: neuroscenography.

Neurōs'is, *is, f.* (Νεῦρον.) *Pathol.* A nervous affection or disease: (pl.) a Class of Cullen's Nosology.

Neur'osthén'ia, *α, f.* (Νεῦρον; σθένος, strength.) *Physiol.* Great nervous power or excitement. See *Neurodynamis*.

Neur'othélē, *es, f.* (Νεῦρον; θηλή, the nipple.) *Anat.* A nervous papilla.

Neur'othélēt'is, *idis, f.* (Neur'othélē; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of nervous papillæ.

Neur'ot'icus, *α, um.* (Νεῦρον.) *Med.* Of or belonging to the nerves; nervous: neurotic.

Neur'otomy. (Νεῦρον; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the nerves. *Surg.* The cutting or division of a nerve. *Neurótōmia*, *α, f.*

Neur'otróm'a, *ātis, n.* (Νεῦρον; τραῦμα, for τραύμα, a wound.) *Surg. Pathol.* A wound of a nerve.

Neur'otrōs'is, *is, or eos, f.* *Surg. Pathol.* The progress of *Neurotroma*.

Neurym'en, *ēnis, m.* (Νεῦρον; ὑμῆν, a membrane.) Same as *Neurilema*.

Neur'yment'is, *idis, f.* (Neur'y-men; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* See *Neurilemitis*.

Neut'ral. (*Neuter*, neither of the two.) *Bot.* Having neither stamens nor pistils, and so producing no seed. *Chem.* Applied to saline compounds of an acid and an alkali, having the character of neither. *Neutrālis*, *is, e.*

Neutrālsāt'ion. (*Neutrālis*.) *Chem.* The complete loss of characteristic properties, frequently attending combinations in particular proportions, so that the one ingredient is neutralised or saturated by the other. *Neutrālsātio*, *ōnis, f.*

Neutr'riflor'us, *α, um.* (*Neuter*; *flōs*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having neutral flowers: neutriflorous.

Neur'rasthén'ia. See *Neurasthenia*, etc.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne College of Medicine, as connected with Durham University; and its Medical Degrees.—Two Licences, and three

Degrees, are granted by this University: a Licence in Medicine, and a Licence in Surgery; the Degrees of M.B., C.M., and M.D. For M.B., two professional examinations—in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Botany; the following certificates must be produced—Registration, as a medical student, of having passed examination for Graduation in Arts at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, Dublin, London, Queen's College (Ireland), Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrew's, Aberdeen; or recognised universities abroad. For C.M., the Candidates must have passed the examination for M.B. For the Degree of M.D. (subsequently to the foregoing examination), the Candidate must have spent four years in studying Medicine, Surgery, Pathology, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics, Midwifery, Diseases of Women and Children, and Public Health; and undergo examination thereon. There must be proof of the whole course of professional study having occupied at least four years—one of such years having been spent at the College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. For the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, Candidates must be not less than twenty-four years of age; and must have obtained the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine at least two years previously.

Nic'colat'e. (*Niccōlicum oxīdum*: terminal -ate.) *Chem.* Niccolic oxide being a base or acid, this name has been given to the compounds which it produces, when it plays the second part. *Niccōlas*, *ātis, f.*

Nic'cōl'ico-. A prefix, the same as *Niccōlicus*.

Nic'cōl'icus, *α, um.* *Chem.* Belonging to *Niccolum* or nickel: niccolic.

Nic'kel. *Chem.* A metal generally found in the metallic state, sometimes as an oxide: of great hardness, uniform texture; and having a colour between silver and tin.

Nicōtīān'a, *α, f.* (*Nicot*, who first brought it into Europe.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Solanaceæ*.

Nicotian'a Americān'a. *M. Med.* The *Nicotiana tabacum*.

Nicotiāna Tabācum. *M. Med.* The Virginian tobacco plant. See *Tabaci Folia* (B. P.).

Nicot'iānin'. *Nicotiāna.* *Chem.* A solid, volatile substance discovered in tobacco, which gives its characteristic odour. *Nicotiānina*, *α*, *f.* See *Nicotin*.

Nicot'iūs, a, um. *Chem.* Belonging to *Nicotina*: *nicotic*.

Nicotin'. (*Nicotiāna.*) *Chem.* Same as *Nicotianin*.

Nictitat'ion. (*Nictito*, to wink often.) A quick and frequent closing and opening of the eyelids; frequent winking. Symptomatic, in certain diseases. *Nictitatio, ōnis, f.*

Nidificat'ion. (*Nidus*, a nest; *fācio*, to make.) *Ornithol.* The process of forming a nest. *Nidificatio, ōnis, f.*

Nid'ūlan, antis, adj. (*Nidūlor*, to nestle.) *Bot.* Nestling: *nidulant*.

Nidulāt'io, ōnis, f. (*Nidūlor.*) *Ornithol.* The act of sitting on a nest: *nidulation*.

Nidulāt'us, a, um. (*Nidūlus*, a little nest.) *Bot.* Nestled; in a nest: *nidulate*.

Night-blind'ness. See *Hemeralopia*.

Night-sig'ht. See *Nyctalopia*.

Night-soil Fev'er. See *Sewer Fever*.

Nightmār'e. See *Ephialtes*, *Incubus*, *Oneirodynia* *Gravans*.

Nightshade, Deadly. *M. Med.* The *Atropa belladonna*.

Nightshade, Woody. *M. Med.* The *Solanum dulcamara*.

Nig'ricaul'is, is, e. (*Niger*, black; *caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Having a black stem: *nigricauline*.

Nig'ripes, pedis, adj. (*Niger*; *pes*, a foot.) *Bot.* Having a black foot, or *stipes*: *nigripede*.

Nig'risper'mus, a, um. (*Niger*; *σπέρμα*, a seed.) *Bot.* Having black seeds: *nigrispermous*.

Nigrīt'ies, ei, f. (*Niger.*) *Pathol.* Applied to *caries*, as being *nigrities ossis*, blackness of a bone.

Nip'hablep'sia, α, f. (*Νίφα*, snow; *ἀβλεψία*, blindness.) *Pathol.* Blindness caused by the glaring reflection of sunlight upon the snow; *snow-blindness*.

Nip'hotyphlōs'is, is, oreos, f. *Pathol.* The progress of *Niphotyphlotis*.

Nip'hotyp'hlot'es, is, f. (*Νίφα*; *τυφλός*, blind.) *Pathol.* Blindness produced by exposure to the glare of sunlight upon the snow, and so the same as *Niphablepsia*.

Nip'ple. (*Sax. Nypele.*) *Anat.* The small conical projection in the centre of the breasts. See *Mammiſſa*, *Papilla*.

Nis'us, ūs, m. (*Nitor*, to endeavour.) *Physiol.* The vernal generative impulse of birds, etc.

Nitid'iflor'us, a, um. (*Nitidus*, shining; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having brilliant flowers: *nitidiflorous*.

Nitid'ifol'ius, a, um. (*Nitidus*; *fōlum*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having shining leaves: *nitidifolious*.

Nit'rate. (*Nitricum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of nitric acid with a base. *Nitras, ātis, f.*

Nit'rate of Pot'ash. *Chem.* Nitre, or saltpetre.

Nit'rate of Sil'ver. *Chem.* The *Nitras argenti*, or lunar caustic.

Nitrat'us, a, um. *Mineral.* Applied to a base converted into a salt by combination with *nitric acid*: *nitrated*.

Nit're. (*Νίτρον.*) *Chem.* The nitrate of potash, or saltpetre. *Nitrum, i, n.*

Nit'ric. (*Nitrum*; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Belonging to nitre; applied to an acid. *Nitricus, a, um.*

Nit'rificat'ion. (*Nitrum*; *fācio*, to make.) *Chem.* The becoming like a nitrate. *Nitrificatio, ōnis, f.*

Nitrit'e. (*Nitrosus acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of *nitrous acid* with a base. *Nitris, itis, f.*

Nit'ro-. (*Nitrum.*) *Chem.* A prefix denoting the presence of nitre, or nitric acid.

Nitroben'zide. *Chem.* A peculiar, yellow, oleaginous substance, produced by the partial decomposition, on distillation, of *nitrobenzinic acid*.

Nitrobenzin'ic. *Chem.* Name given to a new nitrogenous acid, into which benzoic acid is transformed when acted upon by strong nitric acid; also termed *Benzoinitric*. *Nitrobenzinicus, a, um.*

Nit'rogen'. (*Nítrov*, nitre; γεννάω, to generate.) *Chem.* An important elementary principle, forming about four-fifths of atmospheric air; azote. *Nitrógenium*, *ii*, *n*.

Nit-ro-hydrochlor'ic Acid, Dilut'ed. *Chem.* Acidum nitro-hydrochloricum dilutum (B. P.).

Nit'rous. (*Nitrum*, nitre; terminal -ous.) *Chem.* Belonging to nitre; applied to an acid. *Nitrösus*, *a*, *um*.

Nitrürät'um, *i*, *n*. (*Nitrum*; terminal -üret.) *Chem.* A combination of nitrogen with a simple body: a nitruet.

Niväl'is, *is*, *e*. (*Nix*, snow.) *Bot.* Applied to plants which flower during winter; to those which grow upon mountains covered with eternal snows, and those that grow on the snow itself: nival.

Nöb'ilis, *is*, *e*. (As if *Noscibilis*, from *növi*, I have known; because famous for excellence.) *Nat. Hist.* Noble; applied to many objects by way of eminence.

Noct'ambul'ion. (*Nox*, night; *ambulo*, to walk.) *Med.* Sleep-walking, or walking during sleep; *Onecrodynia activa*. *Noctambulatio*, *önis*, *f*.

Noctiflor'us, *a*, *um*. (*Nox*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Flowering at night; noctiflorous.

Noctiluc'us, *a*, *um*. (*Nox*; *lúceo*, to shine.) *Bot.* Applied to flowers which open at night, and close during its course.

Noctur'nal Blind'ness. See *Hemeralopia*.

Noctur'nal Emis'sion. } *Med.*
Noctur'nal Pollut'ion. } The *gonorrhæa dormientium*. *Emissio Nocturnälis*.

Noctur'nal Light. See *Nyctalopia*.

Noctur'nus, *a*, *um*. (*Nox*.) Belonging to the night-time: nocturnal. *Bot.* Applied to flowers which remain open during the night, and close themselves in the daytime; or shed an agreeable odour at night, and are inodorous in the day. *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) of the *Lepidoptera*, which fly only at night, or after sunset. *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (pl. f.) of the *Accipitres*, which are chiefly on

the wing in the twilight, and when the moon shines; they form but one genus—the owls.

Nödal'is, *is*, *e*. (*Nödu*, a knot.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to lines produced by the series of points of rest at the surface of a rigid rod made to vibrate, and to those resulting from the vibrations.

Nod'ding. See *Annuens*, *Cernuus*, *Nutans*.

Nod'e. (Heb. *Anad*, to tie.) A knob, knot, or joint. *Astron.* The point of intersection of the orbit of a planet with the ecliptic. *Bot.* A slight thickening at a joint, as in certain grasses. *Pathol., Surg.* A hard, circumscribed tumour on a bone, arising from a swelling of the periosteum. *Nödu*, *i*, *m*.

Nödif'erus, *a*, *um*. (*Nödu*; *féro*, to carry.) Charged with nodosities: nodiferous.

Nödiflor'us, *a*, *um*. *Nödu*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers with nodes or joints: nodiflorous.

Nöd'ipes, *pëdis*, *adj.* (*Nödu*; *pes*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having feet thickset with nodosities: nodipede.

Nödös'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (*Nödu*.) *Pathol.* The progress or formation of nodes: the node disease.

Nödös'itas, *ätis*, *f*. (*Nödu*.) *Bot.* Applied to the concretions on certain points of the surface of plants, rendering it knotted or crumpled: a nodosity.

Nödös'us, *a*, *um*. (*Nödu*; terminal -ösus.) *Bot.* Having, or full of nodes: nodose.

Nod'ular. *Med.* Belonging to a nodule. *Nödüläris*, *is*, *e*.

Nödülär'ius, *a*, *um*. (*Nödülus*.) *Conchol.* Charged with nodules: nodularious.

Nod'ule. (Dim. *Nödu*.) *Pathol., Physiol.* A little node. *Nödülus*, *i*, *m*.

Nödülif'erus, *a*, *um*. (*Nödülus*; *féro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Bearing nodosities: noduliferous.

Nödülös'us, *a*, *um*. Having, or full of nodules: nodulous.

Nöl'ime Tan'gère. *Pathol.* A malignant disease affecting the skin, and sometimes the cartilages of the nose.

Nöm'a, *æ*, *f*. (*Néμω*, to eat away.) *Pathol.* A corroding, ulcerous dis-

ease of the skin, frequently of the cheek, and *vulva*, of young girls.

Nomenclature. (*Nōmen*, a name; *kalō*, to call.) The proper arrangement and application of a set of distinctive and significant words as names of particular objects in science or language. *Nomenclatura*, *α*, *f*.

Non Com'pos Men'tis. *Med. Jur.* Applied to those "who lose their intellects by disease; that grow deaf dumb, and blind, not having been born so; or such, in short, as are judged by the Court of Chancery incapable of conducting their own affairs."

Non-Com'pōtes. *Med. Jur.* Not having ability or purpose: madmen.

Nooth's Apparatus. *Chem.* For impregnating water with carbonic acid or other gases.

Normal. (*Norma*, a rule.) Applied to the natural condition of a thing. *Normālis*, *is*, *e*.

Nose. See *Nasus*.

Nose, Bleeding of the. See *Epistaxis*.

Nosocom'ial. *Med.* Belonging to a *Nosocomium*. *Nōsōcōmiālis*, *is*, *e*.

Nōsōcōm'ium, *ii*, *n*. (*Nōsos*, a disease; *κοιμώ*, to take care of.) *Med.* An hospital or infirmary for the sick.

Nōsōdōch'ium, *ii*, *m*. (*Nōsos*; *δοχείον*, a receptacle.) Same as *Nosocomium*.

Nōsōgēn'ia, *α*, *f*.

Nōsōgēn'esis, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. } (*Nōs*; *γένεσις*, generation.) *Med.* The occurrence and progress of disease.

Nosograp'hy. (*Nōsos*; *γράφω*, to write.) *Med.* A description of diseases, their characters, nature, and course. *Nōsōgrāphīa*, *α*, *f*.

Nōsōlōg'icus, *α*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Nosologia*: nosological.

Nosology. (*Nōsos*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med.* The doctrine of diseases; chiefly confined, however, to their classification, or methodical arrangement; so as to form a catalogue of reference. *Nōsōlōgia*, *α*, *f*.

Nostal'gia, *α*, *f*. (*Nostrēw*, to return; *άλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* An intense longing for return to one's native country; a disease of such as circumstances have placed in foreign climes; longing for home; home-

sickness; a genus, *Ord.* *Dysorexia*, *Cl. Locales*: nostalgia.

Nostal'gicus, *α*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Nostalgia*: nostalgic.

Nōstōmān'ia, *α*, *f*. (*Nostrēw*; *μανία*, madness.) *Pathol.* A kind of madness, forming the highest degree of *Nostalgia*.

Nos'tril. See *Naris*.

Nos'trum. (*N*. of *Noster*, *a*, *um*, ours.) A significant term for any quack, secret, or patent medicine.

Nōtal'gia, *α*, *f*. (*Nōtron*, the back; *άλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the back: notalgia.

Nōtal'gicus, *α*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Notalgia*: notalgic.

Notāt'ion. (*Notāre*, to mark.) *Chem.*, *Geom.* Ready method of expressing facts ascertained by analysis; employing figures, or signs, to indicate relative proportions.

Notched. See *Erosus*, *Crenatus*.

Nōtencēp'hālōcēl'e, *es*, *f*. (*Nōτον*, the back; *ἐγκέφαλον*, the brain; *κῆλη*, a tumour.) *Physiol.* Protrusion of the brain (in a monster-fœtus) from a cleft in the back of the head: notencephalocoele.

Nōtencēp'hālus, *i*, *m*. (*Nōτον*; *ἐγκέφαλον*.) *Physiol.* A monster-fœtus, with the brain in a hernial mass on the back.

Not hus. (*Nóθος*, spurious, false.) *Nothus*, *α*, *um*.

Nōt'ochord. (*Nōτον*; *χορδή*, a string.) *Comp. Anat.* The extremely delicate fibrous, cellular, gelatinous, cylindrical column, in and around which are developed the elements by which the vertebral column is established in every class of *Myelencephalia*.

Nōtōmyēl'os. }

Nōtōmyēl'us, *i*, *m*. } (*Nōτον*; *μυελος*, marrow.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* The *Medulla spinalis*, or spinal marrow.

Nōtorrhiz'eus, *α*, *um*. (*Nōτον*; *ρίζα*, a root.) *Bot.* Having the radicles turned up against one of the faces of the cotyledons: notorrhizeous.

Nōvāculār'is, *is*, *e*. (*Nōvacula*, a razor.) *Geol.* Applied to a variety of schist, with which razor-stones are made; pertaining to a razor: novacular.

Nōvemcostāt'us, *α*, *um*. (*Nōvem*, nine; *costa*, a rib.) *Bot.* Having

nine ribs or longitudinal projections: novemcostate.

Növemdig'itát'us, *a, um.* (*Novem; digitus*, a finger.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf, of which the common petiole terminates in nine folioles: novemdigitate.

Növem'löbát'us, *a, um.* (*Növem; löbus*, a lobe.) *Bot.* Divided into nine lobes: novemlobate.

Növemner'vis, *is, e.* (*Nö-*

Növemner'vius, *a, um.* } *vem;*
nervus.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves of which the base is divided into nine nerves: novemnervate.

Noxár'um Corpóris, de quinque gen'eribus. Celsus thus tabulated all diseases incident to the human body: 1. External injuries, as wounds. 2. Internal parts vitiated, as in cancer. 3. Extraneous bodies generated internally, as a calculus in the bladder. 4. Internal parts preternaturally enlarged, as in tumefied (varicose) veins. 5. In parts where deficiency, or malformations, are perceptible.

Nübécúla, *æ, f.* (Dim. *Nubes*, a cloud.) *Pathol.* The little cloud-like appearances suspended in certain disordered conditions of the urine.

Nübéc'ulát'us, *a, um.* Presenting appearances resembling *nubeculæ*: nubeculate.

Nübíg'énus, *a, um.* (*Nubes*, a cloud; *gêno*, to beget.) *Bot.* Growing upon mountains at a very great height; cloud-born: nubigenous.

Nücámen'tum, *i, n.* (*Nux*, a nut; *amentum*, a catkin.) *Bot.* Synonymous with *Amentum*.

Nucha, *æ, f.* (Arab.) *Anat.* The nape, or back part of the neck.

Nuchál'is, *is, e.* *Anat.* Belonging to the *Nucha*.

Nücf'érus, *a, um.* (*Nux*, a nut; *fêro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing nuts: nuciferous.

Nücf'ormis, *is, e.* (*Nux*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a nut in form or appearance: nuciform.

Nücléát'us, *a, um.* (*Nucleus.*) *Bot.* Having nuclei: nucleated. See *Nucleus*.

Nücléif'érus, *a, um.* (*Nucleus*; *fêro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing kernels: nucleiferous.

Nücléif'ormis, *is, e.* (*Nucleus*;

forma, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a nucleus: nucleiform.

Nücléöl'us, *i, m.* (Dim. *Nucleus.*) A little nucleus: a nucleole.

Nücléus, *i, m.* (*Nux.*) *Astron.* That portion of a *macula*, when it is much darker than the rest; also a small and brilliant part in the centre of a comet. *Bot.* The kernel of a nut, or of the stone of fruit. *Crystall.* Any solid substance, or thread, suspended in crystallising matter, to afford points for the commencement of crystallisation. *Physiol.* Synonymous with *Cytoblast.* *Surg. Pathol.* Anything about which a substance or matter gathers, as a cherry-stone forming the centre of a *calculus*.

Nüc'ûla, *æ, f.* (Dim. *Nux.*) *Bot.* A little nut: a nucle.

Nüclöl's'us, *a, um.* (*Nücula*; terminal-*ösus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of nucle.

Nüdlíbran'chiát'us, *a, um.* (*Nudus*, naked; *branchiátus.*) *Zool.* Having bare or exposed *branchiæ*: nudibranchiate.

Nüdicand'át'us, *a, um.* (*Nudus*; *cauda*, a tail.) *Zool.* Having the tail without hairs: nudicaudate.

Nüdicaul'is, *is, e.* (*Nudus*; *caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Having a leafless stem: nudicauline.

Nüdlíflór'us, *a, um.* (*Nudus*; *flor*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having a naked corol: nudiflorous.

Nüdlífol'ius, *a, um.* (*Nudus*; *fólium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having smooth leaves: nudifolious.

Nüdlípellí'érus, *a, um.* (*Nudus*; *pellis*, the skin; *fêro*, to bear. *Zool.* Having the skin entirely bare: nudipelliferous.

Nüdlípes', *pêdis*, adj. (*Nudus*; *pes*, a foot.) *Bot.* Having naked feet: nudipede.

Nullíner'vis, *is, e.* (*Nullus*, no one; *nervus.*) *Bot.* Applied to leaves which have neither true nor false nerves: nullinervate.

Nullíp'órus, *a, um.* (*Nullus*; *pórus*, a pore.) *Bot., Zool.* Having no pores on their surface: nulliporous.

Nümísmál'is, *is, e.* (*Nümisma*, or *nomisma*, a coin.) Like a piece of money: numismal.

Nümísmát'ic. (*Nümisma*, a coin.)

Belonging to a coin or medal. *Nū-mismēdīcus*, *a*, *um*.

Nummīformis, *is*, *e*. (*Nummus*, a metal or coin; *forma*, likeness.) Having the form of a piece of money: nummiform.

Nummulated. (*Nummulus*, a little coin.) *Pathol.* Having likeness to a small piece of coin: applied to thick roundish sputa. *Nummulatus*, *a*, *um*.

Nut. See *Capula*, *Nux*.

Nūtans, *tis*, *part*. (*Nūto*, to nod.) *Bot.*, *Pathol.* Nodding; drooping: nutant; applied to stems; also to *Eclampsia*.

Nutat'ion. (*Nūto*.) *Astron.* A kind of swinging of the axis of the earth, owing to attraction of the sun, and especially of the moon; which causes it to describe periodically a small ellipsis about the mean poles. *Bot.* The faculty which flowers have of following the apparent movement of the sun. *Nūtatio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Nūtāt'or, *ōris*, *n*. (*Nūto*, to nod.) *Anat.* Applied to the *Sterno-cleido-mastoides*, because nodding is performed chiefly by its exercise.

Nutmeg. *M. Med.* The seed of the *Myristica moschata*; the *Nux Aromatica*, *Moschata* or *Myristica*.

Nutrim'en, *tnis*, *n*. } (*Nutrio*, to
Nutrlment'um, *i*, *n*. } nourish.)
Physiol. Nourishment or nutriment.
See *Aliment*.

Nutrit'ion. (*Nutrio*, to feed young.) *Physiol.* The assimilation or identification of nutritive matter to or with our organs. *Nutritio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Nutrit'ion, **Excessive**. } See
Nutrit'ion, **Morb'id**. } *Alogotrophia*.

Nut'rix, *icis*, *f*. (*Nutrio*, to nourish.) *Med.* A nurse or attendant upon the sick or infirm; or one who has the charge and suckling of an infant; usually termed a wet-nurse.

Nux Arōmāt'ica. *Bot.* The nutmeg, or seed of the *Myristica moschata*.

Nux Mētel'ia. *Bot.* The seed of *Strychnos nux vomica*.

Nux Moschāt'a. } *M. Med.* The
Nux Myr'stica. } nutmeg, or
fruit of the *Myristica moschata*.

Nux Vōm'ica. *Pharmacopœial* name (B. P.) for the seed of *Strychnos nux vomica*.

Nyctālōp'ia, *a*, *f*. (*Nūx*, night; *ōp*, vision.) *Pathol.* Defect of vision, except in the evening and at night; nocturnal sight; day-blindness: nyctalopy.

Nyctalop'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Nyctalopia*. *Nyctālōpicus*, *a*, *um*.

Nyctōphōn'ia, *a*, *f*. (*Nūx*; *φωνή*, the voice.) *Pathol.* Loss of voice during the day: nyctophony.

Nyctōtyphlōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (*Nūx*; *τύφλωσις*, a making blind.) *Pathol.* A term for nocturnal blindness. See *Nyctalopia*.

Nym'pha, *a*, *f*. (*Νύμφη*, a water nymph.) *Anat.* The membranous folds descending, one on each side, from the prepuce of the *Clitoris*; also termed *Labia minora*, in distinction from the *L. pudendi*. *Entomol.* A nymph, pupa, or chrysalis, being the second condition in the metamorphosis of insects.

Nymphit'is, *idis*, *f*. (*Nymphæ*; terminal -itis.) *Surg. Pathol.* Inflammation of the *nymphæ*.

Nym'phum, *ii*, *n*. *Bot.* A part of the flower which extends from the extremity of the ovary to the floral envelope, when situated under the free ovary, or above the adherent ovary.

Nym'phus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Having a *nymphium*: nymphious.

Nym'phoid'ēs, *adj*. (*Νυμφοεία*, the water-lily; terminal -ids.) *Bot.* Resembling the *Nymphææ*, or water-lily; applied to a species of *Menyanthes*, etc.: nymphoid.

Nym'phōmān'ia, *a*, *f*. (*Νύμφη*; *μανία*, madness.) *Pathol.* Excessive desire for coition in females; a genus, *Ord. Dysorexiæ*, *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's *Nosology*; also termed *Furor uterinus*, and *Hysteromania*. See *Andromania*, *Metromania*, *Estromania*.

Nym'phon'cus, *i*, *m*. (*Nymphæ*; *γκῆς*, a tumour.) *Pathol.* A tumour or swelling of the *nymphæ*.

Nym'phot'omy. (*Νύμφη*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* Operation of cutting away the *nymphæ*, when diseased or much enlarged. *Nymphōdōmia*, *a*, *f*.

O.

O. *Pharm.* For *Octarium*, a pint.
Oa'k. (Sax. *Ac.*) *M. Med.* The *Quercus Robur*.

Oarial'gia. See *Ovarialgia*.

Oär'icus, a, um. (ὄριον, a small egg.) *Anat., Physiol.* Belonging to the ovary: oaric.

Oär'locel'e, es, f. (ὄριον; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Tumour or hernia of the ovary: oariocele.

Oär'ion'cus, i, m. (ὄριον; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Tumour of the ovary; a tumid ovary.

Oär'tum, ii, n. (ὄριον.) *Anat., Physiol.* The same as, but more etymologically correct than, *Ovarium*: an ovary.

Oat's. *M. Med.* The seeds of *Avena sativa*.

Ob'clāvāt'us, a, um. (*Ob*, inversely; *clāva*, a club.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a reversed club: obclavate.

Ob'cōn'icus, a, um. (*Ob*; *cōnicus*, conical.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a reversed cone; that is to say, the summit turned downwards: obconical.

Ob'cordāt'us, a, um. (*Ob*; *cordātus*, heart-shaped.) *Bot.* Shaped like a heart, having its apex to the stem: obcordate.

Obcordif'ormis, is, e. (*Ob*; *cor*, the heart; *forma*.) *Bot.* Having the form of a heart reversed: obcordiform.

Obdormi'tio, ōnis, f. (*Ob*; *dormio*, to sleep.) *Med.* The state of being asleep; also what is meant by sleep applied to the limbs: obdormition.

Obēs'ity. (*Obēdo*, to eat all about.) Fatness or grossness of the body generally. *Obēstas, ātis, f.*

Obfuscāt'io, ōnis, f. (*Obfusco*, to make black.) *Pathol.* Darkening, dulness, or obscurity. Applied to the sight: obfuscation.

Obimbricāt'us, a, um. (*Ob*; *imbricātus*, imbricated.) *Bot.* That which is imbricated contrariwise: obimbricate.

Object'ive. (*Objicere*, to cast against.) *Med.* Applied to obvious

symptoms as noted by the practitioner. *Objectivus, a, um.*

Obliq'uus, a, um. (*Obliquo*, to turn aside.) *Anat., Bot.* Crooked; indirect; oblique; applied to muscles, stems, leaves, etc.

Oblitērāt'io, ōnis, f. (*Oblitēro*, to scrape out.) *Med.* The alteration in appearance or function of a part, by which it no longer serves its original purpose: obliteration.

Oblitērāt'us, a, um. (Same.) *Anat., Bot.* Altered so that the natural condition or aspect has disappeared: obliterated.

Obliv'io In'ers. } *Pathol.*
Obliv'ium In'ers. } Lethargy; sluggish or inactive oblivion.

Oblongāt'us, a, um. (*Oblongo*, to prolong.) *Anat.* Continued further, or prolonged.

Oblongifōli'us, a, um. (*Oblongus*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having oblong leaves or folioles: oblongifolious.

Ob'ōvāl'is, is, e. (*Ob*; *ōvālis*, oval.) *Bot.* Having the figure of a longitudinal section of an egg: oboval.

Ob'ōvātifōli'us, a, um. (*Ob*; *ovātus*, ovate; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having oboval leaves: obovatifolious.

Ob'ōvāt'us, a, um. (*Ob*; *ovum*, an egg.) *Bot.* Egg-shaped, but having the smallest end to the stem; applied to leaves: obovate.

Ob'ōvoid'ēs, adj. (*Ob*; *ovum*, an egg; terminal *-idēs*.) *Bot.* Resembling an egg of which the small end is turned downwards: obovoid.

Ob'soles'cence. (*Obsolesco*, to decrease.) *Pathol.* The state of ceasing to grow, and undergoing no further change. *Obsolēcentia, e, f.*

Obsōlēt'us, a, um. (*Obsōleo*, to grow out of fashion.) *Bot.* Indistinct:solete.

Obstet'ric. (*Obstetrix*.) Belonging to midwifery. *Obstetricus, a, um.*

Obstet'ric'us, a, um. (*Obstetrix*.) *Obstet.* Belonging to an *obstetrix*: obstetrician.

Obstet'ric'us Med'icus. *Obstet.*

An accoucheur, or man-midwife : an obstetric-physician.

Obstet'rica. (*Obstetrix.*) The art of assisting women in childbirth ; and of treating their diseases during pregnancy and after delivery : midwifery. *Obstetrica*, æ, f. *Obstetricium*, ii, n.

Obstet'rix, icis, f. (*Obsto*, to stand in the way.) *Obstet.* A midwife or obstetrician woman.

Obstipat'ion. (*Obstipo*, to stop chinks.) *Med.* Obstinate costiveness, there being no relief by evacuation ; distinguished from constipation ; a genus, Ord. *Epischeses*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. *Obstipatio*, ònis, f.

Obstruens, tis, part. (*Obstruo*, to shut up.) *Pharm.* Shutting or closing up : obstruct.

Obsubulāt'us, a, um. (*Ob* ; *sūbūlātus*, pertaining to an awl.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves gradually decreasing in thickness from the base to the summit : obsubulate.

Obsūtūrāl'is, is, e. (*Ob* ; *sūtūra*, a suture.) *Bot.* Epithet given to the *placentarium*, when applied against or opposed to the suture ; to *septa* when their border is empty : obsutural.

Obtec'tus, a, um. (*Obtēgor*, to be covered.) *Entomol.* Applied to a *chrysalis*, in which all the parts of the insect are perfectly indicated on the outside, being delineated by compartments of the horny case, as in the *Lepidoptera*.

Obtundens, tis, part. (*Obtundo*, to make blunt.) *Pharm.* Having power to dull or overcome irritation : obtundent.

Obtūrāt'or, ònis, m. (*Obtūro*, to stop up.) *Anat.* A stopper-up of any cavity ; applied to two muscles and a nerve of the thigh.

Ob'turbinat'us, a, um. (*Ob* ; *turbo*, a gig or top.) *Bot.* Having the form of a gig or top reversed : obturbinated.

Obtusāt'us, a, um. (*Obtundo*, to blunt.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves the summits of which are round : obtusate.

Obtusif'idus, a, um. (*Obtundo* ; *findo*, to cleave.) *Bot.* That which is cleft into very obtuse segments : obtusifid.

Obtusiflōr'us, a, um. (*Obtundo* ; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having obtuse petals : obtusiflorous.

Obtusū, a, um. (*Obtusū*, blunt ; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having obtuse leaves : obtusifolious.

Obtusil'obus, a, um. (*Obtusū* ; *lobus*, a lobe.) *Bot.* Having leaves divided into round and obtuse : obtusilobous.

Obtus'us, a, um. (*Obtundo*, to blunt.) *Bot.* Rounded at the apex ; blunt : obtuse.

Obvolūt'us, a, um. (*Obvolvo*, to wrap about.) *Bot.* Enrolled one within another : obvolutous ; obvolute.

Oc'cidens, tis, part. (*Occido*, to fall down.) Going down ; declining : occident. *Astron.* Applied (sing. m.) to the place where the sun hides itself under the horizon, sinking from our view : occident.

Oc'cidens, tis, m. (Same.) *Astron.*, *Geog.* The western landscape at sunset.

Oc'cident'ālis, is, e. (Same.) *Astron.*, *Geog.* Belonging to the west ; western : occidental.

Oc'cip'ital. *Anat.*, *Ornithol.*, *Zool.* Belonging to the occiput. *Oc'cipitālis*, is, e.

Oc'cip'ito. (*Occiput.*) *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the *Os occipitis*.

Oc'ciput, itis, n. (*Ob*, against : *cāput*, the head.) *Anat.* The back part of the head : the occiput.

Occlus'ion. (*Occludo*, to shut up.) A closing or shutting up. *Occlusio*, ònis, f.

Occlus'us, a, um. (*Occludo*, to shut up.) *Bot.* Enclosed ; shut up : occlude.

Ocultāt'io, ònis, f. (*Oculto*, to hide.) *Astron.* The momentary eclipse of a star or planet by the interposition of the body of the moon between it and the earth : occultation.

Ocean'icus, a, um. (*Oceānus*, the ocean.) *Bot.*, *Nat. Hist.* Living or growing in the ocean, or waters of the sea : oceanic.

Ocellāt'us, a, um. (*Ocellus*, i, m., a little eye.) See *Ocellus*. *Bot.* Marked by spots somewhat like the pupil of the eye : ocellate.

Ocell'us, a, um. (*Ocellus* ;

to bear.) *Zoöl.* Bearing spots resembling eyes: ocelliferous.

Ocellus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Oculus*, an eye.) Applied to rounded spots of which the centre is of a different colour from the circumference, giving some resemblance to the pupil of the eye.

Ochlēsis, *eos*, f. (Ὀχλησις—from ὄχλος, molestations from crowding together.) *Pathol.* A general condition of disease produced by a vast number of sick persons under one roof. See *Hospital*.

Ochloa, *a*, um. (Ὀχλος, capacious; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having broad and ample petals: ochopetalous.

Ochra, or **Okra**, *æ*, f. (Ὀχρός, pale.) *Bot.* An annual plant of the West Indies; where its green pods are much employed in soup. *Chem.* Argillaceous earths, impregnated with iron, of a red, or a yellow colour: ochre.

Ochropyræa, *æ*, f. (Ὀχρός; πῦρ, fever.) *Pathol.* Yellow fever: ochropyre.

Ochroa, *æ*, f. (Ὀκτώ, eight; γωνία, an angle.) *Geom., Mineral.* A figure of eight angles. *Octagōnum*, *i*, n.

Octagonal. *Geom., Mineral.* Belonging to an octagon. *Octagōnus*, *a*, um.

Octid, *a*, um. (Ὀκτώ, eight; γυνή, a woman.) *Bot.* Having eight pistils; applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl. n.): octagynious.

Octahedral. *Geom., Mineral.* Belonging to an octahedron. *Octāhēdrus*, *a*, um.

Octahedrus. Same as *Octahedrus*.

Octahedriformis, *is*, e. (*Octahedrum*; forma.) *Crystall., Geom., Mineral.* Having the appearance of an octahedron irregularly and differently modified: octahedriform.

Octahedron. (Ὀκτώ, eight; ἔδρα, a basis.) *Crystall., Geom., Mineral.* A solid figure, having eight equal bases. *Octāhēdrum*, *i*, n.

Octanæa. (Same.) A fever of paroxysmal recurrence once a week.

Octandrius, *a*, um. (Ὀκτώ, eight; ἀνὴρ, a man.) *Bot.* Having eight stamens; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.): octandrious or octandrous.

Octanthērus, *a*, um. (Ὀκτώ,

an anther.) *Bot.* Having eight anthers: octantherous.

Octarius, *ii*, m. (*Octāvus*, the eighth.) *Pharm.* The eighth part of a gallon, or twenty fluid ounces imperial; a pint.

Octo-. (Ὀκτώ.) A prefix denoting the number eight.

Octofidus, *a*, um. (*Octo-*; *findo*, to cleave.) *Bot.* Presenting eight clefts or cuts, of which the depth is equal, at least, to half of the total length: octofidous.

Octoforus, *a*, um. (*Octo-*; *forā* men, an opening.) *Zoöl.* Having eight holes or openings: octoforous.

Octogynius. See *Octagynius*.

Octonervius, *a*, um. (*Octo-*; *nervus*.) *Bot.* Having eight nerves: octonervious.

Octopetalus, *a*, um. (*Octo-*; *pétalum*, a petal.) *Bot.* Having eight petals: octopetalous.

Octophyllus, *a*, um. (Ὀκτώ; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Composed of eight folioles: octophyllous.

Octostemon, *a*, um. (Ὀκτώ, eight; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having eight free stamens: octostemonate.

Ocularis, *is*, e. (*Oculus*.) *Med.* Belonging to the eye: ocular.

Oculatus, *a*, um. (*Oculus*.) *Bot.* Having spots like eyes. *Entomol.* Having very large eyes: oculate.

Oculiferus, *a*, um. (*Oculus*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Bearing an eye, or eyes: oculiferous.

Oculiformis, *is*, e. (*Oculus*; *forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Having the form of an eye: oculiform.

Oculus, *i*, n. (Ὄκος, hence; ὀκκαλλος, the eye.) *Anat., Physiol.* The organ of vision.

Odaxismus, *i*, m. (Ὀδαξισμός, a sharp or acid biting.) *Pathol., Physiol.* This obsolete term has been reintroduced to describe the bitten tongue, lip, or cheek, when it occurs as a symptom of the epileptic seizure. Commonly spelled *Odaxismus*, or *Odaxismus*, but the above is the correct form.

Odaxeticus, *a*, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Odaxismus*: odaxetic.

Odaxismus. See *Odaxismus*.

-Ode. *Pathol., Physiol.* A terminal generally similar to *-odes*.

-Odēa. (-ὠδης.) A terminal or suffix similar to the Latin *-odus* or

English *-ous*, denoting, as in its Latin form, fulness of.

Odont'ágra, *a*, *f*. ('Οδούς, *a* tooth; ἄγω, to draw.) *Pathol.* Toothache, arising from retrocedent gout. *Surg.* A kind of forceps or pincers, for extracting teeth.

Odontal'gia, *a*, *f*. ('Οδούς; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Violent pain in a tooth, usually from caries; the nerve being thereby exposed to the cold air, etc.; toothache: odontalgia; a genus, *Ord. Phlegmasiæ*, *Cl. Pyrexiae*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Odontalgic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Odontalgia*, or toothache. *Odontalgicus*, *a*, *um*.

Odont'ia, *a*, *f*. ('Οδούς.) Same as *Odontalgia*.

Odont'icus, *a*, *um*. ('Οδούς.) Belonging to the teeth: odontic.

Odontit'icus, *a*, *um*. *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Odontitis*: odontitic.

Odontit'is, *idis*, *f*. ('Οδούς; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a tooth.

Odont'o-. ('Οδούς.) A prefix denoting reference to the teeth.

Odontobothrit'is, *idis*, *f*. (*Odontobothrium*; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of an *alveolus*, or tooth-socket.

Odont'obothritum, *ii*, *n*. ('Οδούς; βοθρίον, a little hole or cavity.) *Anat.* Same as *Alveolus*.

Odont'ōd'ēs, *adj*. ('Οδούς; terminal *-ōdēs*.) *Anat.*, *Nat. Hist.* Having or full of teeth: odontous.

Odont'ōgēn'ia, *a*, *f*. ('Οδούς; γεννάω, to produce.) *Physiol.* That branch which treats of the development of the teeth: odontogeny.

Odont'ogrāp'hia, *a*, *f*. ('Οδούς; γράφω, to write.) *Physiol.* A description or history of the teeth: odontography.

Odont'oid. ('Οδούς; terminal *-idēs*.) Resembling a tooth. *Odontoidēs*, *adj*.

Odont'ōl'ithos. } ('Οδούς;

Odont'ōl'ithus, *i*, *m*. } λίθος, a stone.) *Physiol.* The tartar or stone-like incrustation on the teeth.

Odont'ōlōg'ia, *a*, *f*. ('Οδούς; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A dissertation on the structure of the teeth: odontology.

Odont'ōlōg'icus, *a*, *um*. *Anat.*,

Physiol. Belonging to *Odontologia*: odontological.

Odont'ōlox'ia, *a*, *f*. ('Οδούς; λοξός, slanting or oblique.) *Anat.*, *Surg.* Irregularity or obliquity of the teeth: odontology.

Odont'ōnecrōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. ('Οδούς; νέκρωσις, a killing.) *Pathol.* Necrosis, or deadness of the tooth.

Odont'ōnōdōlōg'ia, *a*, *f*. ('Οδούς; νόσος, a disease: λόγος, a discourse.) *Surg. Pathol.* A treatise on the diseases of the teeth: odontonosology.

Odont'ōp'ri'sis, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. ('Οδὸν πρίσις, a sawing.) *Pathol.* Stridens dentium, or grinding of the teeth.

Odont' 'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. ('Οδούς.) *Physiol.* The formation, growth, or development of a tooth.

Odont'ōthērāp'ia, *a*, *f*. ('Οδούς; θεραπεία, medical treatment) *Surg.* The treatment or care of teeth: odontotherapy.

Odōrāt'us, *um*. (odor, smell.) That which has a strong out odour; odorous: οἰσώδης.

Odōrāt'us, *ūs*. (odor.) *Physiol.* The sense, also the act, of smelling.

Odōrif'ērans, *antis*, *adj*. } (Odor; **Odōrif'ērus**, *a*, *um*. } fēro, to bear.) Having an agreeable odour: odoriferant; odoriferous.

Æconom'ia Animal'is. See *Animal Economy*.

Æconom'ia Vegetab'ilis. See *Vegetable Economy*.

Ædēm'a, *ātis*, *n*. (Οἰδέω, to swell.) *Pathol.* A swelling from effusion of serous fluid into the cellular substance of a part.

Ædēmāt'icus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Ædema*: œdematic.

Ædēmāt'ōd'ēs, *adj*. (Ædēma; terminal *-ōdēs*.) *Pathol.* Having or full of *ædema*, or conjoined with *ædema*: œdematous.

Ædēmāt'oid'ēs, *adj*. (Ædēma; terminal *-idēs*.) *Pathol.* Resembling *ædema*: œdematoid.

Ænan'thic. (Οἶνος, wine; ἄνθος, a flower.) Applied to a peculiar liquid, or ether, held to be the principle that gives wine its peculiar aroma or flavour. *Ænanthicus*, *a*, *um*.

Ænōd'ēs, *adj*. (Οἶνος, wine; terminal *-ōdēs*.) Same as *Vinosus*.

Enómān'ia, *α, f.* (ὄνος, wine; μανία, madness.) *Pathol.* Excessive inclination for wine; also drink-madness; wine-madness.

Esōp'hāg'us, *α, um.* *Anat.* Belonging to the *oesophagus*: *oesophageal*.

Esōp'hāgal'gia, *α, f.* (Ἐσφῆ-γος; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the *oesophagus*: *oesophagalgia*.

Esōp'hāgis'mus, *i, m.* (Ἐσφῆ-γος; terminal-ismus.) *Pathol.* Used by some the same as *Oesophagitis*; by others, as *Dysphagia*; by Vogel for *Oesophagospasmus*; there being in all, relation to the simple meaning of *contraction*, difficulty in swallowing, from spasmodic stricture of the *oesophagus*.

Esōp'hāgī'tis, *itis, f.* (Ἐσφῆ-γος; terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *oesophagus*.

Esōp'hāgōdŷn'ia, *α, f.* (Ἐσφῆ-γος ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain (spasmodic) of the *oesophagus*.

Esōp'hāgōdŷnicus, *α, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Oesophagodynia*: *oesophagodynic*.

Esōp'hāgorrhāg'ia, *α, f.* (Ἐσφῆ-γος, the gullet; ῥήγναι, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* Intended to mean bleeding or hæmorrhage from the *oesophagus*, but really expressing only a discharge or bursting forth, of whatever kind, from the gullet: *oesophagorrhagy*.

Esōp'hāgorrhāg'icus, *α, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Oesophagorrhagia*: *oesophagorrhagic*.

Esōp'hāgōspas'mus, *i, m.* (Ἐσφῆ-γος; spasmus, a contraction.) *Pathol.* Cramp or spasm of the *oesophagus*: *oesophagospasm*. See *Oesophagismus*.

Esōp'hāgōstēnōm'a, *ātis, n.* (Ἐσφῆγος; στένωμα, a narrow place.) *Pathol.* Constriction of the *oesophagus*.

Esōp'hāgōstēnōs'is, *is, or eos, f.* *Pathol.* The formation or progress of *Oesophagostenoma*.

Esōp'hāgōt'omy. (Ἐσφῆγος; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Operation of cutting into the *oesophagus*. *Esōp'hāgōtōmia*, *α, f.*

Esōp'hāgus, *i, m.* (ὄσω, from οἶω, to carry; φάγω, to eat.) *Anat.* The membranous and muscular tube continued from the *pharynx* to the

cardiac orifice of the stomach: the *oesophagus*.

Est'ual. *Physiol., Zool.* Belonging to the *æstrum* or orgasm; applied to the period during which conception takes place in the *Mammalia*, analogous to the menstrual period of the human female. *Estrualis, is, e.*

Estruat'ion. (Æstrum.) *Physiol., Zool.* The state of being under influence of the *æstrum* or orgasm; rutting. *Estruatio, ōnis, f.*

Es'trum, *i, n.* } (ὄστρος, the gad-
Es'trus, *i, m.* } bec.) *Physiol.* The orgasm or pleasurable sensation experienced during operation of the appetites or passions, particularly that during coition; termed more distinctively *Estrum venereum* or *venereus*.

Officināl'is, *is, e.* (Officina, a shop.) *Pharm.* Applied to such medicines as are directed by the Colleges to be prepared or kept in the shops: *officinal*.

Oil of Lem'on. *M. Med.* *Oleum limonis.* (B. P.)

Oil of Turpentine. *M. Med.* The oil obtained by distillation from the liquid resin of the *Pinus sylvestris*. (B. P.)

Oil of Vit'riol. *M. Med.* *Sulphuric acid*.

Oil, Rock. The substance *Petroleum*.

Oint'ment. See *Unguentum*.

Oioalym'ma, *-ātis, n.* } (ὄιον,
Oicalyp'trum, *i, n.* } an egg;

κόλυμμα, καλύπτρα, a covering.) *Physiol.* The cortical membrane or outer covering of an egg.

Oil. *Pharm.* For *Oleum*, oil.

Olea, *α, f.* (ἔλαια, oil.) An olive, or the olive-tree. A Linn. genus. Cl. *Monandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Oleacea*.

Olea Europæ'a. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the olive plant; also called *Olea sativa*.

Oleā'ceus, *α, um.* *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Olea*: appl'd to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): *oleaceous*.

Oleāgīnōs'us, *α, um.* (*Oleum*, oil; terminal-ōsus.) *Chem.* Having or full of oil: *oleaginous*.

Oleate. (*Oleicum acidum*; terminal-ate.) *Chem.* A combination

of oleic acid with a base. *Oleas*, *ātis*, f.

Olecrānārthrit'is, *īdis*, f. (*Olecrānon*; *arthrit'is*, inflammation of the parts composing a joint.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the elbow-joint.

Olecrānārthroc'ace, *es*, f. (*Olecrānon*; *arthroc'ace*, ulceration of the cavity of a bone.) *Pathol.* Ulceration of the elbow-joint.

Olecrānon, *i*, n. (ὀλκνῆ, the ulna; κράνον, the head.) *Anat.* The humeral extremity of the *ulna*, on which we lean when resting on the elbow; also, the elbow itself.

Olefiān't Gas. (*Oleum*; *fio*, to become.) *Chem.* The hydruret of carbon, or heavy carbureted hydrogen gas; because when mixed with chlorine, it forms a peculiar, oily-looking compound.

Oleic'. (*Oleina*; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from olein. *Oleicus*, *a*, *um*.

Oleif'erus, *a*, *um*. (*Oleum*; *f'ero*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant of which the seeds furnish oil: oleiferous.

Ol'um, *ii*, n. (*Oleum*; *ω*, to produce.) *Chem.* Applied to olefiant gas: oleigen.

Olein'. (*Oleum*.) *Chem.* A simple oil entering into the constitution of the various fats and oils. *Oleina*, *a*, f.

Oleīn'eus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Synonymous with *Oleaceus*, and similarly applied: oleineous.

Ol'eo-Res'in. *M. Med.* Term for the native combinations of resins with essential oils, forming various balsamic and terebinthinate substances.

Ol'eus, *a*, *um*. (*Olus*, a pot-herb.) *Bot.* Belonging to pot-herbs: oleraceous.

Ol'eum, *i*, n. (*Olea*, the olive.) *Chem.* A fat, unctuous, combustible matter, solid or fluid, not soluble in water, and volatile in various degrees: oil.

Ol'eum Amygd'alæ. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the fixed oil of the kernels of the fruit of *Amygdalus communis*; *Amygdalæ oleum*; *Oleum Amygdalarum*.

Ol'eum Bergām'i. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name descriptive of

the volatile oil derived from rind of the fruit of *Citrus limetta*: oil of bergamot.

Ol'eum Bāb'ānum. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the oil prepared from the bones of the *Bos domesticus*; neat's-foot oil.

Ol'eum Cajūpūt'i. (B. P.) See *Cajuputi Oleum*.

Ol'eum Cāmp'hōrāt'um. *Pharm.* The *Linimentum camphoræ*.

Ol'eum Croton'is. *Pharmacopœial* name (B. P.) for oil expressed from seeds of *Croton Tiglium*.

Ol'eum Jūnīp'eri. *M. Med.* British distilled oil from unripe berries of *Juniperus communis*.

Ol'eum Lin'i. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for oil of the seeds of *Linum usitatissimum*: lintseed or linseed oil.

Ol'eum Morr'hue. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the fixed oil obtained from the liver of the *Gadus morrhua*: cod-liver oil.

Ol'eum Myris'ticæ. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the volatile oil of the kernels of the fruit of *Myristica moschata*; *Myristicæ oleum*: oil of nutmegs.

Ol'eum Ric'ini. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the oil of the seeds of the *Ricinus communis*; *Ricini oleum*: castor oil.

Ol'eum Rōs'æ. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the volatile oil of the petals of *Rosa centifolia*; *Rosæ oleum*: oil of roses.

Ol'eum Tērbīn'thinæ. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the volatile oil distilled from the turpentine of *Pinus palustris*, and other species of *Pinus*; *Terebinthinæ oleum*: oil of turpentine.

Ol'eum Ter'ræ. *Pharm.* Another name for *Petroleum*: earth oil.

Ol'eum Thēobrom'æ. (*Oleum*; Θεός, God; βρόμος, oats.) *Pharm.* Name (B. P.) of a concrete oil, which is expressed, by heat, out of powdered seeds of *Theobroma Cacao*: oil of theobroma.

Ol'eum Tig'līi. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the oil of the seeds of *Croton tiglium*; *Tig'līi oleum*: croton oil.

Olfac'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Olfacio*, to smell to.) *Physiol.* The exercise of the sense of smell: olfaction.

Olfac'tory. (*Olfactus*.) *Physiol.* Belonging to the organ or sense of smell. *Olfactorius*, *a*, *um*.

Olfac'tory Ner'ves. *Anat.* The first pair of nerves distributed on the pituitary or Schneiderian membrane of the nose.

Olfac'tus, *ūs*, m. (*Olfacio*.) *Physiol.* The sense of smell, or act of smelling.

Olig'acan'thus, *a*, *um*. (ὀλίγος, few; ἄκανθα, a thorn.) *Bot.* Having a moderate number of little spines: oligacanthous.

Olig'æ'mia, *æ*, f. (ὀλίγος, thin; αἷμα, the blood.) *Pathol.* Poverty of the blood: oligemiy.

Olig'an'thus, *a*, *um*. (ὀλίγος; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having but a small number of flowers: oliganthous.

Olig'o-. (ὀλίγος, few.) A prefix denoting fewness, or deficiency.

Olig'ocar'pus, *a*, *um*. (ὀλίγος; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having or yielding few seeds: oligocarpous.

Olig'ōceph'alus, *a*, *um*. (ὀλίγος; κεφαλή, a head.) *Bot.* Having few heads or capitules: oligocephalous.

Olig'ōcerāt'us, *a*, *um*. (ὀλίγος; κέρα, a horn.) *Bot.* Having legumes like horns, and in small number: oligoceratous.

Olig'ōchol'ia, *æ*, f. (ὀλίγος; χολή, bile.) *Pathol.* Want or deficiency of bile.

Olig'ōchyl'ia, *æ*, f. (ὀλίγος; χυλός, chyle.) *Pathol.* Want or deficiency of chyle.

Olig'ōchym'ia, *æ*, f. (ὀλίγος; χυμός, juice.) *Pathol.* Want or deficiency of chyme.

Olig'ōgalac'tia, *æ*, f. (ὀλίγος; γάλα, milk.) *Pathol.* Want or deficiency of milk. See *Agalactia*.

Olig'ōphyl'lus, *a*, *um*. (ὀλίγος; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves small in number, or distant from each other: oligophyllous.

Olig'ōspermat'icus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to the condition of *Oligospermia*: oligospermatic.

Olig'ōsper'mia, *æ*, f. (ὀλίγος; σπέρμα, seed.) *Pathol.* Want or deficiency of the semen.

Olig'ōsper'mus, *a*, *um*. (Same.)

Bot. Containing a small number of seeds: oligospermous.

Oliv'a, *æ*, f. (*Olea*, the olive.) *M. Med.* The olive-tree; also, the olive. See *Olea*.

Oliv'æfor'mis, *is*, e. (*Oliva*; forma, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the form of an olive: oliveform.

Olivar'y. (*Oliva*.) Belonging to the olive. *Olivaris*, *is*, e.

Olive. See *Olea*, *Oliva*.

Olive-coloured. *Nat. Philos.* See *Olivaceus*.

Olive, spur'ge. *Bot.* The *Daphne mezereum* or *mezereum*.

Olive Tree. *M. Med.* The *Olea Europæa*.

Olivēfor'm. See *Olivæformis*.

Olop'terus, *a*, *um*. (ὀλός, entire; πτερόν, a wing.) *Bot.* Having entire wings: olopterous.

Omarthrit'is, *idis*, f. (ὄμος, the shoulder; arthrit'is, inflammation of a joint.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a shoulder-joint.

Omas'um, *i*, n. *Comp. Anat.* The third and smallest stomach of the *Ruminantia*; also called *Manyplies*.

Omentāl'is, *is*, e. *Anat.* Belonging to the *Omentum*: omental.

Omentit'is, *idis*, f. (*Omentum*; terminal itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the omentum; *epiploitis*.

Omen'tōcēl'ē, *es*, f. (*Omentum*; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* The same as *Epiplocele*.

Omen'tūlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Omentum*.) *Anat.* The *Omentum minus*.

Omen'tum, *i*, n. (*Omen*, a token.) *Anat.* The caul or epiploon, a duplicature of the peritoneum.

Omentum Māj'us. *Anat.* Arising from the whole of the great curvature of the stomach, or as far as the spleen, and descending over the intestines to the navel, and sometimes into the pelvis.

Omentum Min'us. *Anat.* Arising posteriorly from the transverse fissure of the liver, it passes over the *duodenum*, small lobe of the liver, *lobulus Spigelii* and *pancreas*, into the colon and small curvature of the stomach: also called *Omentum hepatico-gastricum*. See *Omentūlum*.

Omit'is, *idis*, f. (ὄμος, the

shoulder; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation in or on the shoulder.

Omni'vorus, *a, um.* (*Omnis*, all; *voro*, to devour.) *Zoöl.* Applied to animals (pl. n.) which take all kinds of food: omnivorous.

Om'o-. (*Όμος*.) *Anat.* A prefix denoting attachment to or connection with the *Scapula*.

Omōphāg'ia, *a, f.* (*Όμος*, crude; *φαγεῖν*, to eat.) *Physiol.* The eating of raw food: omophagy.

Omophāg'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Physiol.* Living on raw food: omophagous.

Omōtōc'ia, *a, f.* (*Όμος*; *τόκος*, a birth.) *Obstet.* A miscarriage or untimely birth.

Omōt'ocus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Obstet.* Bringing forth untimely offspring; miscarrying: omotocous.

Om phālēcōs'is, *is, f.* (*Όμφαλός*, the navel; *έλκωσις*, ulceration.) *Pathol.* Ulceration of the *umbilicus*.

Omphāl'icus, *a, um.* (*Όμφαλός*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *umbilicus*: omphalic.

Omphālīt'is, *īdis, f.* (*Όμφαλός*; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *umbilicus*, or its vessels.

Om'phālo-. (*Όμφαλός*.) *Med.* A prefix denoting reference to the *umbilicus*.

Om'phālēcē'ic, *es, f.* (*Όμφαλός*; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Protrusion of a portion of bowel, or *omentum*, or both, at the *umbilicus*; *hernia umbilicalis*; *exomphalos*.

Om'phālōid'ēs, *adj.* (*Όμφαλός*; terminal *-īdis*.) *Anat., Nat. Hist.* Resembling the *umbilicus*: omphaloid.

Om'phālōn'cus, *i, m.* (*Όμφαλός*; *όγκος*, a tumour.) *Pathol.* A hard tumour or swelling of the navel. Same as *Sarcomphalos*.

Om'phālōrrhāg'ia, *a, f.* (*Όμφαλός*; *ρήγνυμι*, to burst forth.) *Surg. Pathol.* Hæmorrhage from the *umbilicus*.

Om'phālōrrhœ'a, *a, f.* (*Όμφαλός*; *ρέω*, to flow.) *Surg. Pathol.* Effusion of lymph from the *umbilicus*.

Om'phālōtōm'ia, *a, f.* (*Όμφαλός*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg. Pathol.* Division of the umbilical cord from the *umbilicus*: omphalotomy.

On'ānā'm. (*Onan*, slain for his

wickedness; terminal *-ismus*.) *Onanismus*, *i, m.* See *Masturbatio*.

Onēōlōg'ia, *a, f.* (*Όγκος*, a tumour; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Surg. Pathol.* The doctrine of boils or tumours: oncology.

Onēōs'is, *is, or eos, f.* (*Όγκος*.) *Surg. Pathol.* The progress or formation of a boil or tumour.

Oncotom'ia, *a, f.* (*Όγκος*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* The cutting or opening of a boil, tumour, or abscess: oncotomy.

Onēir'ōdŷn'ia, *a, f.* (*Όνειρον*, a dream; *ὀδύνη*, inquietude.) *Med. Pathol.* Disturbance or restlessness of the imagination during sleep; nightmare; a genus, Ord. *Vesaniæ*, Cl. *Neurosis*.

Onēir'ōdŷn'ia Actīv'a. *Pathol.* Sleep-walking, or noctambulation.

Onēir'ōdŷnia Grāv'ans. *Pathol.* Nightmare. See *Ephialtis*, *Incubus*.

Onēir'ōg'ōnus, *i, m.* (*Όνειρον*; *γοιή*, semen.) *Emissio seminis* during sleep; *gonorrhœa dormientium*.

Oncirolōg'ia, *a, f.* (*Όνειρον*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine or theory of dreams: oncirology.

On'ion. *M. Med.* The *Allium cepa*.

On'ion, Sea. See *Scilla Maritima*.

Onōm'ātōlōg'ia, *a, f.* (*Όνομα*, a name; *λόγος*, a discourse.) The doctrine of forming names; same as *Nomenclature*: onomatology: nomenclature.

Onōm'ātopœ'ia, *a, f.* (*Όνομα*; **Onōm'ātōpoiēs'is**, *is, f.* (*Όνομα*; *ποιέω*, to make.)

The formation of names; or rather their creation adopted from imitation of sounds; or appearances.

Ontōgrāp'hia, *a, f.* (*ὄν*, gen. *ὄντος*, existence; *γράφω*, to write.) *Nat. Philos.* A description of beings, their nature and essence: ontography.

Ontōgrāp'hicus, *a, um.* *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to *Ontographia*: ontographic.

Ontōlōg'ia, *a, f.* (*ὄν*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of beings, or of principles in the abstract: ontology.

Ont'ōlōg'icus, *a, um.* *Physiol.* Belonging to *Ontologia*: ontological.

Onyč'hia, *α, f.* (ὄνυξ, the nail.) *Surg. Pathol.* An abscess near the nail of the fingers; whitlow. See *Paronychia Digitum*.

Onyč'hicus, *α, um.* *Anat., Physiol.* Belonging to the nails; onychic.

On'ýc'hít'is, *ídis, f.* (ὄνυξ; terminal -itis.) *Surg. Pathol.* Inflammation of the nail of a finger or toe.

Oný'cho-. (ὄνυξ.) A prefix denoting reference to the nails.

Oný'choclín'e, *es, f.* (ὄνυξ; κλίνη, a bed.) *Anat., Physiol.* The extremely sensitive portion of the finger or toe lying immediately below the nail: the bed of the nail. See *Onychostroma*.

Oný'chód'ēs, *adj.* (ὄνυξ; terminal -ώδης.) *Anat., Pathol.* Having large nails: onychous.

Oný'chold'ēs, *adj.* (ὄνυξ; terminal -ίδης.) *Anat.* Like or resembling a nail: onychoid.

Oný'chónōs'os. } (ὄνυξ; νό-
Oný'chónōs'us, *i, f.* } σος, dis-
ease.) *Surg. Pathol.* Disease of the finger or toe nails.

Oný'chostrōm'a, *átis, n.* (ὄνυξ; στρώμα, a matrass.) *Anat., Physiol.* The highly sensitive substance subjacent to the nail: onychostrome. See *Onycholine*.

On'yx, *ýchis, m. and f.* (ὄνυξ, a nail; also, a precious stone.) *Surg. Pathol.* A small collection of matter in the substance of the cornea.

Onyx'is, *is, or eos, f.* (ὄνυξ.) *Surg. Pathol.* A sinking or immersion of the nails into the flesh.

Oöid'ēs, *adj.* (Same as *Ovoides*.)

Oöin'. (ὄον, an egg.) *Chem.* A substance resembling or constituting albumen, or white of egg. *Oöina*, *α, f.*

Oölit'ēs, *is, or α, m.* (ὄον; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol. Pl.*, those masses which result from an accumulation of small round particles like the roe or eggs of a fish, joined together, either immediately or by a visible cement: an oölite.

Oölit'ic. *Geol.* Belonging to an oölite. *Oöliticus*, *α, um.*

Oöphört'is, *ídis, f.* (*Oöphorum*; terminal -itis.) Same as *Ovaritis*.

Oöphōrou. } (ὄον; φέρω,
Oöphōrum', *i, n.* } to bear.)
Anat., Physiol. Same as *Ovarium*.

Opac'ity. (*Opācus*, dull.) Dimness; obstruction of light; non-transparency. *Opācitas*, *átis, f.*

Opales'cence. (*Opālus*, the precious stone opal.) *Mineral.* A kind of reflected milky light which some minerals exhibit.

Opālln'us, *α, um.* (*Opālus*.) *Mineral.* Having the milky and bluish tint, with the reflection of light of the opal: opaline.

Opāllsāt'us, *α, um.* (*Opālus*.) *Mineral.* Converted into, or assuming the appearance of, the opal: opalised.

Open'ing. See *Apertura*, *Foramen*, *Patens*, *Pore*.

Operat'ion. (*Opēror*, to work.) *Surg.* Applied to the performance of any of the greater acts of surgery; as amputation or excision of a limb or part; tying of arteries, etc. *Opērātio*, *ónis, f.*

Oper'cular. (*Opercūlum*, a lid.) *Bot.* That which closes a cavity in the manner of a lid. *Comp. Anat.* Term, by Owen, for the diverging appendages of the tympano-mandibular arch. *Opercūlāris*, *is, e.*

Opercūlāt'us, *α, um.* (*Opercūlum*.) *Bot.* Having a lid or cover: operculate.

Opercūllifor'mis, *is, e.* *Opercūlum*; *forma*.) *Conchol.* Having the form of an opercule or lid: operculiform.

Opērcūlum, *i, n.* (*Opērio*, to cover.) A lid or cover. *Bot.* The cover of the *peristomium* of mosses. *Ichthyol.* A bony formation which, with the *Suboperculum* and *Interoperculum*, close the great opening of the gills: an opercule.

Ophid'ius, *α, um.* (ὄφis, a serpent.) *Zool.* Belonging to a serpent: ophidian.

Ophiogrāp'hia, *α, f.* (ὄφis, γράφω, to write.) *Zool.* A description of serpents: ophiography.

O'phold'ēs, *adj.* (ὄφis; terminal -ίδης.) *Ichthyol., Zool.* Resembling a serpent: ophoid.

Ophlop'hagus, *α, um.* (ὄφis, φάγω, to eat.) *Ornithol.* Eating serpents as food: ophiophagous.

Ophthal'm-. } (ὀφθαλμός, the
Ophthal'mo-. } eye.) Prefixes denoting reference to the eye.

Ophthal'māgra, *α, f.* (ὀφθαλμός; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Sudden pain of the eye, gouty in its nature or otherwise.

Ophthal'malgia, *α, f.* (ὀφθαλμός; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Same as *Ophthalmodynia*.

Ophthal'malgicus, *α, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Ophthalmalgia*: ophthalmalgic.

Ophthal'matrop'hia, *α, f.* (ὀφθαλμός; ἀτροφία, a pining away.) *Pathol.* Atrophy or wasting away of the eye: ophthalmatrophy.

Ophthal'matrop'hicus, *α, um.* *Pathol.* Pertaining to the condition of *Ophthalmatrophia*; ophthalmatrophic.

Ophthal'mia, *α, f.* (ὀφθαλμός.) *Med. Pathol.* Inflammation of the eye; a genus, *Ord. Phlegmasia*, *Cl. Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology; synonymous with *Ophthalmitis*.

Ophthal'mic. (ὀφθαλμός.) *Anat., Pathol.* Belonging to or connected with the eye, or with *Ophthalmia*. *Ophthalmicus*, *α, um.*

Ophthal'mic Gan'glin. See *Lenticular Ganglion*.

Ophthalmiticus, *α, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Ophthalmitis*: ophthalmitic.

Ophthal'mitis, *idis, f.* (ὀφθαλμός; terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the whole of the eye; or of its membranes; synonymous with *Ophthalmia*.

Ophthal'möblennorrhœa, *α, f.* (ὀφθαλμός; βλέννα, mucus; ῥέω, to flow.) *Surg. Pathol.* A flow of mucus; but intended to express a gonorrhœal (*baptori hæal*) or infectious puriform discharge from the eyelids.

Ophthal'möcarcinöm'a, *âtis, n.* (ὀφθαλμός; καρκίνωμα, a cancerous tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Cancer of the eye.

Ophthal'möcarcinöm'ât'icus, *α, um.* *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Ophthalmocarcinoma*: ophthalmocarcinomatic.

Ophthal'möcël'e, *es, f.* (ὀφθαλμός; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* *Hernia* or excessive protrusion of the eye. See *Ophthalmoptoma*.

Ophthal'mocël'icus, *α, um.* *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Ophthalmocèle*: ophthalmocelic,

Ophthal'mödy'n'ia, *α, f.* (ὀφθαλμός; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Violent pain in the eye, not the effect of inflammation. See *Ophthalmalgia*.

Ophthal'mögrāp'hia, *α, f.* (ὀφθαλμός; γράφω, to write.) *Physiol.* A description of the eye.

Ophthal'mölg'ia, *α, f.* (ὀφθαλμός; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A treatise on the eye: ophthalmology.

Ophthal'mömacrōs'is, *is, or eos, f.* (ὀφθαλμός; μακρός, great.) *Pathol.* Enlargement of the eyeballs.

Ophthal'mömet'rum, *i, n.* (ὀφθαλμός; μέτρον, a measure.) *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the capacity of the chambers of the eye: an ophthalmometer.

Ophthal'monimicros'cope. A powerful lens employed for scrutinizing the condition of the cornea, and other parts of the eye within view.

Ophthal'mophthi's'is, *is, or eos, f.* (ὀφθαλμός; φθίσις, a wasting.) *Pathol.* Wasting or diminution of the eyeballs.

Ophthal'moplēg'ia, *α, f.* (ὀφθαλμός; πλῆγη, a stroke or wound.) *Pathol.* Paralysis of the muscles of the eyeball: ophthalmoplegia.

Ophthal'moplēg'icus, *α, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Ophthalmoplegia*: ophthalmoplegic.

Ophthal'moptōm'a, *âtis, n.* (ὀφθαλμός; πτόμα, a fall.) *Surg. Pathol.* *Procidencia oculi*, or protrusion of the eyeball. See *Exophthalmia*, *Ophthalmocèle*.

Ophthal'moptōs'is, *is, f.* *Surg. Pathol.* The progress of *Ophthalmoptoma*.

Ophthal'moptōt'icus, *α, um.* *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Ophthalmoptosis*: ophthalmoptotic.

Ophthal'morrhāg'ia, *α, f.* (ὀφθαλμός; ῥήγνμι, to burst forth.) *Surg. Pathol.* Hæmorrhage from the eye or orbit: ophthalmorrhagy.

Ophthal'morrhāg'icus, *α, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Ophthalmorrhagia*: ophthalmorrhagic.

Ophthal'morrhēx'is, *is, or eos, f.* (ὀφθαλμός; ῥήξις, a bursting.) *Surg. Pathol.* A bursting or disruption of the eyeball.

Ophthal'morrhœa, *α, f.* (ὀφθαλμός, the eye; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pa-*

thol. An oozing (of blood) from the eye.

Op'hthal'morrhœ'a *Exter'na.* *Surg.* *Pathol.* Extravasation of blood beneath the eyelids.

Op'hthal'morrhœ'a *Inter'na.* *Surg.* *Pathol.* Term for extravasation of blood within the eye.

Op'hthal'moscōp'ia, *æ, f.* (ὀφθαλμός; σκοπέω, to examine.) *Surg.* Examination or inspection of the eyes: ophthalmoscopy.

Op'hthal'moscōp'icus, *a, um.* *Surg.* Belonging to *Ophthalmoscopy*: ophthalmoscopic.

Op'hthal'moscōpus, *i, m.* (ὀφθαλμός; σκοπέω, to see.) *Surg.* An instrument contrived for facilitating examination of the eye: an ophthalmoscope.

Op'iate. (*Opium.*) *Pharm.* A medicine which causes sleep; any preparation of opium. *Op'iatum*, *i, n.*

Opis'thōt'ōnōid'ēs, *adj.* (*Opis'thōtōnos* *tētānus*; terminal *-ides*.) *Pathol.* Resembling *Opisthotonos*: opisthotonoid.

Opis'thōt'ōnos, *adj.* (ὀπισθε, at the back; τείνω, to stretch or bend.) *Pathol.* Bent or stretched backwards; a variety of *Tetanus*.

Op'ium, *ii, n.* (ὀπιον; from ὀπός, juice.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for concrete juice of the *Papaver somniferum*, obtained from incisions in the cortical part of its capsule.

Opodel'doc. *Pharm.* The camphorated soap liniment.

Opōp'anax', *ācis, f.* (ὀπός, juice; πᾶναξ, the panacea herb.) *M. Med.* A gum resin obtained from a plant formerly called *Pastinaca opoponax*, now *Opoponax chironium*.

Opōp'anax' Chifrōn'ium. *M. Med.* New name for the plant which affords *Opoponax*; formerly called *Pastinaca opoponax*.

Oppilāt'io, *ōnis, f.* (*Oppilo*, to obstruct.) *Pathol.* Synonymous with *Obstipatio* and *Constipatio*.

Oppōs'itidōr'us, *a, um.* (*Oppōsitus*, placed against; *flōs*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having opposite peduncles: oppositiflorous.

Oppōs'itifōl'ius, *a, um.* (*Oppōsitus*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Growing opposite a leaf: oppositifolious.

Oppōs'itipennāt'us, *a, um.* (*Op-*

pōno, to place against; *pennātus*, feathery.) *Bot.* Applied to pennate leaves, of which the folioles are opposite: oppositipennate.

Oppres'sion. (*Opprimo*, to press down.) *Pathol.* A sense of weight. *Oppressio*, *ōnis, f.*

Oppres'sion, Precōr'dial. *Med. Pathol.* A sense of weight experienced about the *præcordia*, or fore part of the chest.

Op'tic. (ὀπταω, to see.) Relating to the organ of vision. *Opticus*, *a, um.*

Op'tic Ner'ves. *Anat.* The second pair, expanding into the *Retina*.

Op'tic Thal'amus. *Anat.* Each of two eminences in the anterior and internal part of the lateral ventricles of the brain; the bed of the optic nerve. *Thalāmus Opticus*.

Op'tics. (ὀπταω.) *Nat. Philos.* The science which treats of vision, its properties and powers; and of the instruments by use of which these are strengthened or increased. *Optica*, *æ, f.*

Orāl'is, *is, e.* (*Os*, a mouth.) *Zool.* Belonging to the mouth: oral.

Oran'ge. *M. Med.* The fruit of the *Citrus aurantium*. *Aurantium*, *ii, n.*

Oran'ge, Sev'ille. *Bot.* A variety of the *Citrus aurantium*.

Orbiculā'ris, *is, e.* (*Orbīculus*, the wheel of a pulley.) *Anat., Nat. Hist.* Round and flat; circular: orbicular.

Orbic'ulāt'us, *a, um.* (*Orbīculus*.) *Bot.* Round and flat: orbiculate; applied to leaves. *Zool.* Having the shell round or orbicular.

Or'bit. (*Orbis*, a circle.) *Anat.* The bony cavity in which the eyeball, etc., are located. *Orbīta*, *æ, f.* *Astron.* The path described by a planet in its course round the sun, or by a moon round its primary planet. *Orbis*, *is, f.*

Orbitāl'is, *is, e.* (*Orbīta*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the orbit: orbital.

Orbitār'is, *is, e.* (*Orbīta*, the orb' or cavity for the eye.) Related to the orbit: orbitary.

Orbitosphen'oid. (*Orbīta*; *sphēnoidēs*, os.) *Comp. Anat.* Term by Owen for the orbital, superior, or lesser wing of the sphenoid bone. *Orbitosphenoidēs*, *adj.*

Or'cheit'is, *itis*, f. (Ὀρχέα, for ὄρχεον, the *scrotum*; terminal *itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *scrotum*.

Or'cheocel'e. Same as *Oscheocele*.

Or'cheoplas'ty. (Ὀρχέα; πλάσσω, to form.) *Surg.* Operation of removing fungous portions of the *scrotum*, and supplying their place with healthy flaps from the vicinity. *Orcheoplastia*, *æ*, f.

Or'cheotōm'ia. See *Orchotomia*.

Or'chial'gia, *æ*, f. (Ὀρχίς, a testicle; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of a testicle: orchalgia.

Or'chid-. (Ὀρχίς.) A prefix denoting reference to a testicle.

Or'chidal'gia. See *Orchialgia*.

Or'chid'eus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Orchus*; applied to a family (pl. f.): orchideous; orchidean.

Or'chido-. Same as *Orchid-*.

Or'chidotōm'ia. See *Orchotomia*.

Or'chio-. Same as *Orchido-*.

Or'chiocē'le, *es*, f. (Ὀρχίς, a testicle; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* *Hernia* of the testicle.

Or'chiocē'l'icus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Orchiocele*: orchioelic

Or'chiōdŷ'nia, *æ*, f. (Ὀρχίς; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain, of a pungent character, of the testicle.

Or'chiōdŷ'n'icus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Orchiodynia*: orchiodynic.

Or'chioscī'r'hus, *i*, *m*. (Ὀρχίς; σκάρπος, an indurated tumour.) *Pathol.* *Scirrhus* or incipient cancer of the testicle.

Or'chiotōm'ia. See *Orchotomia*.

Or'chit'icus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Orchitis*: orchitic.

Or'chit'is, *itis*, f. (Ὀρχίς; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the testicle; swelled testicle. See *Hernia Humoralis*.

Or'chōtōm'ia, *æ*, f. (Ὀρχίς; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Operation of cutting out or removing a testicle by the knife; castration: orchotomy.

Order. *Nat. Hist.* A division of a Class; comprising *genera*, varying in some respects from each other; but having the essential characters of the class. *Ordo*, *inis*, *m*.

Ore. (Sax. *Ora*.) The mineral

substance from which metals are extracted.

Organ. (Ὀργανον, an instrument.) *Physiol.* A part of an animal or vegetable capable of performing some perfect act or office. *Orgānum*, *i*, *n*.

Organ'ic. (*Orgānum*.) *Pathol.* Generally used to express the distinction between a disease of structure and one of function, the former *organic*, the latter *functional*. *Physiol.* Belonging to an organ; having an organised structure. *Orgānicus*, *a*, *um*.

Organ'ic Rēmain's. *Geol.* The remains of plants and animals; that is, all organised bodies found in a fossil state.

Organisā'tion. (Ὀργανον.) *Physiol.* Construction or arrangement of parts, animal or vegetable, presenting a defined structure and subserviency to each other. *Orgānisatio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Organisāt'us, *a*, *um*. (Ὀργανον.) *Nat. Philos.* Having a defined structure: organised.

Orgānis'mus, *i*, *m*. (Ὀργανον; terminal -ισμός.) *Physiol.* The assemblage of the forces estimated, which act in organised beings: organism.

Orgānōgē'n'ia, *æ*, f. (Ὀργανον; γένεσις, generation.) *Physiol.* The formation or growth of organs: organogeny.

Orgānogrāp'hia, *æ*, f. (Ὀργανον; γράφω, to write.) *Physiol.* A description of the organs of some animal body: organography.

Orgānogrāp'hicus, *a*, *um*. *Physiol.* Belonging to *Organographia*: organographical.

Orgānōlōg'ia, *æ*, f. (Ὀργανον; λόγος, a speech.) *Physiol.* A treatise on the organs, particularly of the lower portion of the body: organology.

Orgānōlōg'icus, *a*, *um*. *Physiol.* Belonging to *Organologia*: organological.

Orgānon'.

Organum, *i*, *n*. } See *Organ*.

Orgānōnōm'ia, *æ*, f. (Ὀργανον, an organ; νόμος, a law.) *Physiol.* Declaration of the laws which regulate the activity of the organism, or organic life: organonomy.

Or'gānōnōm'icus, *a, um.* *Physiol.* Belonging to *Organonomia*: organonomic.

Orgas'm. ('Οργάω, to swell.) *Physiol.* Eager desire or excitement, especially venereal; salacity. *Orgasmus*, *i, m.* See *Æstrum*.

Orgas'ticus, *a, um.* *Physiol.* Belonging to *Orgasmus*: orgasmic.

Or'iens, *tis*, part. (*Orior*, to arise.) *Astron.* Applied to that part of the heavens at which the sun arises and ascends above the horizon; eastern, and so opposed to *occidens*, or western: orient.

Or'igānum, *i, n.* ('Ορείανον.) *Pharmacopœial* name given to *Origanum vulgare*, or common marjoram. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Didynamia*, Ord. *Gymnospermia*. Juss. *Labiatae*.

Or'igānum Mar'jōrān'a. *M. Med.* The sweet marjoram.

Or'igānum Vulgār'e. *M. Med.* The common marjoram.

Or'leān'a, Ter'ra. *Chem.* A name for *Annotto*.

Or'nithicnūt'is, *is*, f. ('Ορνις, a bird; ἵχνος, a path or tract.) *Geol.* The bird-tract stone found in Massachusetts, marked with the track of birds' feet.

Or'nithōcēp'hālus, *a, um.* ('Ορνις; κεφαλή, a head.) *Bot., Conchol.* Having the appearance of a bird's head: ornithocephalous.

Or'nithōcō'prus, *i, m.* ('Ορνις; κόπρος, dung.) *Chem.* Name for *Guano*.

Or'nithoid'ēs, adj. ('Ορνις; terminal -idēs.) *Nat. Hist.* Resembling a bird: ornithoid.

Or'nithōlites', *is*, f. ('Ορνις; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* The fossil remains of birds: an ornitholite.

Or'nithōl'ithus, *i, m.* (Same.) *Nat. Hist.* The petrification of birds.

Or'nithōlōg'icus, *a, um.* *Nat. Hist.* Belonging to *Ornithologia*: ornithological.

Or'nithol'ogy. ('Ορνις; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* That branch which treats of birds, their nature and habits. *Ornithologia*, *a, f.*

Or'nus, *i, m.* ('Ορεινός, mountainous.) The wild-ash. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Polygamia*, Ord. *Diæcia*, Juss. *Oleaceæ*.

Or'nus Eurōpæ'a. *M. Med.* The

tree which chiefly yields manna. Also named *Fraxinus ornus*.

Or'ōbold'ēs, adj. ('Οροβος, pulse; terminal -idēs.) *Bot.* Resembling pulse: oroboid.

Or'ognōs'ia, *a, f.* ('Ορος, a mountain; γνώσις, knowledge.) *Geol., Mineral.* The science or knowledge of mountains or rocks.

Or'ograp'hia, *a, f.* ('Ορος; γράφω, to write.) *Geol., Mineral.* A history of mountains or rocks: orography.

Or'ogrāp'hicus, *a, um.* *Geol., Mineral.* Belonging to *Orographia*: orographical.

Or'ōhyd'rogrāp'hia, *a, f.* ('Ορος; ὕδωρ, water; γράφω, to write.) *Geol.* A history of waters which flow from mountains, or of the waters and geognostic formations of a country: orohydrography.

Or'ōhyd'rogrāp'hicus, *a, um.* *Geol.* Belonging to *Orohydrographia*: orohydrographical.

Or'ōlōg'ia, *a, f.* ('Ορος; λόγος, a discourse.) *Geol.* A dissertation on mountains or rocks: orology.

Or'ōlōg'icus, *a, um.* *Geol.* Belonging to *Orologia*: orological.

Or'piment'. (As if *Auri pigmentum*, pigment of gold; from its colour.) *Chem.* Yellow sulphuret of arsenic, or king's yellow. *Orpimentum*, *i, n.*

Or'rhorrhāg'ia, *a, f.* ('Ορρός, serum; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* A sudden discharge or bursting forth of serum, as from the bowels in Asiatic cholera: orrhorhage.

Or'rhorrhœ'a, *a, f.* ('Ορρός, ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A flow or discharge of serum; a watery discharge.

Or'rhōsōl'ēn, *ēnis*, m. ('Ορρός; σωλήν, a pipe.) *Anat., Physiol.* A lymphatic vessel.

Or'rhym'ēn, *ēnis*, m. ('Ορρός; ὑμῆν, a membrane.) *Anat., Physiol.* A serous membrane.

Or'rhymēnīt'is, *idis*, f. (*Orrhymen*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a serous membrane.

Or'rhymenoid'ēs, adj. (*Orrhymen*; terminal -idēs.) *Anat., Physiol.* Resembling a serous membrane: orrhymenoid.

Or'ris Flor'ēntin'e. See *Iris*.

Or'thācan'thus, *a, um.* ('Ορθός, straight; ἀκανθα, a spine.) *Bot.*

Having straight spines: orthacanthous.

Or'thar'thrāgra, α, f. (Ὀρθός; ἄρθρον, a joint; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* True or regular gout.

Or'tho-. (Ὀρθός.) A prefix denoting the quality of being straight, true, or right.

Or'thōc'lādus, α, um. (Ὀρθός; κλάδος, a branch.) *Bot.* Having straight or upright branches: orthocladous.

Or'thōpæd'ia, α, f. (Ὀρθός; παῖς, a child.) *Surg.* The straightening, correcting, or curing deformities of children.

Or'thōpæd'icus, α, um. *Surg.* Belonging to *Orthopædia*: orthopedic.

Or'thopnœa, α, f. (Ὀρθός; πνῶν, breathing.) *Pathol.* Quick and laboured breathing, in which the person has to maintain an upright posture.

Or'thopnœic'us, α, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Orthopnœa*: orthopnoic.

Or'thop'terus, α, um. (Ὀρθός; πτερόν, a wing.) *Entomol.* Straight-winged; applied to an Ord. (pl. n.): orthopterous.

Or'thostōm'us, α, um. (Ὀρθός; στόμα, a mouth.) *Bot. Zoöl.* Having the mouth or opening straight: orthostomous.

Or'thōschēm'ia, α, f. (Ὀρυκτός, dug out; χημεία, chemistry.) *Chem.* The examination of fossils: oryctochemistry.

Or'ytōgēn'ia, α, f. (Ὀρυκτός; γεννάω, to produce.) *Geol.* The generating or producing of fossils: oryctogeny.

Or'ytōgēōlōg'ia, α, f. (Ὀρυκτός; γῆ, the earth; λόγος, a discourse.) *Geol., Hist.* That part which treats of the arrangement of minerals in the bosom of the earth: oryctogeology.

Or'ytōgēōlōg'icus, α, um. *Geol.* Belonging to *Oryctogeologia*: oryctogeological.

Or'ytōgnōs'ia, α, f. (Ὀρυκτός; γνώσις, knowledge.) *Geol.* The knowledge, systematic and natural arrangement, of minerals, or fossils: oryctognosy. Same as *Mineralogia*.

Or'ytōgnōs'ticus, α, um. *Geol.*

Belonging to *Oryctognosia*: oryctognostic.

Or'ytōgrāp'hia, α, f. (Ὀρυκτός; γράφω, to write.) *Geol.* A description or history of fossils, or minerals: oryctography.

Or'ytōgrāp'hicus, α, um. Belonging to *Oryctographia*: oryctographical.

Or'ytōlōg'ia, α, f. (Ὀρυκτός; λόγος, a discourse.) *Geol.* A treatise on minerals or fossils: oryctology.

Or'ytōlōg'icus, α, um. *Geol.* Belonging to *Oryctologia*: oryctological.

Or'ytōmēt'ria, α, f. (Ὀρυκτός; μετρώ, to measure.) *Geol.* The science of measuring fossils: oryctometry.

Or'ytōzōōlōg'ia, α, f. (Ὀρυκτός; ζῶον, an animal; λόγος, a discourse.) *Geol.* A treatise on animal fossils: oryctozoology.

Or'ytōzōōlōg'icus, α, um. *Geol.* Belonging to *Oryctozoologia*: oryctozoological.

Ory'za, α, f. (Ὀρυζα, rice.) A Linn. genus, *Hexandria Monogynia*; family, *Graminæ*. The rice plant.

Ory'za Sālī'n'a. *Bot.* Systematic name of the rice plant.

Oryzoid'ēs, adj. (*Oryza*; terminal -ides.) *Bot.* Resembling the rice plant: oryzoid.

Os, *ōris*, n. (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) *Anat.* The mouth, or aperture by which food is received into the body, and in which, by its peculiar apparatus of nerves, muscles, bones, and teeth, taste, speech, respiration, suction, mastication, and deglutition are exercised and performed. Also applied to any opening, as of a wound. In classic writings this term is employed to signify the countenance, visage, and whole outward bearing.

Os, *ossis*, n. (Ὀστέον, allied to Heb. *ozam*, strength.) *Anat.* A bone. See *Bone*.

Os Exter'num. *Anat.* The opening, or entrance of the *vagina*.

Os Inter'num. } *Anat.* The ori-

Os Tin'cae. } fice of the uterus or womb.

Os'cheal'. (Ὀσχέον, the scrotum.) *Anat.* Belonging to the scrotum. *Oscheālis*, is, e.

Os'cheit'is, *idis*, f. (Ὀσχέον; ter-

minal -itis.) *Surg. Pathol.* Inflammation of the *scrotum*; also same as *Orchitis*.

Os'chēlēphantiās'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* ('Οσχεον; elephantiasis.) *Surg. Pathol.* Enormous enlargement of the *scrotum*.

Os'cheōcarcinōm'a, *ātis*, *n.* ('Οσχεον; καρκίνωμα, a cancer.) *Surg. Pathol.* Cancer of the *scrotum*.

Os'cheōcēl'ē, *es*, *f.* ('Οσχεον; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Tumour of the *scrotum*; also, scrotal hernia: oscheocele.

Os'cillan's, *tis*, *part.* (*Oscillator*, to be swayed up and down.) *Bot.* Applied to anthers attached, not by a fillet, but by a very small point towards the middle of their length, so as to be sustained as in equilibrium: oscillating.

Os'cillāt'io, *ōnis*, *f.* (Same.) A swaying or swinging motion to and fro; also, an irritable, tremulous, or vibrating motion. *Oscillatio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

Os'cillātōr'ius, *a*, *um.* (Same.) That which is swayed up and down. *Anat., Physiol.* Applied to the arterial pulsation, etc.: oscillatory.

Os'cillan's, *tis*, *part.* (*Oscito*, to yawn.) *Physiol.* Yawning; gaping, as from idleness, etc.: oscitant.

Os'citas, *ātis*, *f.* (Same.) *Physiol.* See the following.

Os'cītāt'io, *ōnis*, *f.* (Same.) *Physiol.* The act of yawning: oscitation.

Oscūlātus, *a*, *um.* (*Osculum*.) *Physiol.* Having little mouths or suckers: osculate.

Os'cūlum, *i*, *n.* (Dim. *Os*, a mouth.) A little mouth or small aperture: an oscule.

Os'mazōm'e. ('Οσμή, odour; ζωμεῖν, to give savour to.) *Physiol.* A peculiar principle of muscular fibre, of a brownish-yellow colour, which gives the rich agreeable taste and flavour to roasted or cooked meat, soups, etc. *Osmazōma*, *α*, *f.*

Os'milum, *i*, *n.* ('Οσμῆ.) *Chem.* A metal, named from the peculiar odour which one of its oxides exhales.

Os'mōmēt'ria, *α*, *f.* ('Οσμή; μετρώ, to measure.) *Chem.* The estimating of the qualities of odorous substances: osmometry.

Os'mōmēt'ricus, *a*, *um.* *Physiol.*

Belonging to *Osmometria*: osmometrical.

Os'phrēsiōlōg'ia, *α*, *f.* ('Οσφρησις, a smelling; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A treatise on smelling: osphresiology.

Os'phyalgia, *α*, *f.* ('Οσφύς, the loin; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the hips and loins, or *sciatica*: osphyalgia.

Os'phyalgicus, *a*, *um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Osphyalgia*: osphyalgic.

Os'phyarthrīt'is, *īdis*, *f.* ('Οσφύς; ἀρθρίτις, gout.) *Pathol.* Strictly meaning gout of the loins or hip, but used for *Osphyitis*, or simply inflammation of the loin.

Os'phylt'is, *īdis*, *f.* ('Οσφύς; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the loin.

Os'phyōmēlīt'is, *īdis*, *f.* ('Οσφύς; μυελος, marrow; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Lumbar *myelitis*, or inflammation of the spinal marrow in the region of the loins.

Os'pyrrrheum'a, *ātis*, *n.* ('Οσφύς; ρεύμα, rheumatism.) *Pathol.* Rheumatism of the hip-joint.

Os'sa Con'vōlūt'a. *Anat.* A name for *Spongiosa ossa*.

Os'sa Innōmīnāt'a. *Anat.* The two large irregularly-shaped bones which, with the *sacrum* and *coccyx*, compose the cavity of the pelvis.

Os'sa Spongios'a. See *Spongiosa Ossa*.

Os'sa Triquet'ra. } See *Wormii*

Os'sa Worm'ii. } *Ossa*.

Os'seous. (*Os*, a bone.) *Anat., Pathol.* Of the nature or quality of bone; bony. *Ossseus*, *a*, *um*.

Os'sic'ula Audītus. *Anat.* The small bones of hearing; the *Malleus*, *Incus*, *Stapes*, and. *Os orbiculare*, situated in the cavity of the *tympanum*.

Os'sic'ula Bertin'i. See *Bertin*, *Bones of*.

Os'sicūlār'is, *is*, *e.* (*Ossicūlum*.) *Anat.* Having the form of ossicles: ossicular.

Os'sicūlāt'us, *a*, *um.* (Same.) Provided with small bones: ossiculate.

Os'sic'ulum, *i*, *n.* (Dim. *Os*, a bone.) *Anat.* A small bone: an ossicle.

Os'siferous. (*Os*; *fēro*, to bear.)

Geol. Bearing or containing bones. *Ossiferus*, *a, um*.

Ossific. (*Os; fácio*, to make.) *Physiol.* Forming bone. *Ossificus*, *a, um*.

Ossification. (*Os; fácio*.) *Pathol., Physiol.* The formation of bone or bony substance. *Ossificatio, ónis, f.*

Os'te'mia, *æ, f.* (*ὀστέον*, a bone; *αἷμα*, blood.) *Pathol.* Morbid fullness or turgescence of blood in a bone: osteomy.

Os'talgia, *æ, f.* (*ὀστέον; ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain (nervous) in a bone: ostalgia.

Os'talgit'is, *idis, f.* (*ὀστέον; ἄλγος*, pain; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a bone, with excessive pain; also spelt *Ostealgitis*.

Os'te'mia. See *Ostæmia*, *Ostagra*, etc.

Os'tealloe'sis, *is, f.* (*ὀστέον; ἀλλοίωσις*, an alteration.) *Pathol.* Metamorphosis of the substance of bone; as the progress of *Osteosarcoma*; also termed *Osteometabole*.

Os'teânagen'nêsis, *is, or eos, f.* (*ὀστέον; ἀναγέννησις*, regeneration.) *Physiol.* Regeneration or renewal of bone.

Os'teânâp'hýsis, *is, or eos, f.* (*ὀστέον; ἀναφύω*, to produce.) *Physiol.* Recrescence or reproduction of bone.

Os'teârthroc'æce, *es, f.* (*ὀστέον; ἄρθρον*, a joint; *κακός*, bad.) *Pathol., Surg.* Cancer or *caries* of the bones of a joint.

Os'telt'is, *idis, f.* (*ὀστέον; terminal -itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the substance of a bone.

Os'tem'brýon, *ónis, f.* (*ὀστέον; ἔμβρυον*, a foetus.) *Physiol.* Same as *Lithotecnion*, or an osseous or hardened state of the substance of the embryo. See *Osteopædium*.

Os'tempyês'is, *is, or eos, f.* (*ὀστέον; ἐμπύσις*, suppuration.) *Pathol.* Abscess or suppuration within a bone.

Os'teo- (*ὀστέον*.) A prefix denoting reference to bone.

Os'teoclic, *es, f.* (*ὀστέον; κήλη*, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* The osseous or cartilaginous substance found in old hernial sacs after reduction of their contents.

Os'teocella, *æ, f.* (*ὀστέον;*

κόλλα, glue.) *Pharm.* The glue bone, or bone-binder: a name for a particular carbonate of lime found in Germany, formerly celebrated for its fancied properties of favouring the reunion of fractured bones and the formation of *callus*.

Os'teodýn'ia, *æ, f.* (*ὀστέον; ὀδύνη*, pain.) *Surg. Pathol.* Pain in a bone; and so, like *Ostealgia*, but rather, chronic pain: osteodynia.

Os'teogên'êsis, *is, or eos, f.* } (*ὀσ-
Os'teogên'ia*, *æ, f.* } τέον;
γένεσις, generation.) *Physiol.* Formation and growth of bones: osteogeny.

Os'teogênê'ticus, *a, um. Physiol.* Bone generating; belonging to *Osteogenesis*: osteogenetic.

Os'teogên'icus. Same as *Osteogeneticus*.

Os'teogrâp'hia, *æ, f.* (*ὀστέον; γράφω*, to describe.) A description of the bones: osteography.

Os'teold'ês, *adj.* (*ὀστέον; terminal -idês*.) *Pathol.* Resembling bone: osteoid.

Os'teolôg'ia, *æ, f.* (*ὀστέον; λόγος*, a discourse.) *Anat., Physiol.* The doctrine of the bones; or consideration of their nature, structure, and adaptation: osteology.

Os'teôma, *âtis, n.* (*ὀστέον*.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour of a bone: an osteome. See *Osteoncus*.

Os'teômâlâ'cia, *æ, f.* (*ὀστέον; μαλακός*, soft.) *Pathol.* The disease *Mollities ossium*, or *Malacosteon*.

Os'teômetâbol'ê, *es, f.* (*ὀστέον; μεταβολή*, a change.) *Pathol.* The same as *Osteallosis*.

Os'teômyêll'tis, *idis, f.* (*Osteomyêlon; terminal -itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the marrow of a bone.

Os'teômy'êlon. } (*ὀστέον;*
Os'teômy'êlum, *i, n.* } μέλος,
marrow.) *Anat., Physiol.* The marrow of bones.

Os'têon'cus, *i, n.* (*ὀστέον; ὄγκος*, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Tumour or swelling of a bone. See *Exostosis*, *Osteoma*, *Osteophyma*, *Osteophylon*.

Os'teônecrô's'is, *is, or eos, f.* (*ὀστέον; νεκρός*, dead.) *Surg. Pathol.* *Necrosis*, or death of a bone.

Os'teôpæ'dion. } (*ὀστέον;*
Os'teôpæ'dium, *ii, n.* } παῖς, παι-
δός, an infant.) *Obstel., Physiol.*

An ossified fœtus.

Ostembryon.

Os'teophym'a, *ôis*, n. ('Oστέον; φύμα, a tumour or swelling.) *Surg. Pathol.* The same as *Osteoncus*.

Surg.

Belonging to *Osteophyma*: osteophymatic.

Os'teop'hÿton.

Os'teop'hÿtum, i, n. } ('Oστέον; to produce.) *Surg. Pathol.* An osseous tumour; a production of bone: an osteophyte. See *Osteoncus*.

Os'teosaurcôm'a, *æ*, f.

(a bone; σάρξ, flesh.) *Surg. Pathol.* A fleshy, medullary, or cartilaginous mass growing within a bone; causing at first an enlargement of, and at length partially absorbing it, or causing it to fracture.

Os'teosaurcôs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Surg. Pathol.* The progress or formation of *Osteosarcoma*.

Os'teoscên'ogrâp'hia, *æ*, f. ('Oστέον; σκηνογραφία, the art of scene-painting.) *Anat.* The art of representing in drawing, etc., the bones or skeleton: osteoscenography.

Os'teoscîr'rhûs, i, m. ('Oστέον; σκίρρως, an indurated tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* *Scirrhus* or incipient cancer of a bone.

is, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Physiol.*

Same as *Osteogenia*.

æ, f. ('Oστέον;

τέμνω, to cut.) *Obstet., Surg.* An instrument for breaking down the bones of the child in impracticable labours: the bone-plier of Davis.

Os'teotô'mus, i, m. (Same.) *Surg.* An instrument for cutting through bones; a kind of chain-saw: an osteotome.

τόφος, a loose kind of stone.) *Surg. Pathol.* A bony excrescence.

Os'trac'eus, *a*, *um*. (*Ostrea*, an oyster.) *Bot.* Having the form of a bivalve shell: ostraceous.

Os'tracôid'ês, adj. ('Oστρακον, a shell; terminal -îdês.) *Zoöl.* Resembling a shell: ostracoid.

Os'tracôs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Oστρακον.) *Surg. Pathol.* The desiccation and conversion of pieces of bone, especially of the cranium, into a substance like oyster-shell.

Os'trêa, *æ*, f. ('Oστρεον, from

ὄστρακον.) *Zoöl.* A genus of the *Ostracea*: an oyster.

Os'trêa Ed'ulis. *M. Med.* The common oyster, sometimes valuable as food for invalids; the shells also are used medicinally, for absorbent purposes.

Os'us. See *-Odes*.

Otal'gia, *æ*, f. (ὠς, ὠτός, the ear; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the ear; ear-ache: otalgia.

Otal'gicus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Otalgia*: otalgic.

Oten'chÿtes, *is*, f. (ὠς; ἐγχύω, to pour in.) *Surg.* A syringe for the ears.

Othel'côs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (ὠς; ἔλκος, an ulcer.) *Pathol.* Suppuration of the ears.

Otiat'rics. (ὠς; ιατρικός, belonging to medicine.) *Med.* The consideration of the nature and principles of treatment adapted to diseases of the ear. *Otiatrica*, *æ*, f.

Ot'leus, *a*, *um*. (ὠς.) Belonging to the ear; auricular: otic. *Pharm.* Applied to medicines, etc.

Otit'is, *idis*, f. (ὠς, ὠτός; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the internal ear. See *Otophlegmone*.

Ot'ob'lennorrhœ'a, f. (ὠς; βλένω, mucus; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* Mucous discharge from the ear.

Ot'ob'lennôrrhœic'us, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Otoblennorrhœa*: otoblennorrhœic.

Ot'ôcatarr'hus, i, m. (ὠς; κατάρρως, a defluxion.) *Pathol.* Catarrh of the ear: otocatarrh.

Ot'ocrân'e. (ὠς; κράνον, the head.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* The cavity for reception of the osseous or cartilaginous immediate capsule of the labyrinth of the ear. *Otocrânia*, *æ*, f.

Ot'ocran'ial. *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Belonging to the *Otocrane*. *Otocrâ-*

Ot'ôdÿn'ia, *æ*, f. (ὠς; pain.) *Pathol.* Chronic pain in the ear.

Ot'ôdÿn'leus, *a*, *um*. Belonging to *ôdÿnia*: otodynic.

Ot'ôgan'gliôn'.

} (ὠς; γαν-
Ot'ôgan'gllum, ii, n. } γλίον, a tubercle of a nerve.) *Anat.* The auricular ganglion.

Ot'ogrâp'hia, *æ*, f. (ὠς;

to write.) *Anat.* A description of the ear: otography.

Ot'ograp'hicus, *a, um.* *Anat.* Belonging to *Otographia*: otographical.

Ot'olōg'ia, *æ, f.* (Οὖς; λόγος, a speech.) *Anat.* A treatise on the ear: otology.

Ot'olōg'ia, *a, um.* *Anat.* Belonging to *Otologia*: otological.

Ot'oneural'gia, *æ, f.* (Οὖς; neuralgia.) *Pathol.* Nervous pain of the ear: otoneuralgia.

Ot'oneural'gicus, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Otoneuralgia*: otoneuralgic.

Ot'ophleg'mōne, *es, f.* (Οὖς; φλεγμονή, inflammation.) *Pathol.* Same as *Otitis*.

Ot'ophōn'e, *es, f.* (Οὖς; φωνή, sound.) *Med.* An ear-trumpet.

Ot'oplas'tic. *Med.* Belonging to otoplasty. *Otoplasticus, a, um.*

Ot'oplas'ty. (Οὖς; πλάσσω, to form.) *Surg.* Operation by which lesions of the external ear are repaired by having recourse to a sound portion of the contiguous integument. *Otoplastia, æ, f.*; *Otoplastice, es, f.*

Ot'opyorrhœa, *æ, f.* (Οὖς, ὥρις; πύον, pus; πέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* Purulent otorrhœa, or a discharge o pus from the ear.

Ot'opyōs'is, *is, f.* (Οὖς; πύον, pus.) *Pathol.* Purulent discharge from the ear.

Ot'orrhāg'ia, *æ, f.* (Οὖς; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Surg. Pathol.* Sudden discharge of blood from the ear: otorrhagy.

Ot'orrhāg'icus, *a, um.* *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Otorrhagia*: otorrhagical.

Ot'orrhœa, *æ, f.* (Οὖς; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Surg. Pathol.* A flow or running from the ear.

Ot'orrhœa, *æ, f.* (Οὖς; πέω, to flow.) *Surg. Pathol.* A flow or running from the ear.

Ot'orrhœa, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Otorrhœa*: otorrhoic.

Ot'oscop'e. (Οὖς; σκοπέω, to explore.) *Surg.* An instrument for listening to the sound of air passed through the tympanic cavity in certain morbid conditions of the ear. *Otoscopus, i, m.*

Surg. Belonging to the otoscope: otoscopic.

Ot'oscop'ium. Same as *Otoscopus*.

Ot'osteal. (Οὖς; ὀστέον, a bone.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied to the homologues of the ossicula. *Otosteālis, is, e.*

Ot'otōm'ia, *æ, f.* (Οὖς; to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the ear: ototomy.

Oul'orrhōg'ia, *æ, f.* (Οὖλον, the gum; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Surg. Pathol.* Hæmorrhage from the gums: oulorrhagy.

Oul'orrhōg'icus, *a, um.* *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Oulorrhagia*: oulorrhagic.

Oul'orrhœa, *æ, f.* (Οὖρον, the urine; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of the urine, or a consideration of its secretion, nature, and character: ourology.

Oul'olōg'icus, *a, um.* *Physiol.* Belonging to *Ourologia*: ourological.

Oul'oscōp'ia, *æ, f.* (Οὖρον, the urine; σκοπέω, to see.) *Pathol.* Inspection of the urine; as a means of diagnosis: ouroscopy.

Ou's. *Chem.* A terminal denoting a smaller quantity of oxygen in a compound than in the similar one the name whereof ends in -ic. In general terminology it corresponds with the Latin -osus.

Ovāl'ifol'ius, *a, um.* (Ovālis, oval; fōlium, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having oval leaves: ovalifolious. See *Ovatifolius*.

Ovāl'is, *is, e.* (Ovum, an egg.) Having the form of an egg; ovoid; egg-shaped; ovate: oval.

Ovār'ial'gia, *æ, f.* (Ovārium, an ovary; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the ovary: ovarialgy.

Ovār'ial'gic. *Pathol., Physiol.* Belonging to *Ovarialgia*. *Ovāriālgicus, æ, um.*

Ovār'ian. *Anat., Pathol.* Belonging to the ovary. *Ovāriānus, a, um.*

Ovār'it'is, *idis, f.* (Ovārium; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the ovary or its membranes.

Ovār'ium, *ii, n.* (Dim. Ovum, an egg.) *Anat.* The ovary; a flat oval body, connected with the uterus by the broad ligament; one on each

side, containing a number of vesicles, or *ova*. *Bot.* The germen or ovary, being the lower and thicker part of the pistil containing the ovules.

Ovāt'fōl'ius, *a, um.* (*Ovātus*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Same as *Ovalifolius*.

Ovāt'us, *a, um.* (*Ovum*.) *Bot.* Formed like an egg; either flat, as in a leaf; or solid, like the egg: ovate.

Ov'duct. (*Ovum*; *ductus*, a canal.) *Physiol.* The Fallopian tube, which conveys the *ovum* from the ovary to the *uterus*. *Zool.* The duct or canal which terminates in the *cloaca* of birds and certain other animals. *Oviductus, ūs, m.*

Ov'fōr'mis, *is, e.* (*Ovum*; *forma*.) Having the shape of an egg; egg-like: oviform.

Ov'il'ius, *a, um.* (*Ovis*, a sheep.) *M. Med.* Belonging to the sheep. See *Adeps Ovillus*.

Ov'in'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Pathol.* Belonging to the sheep: ovine.

Ov'ip'arous. (*Ovum*; *pārio*, to bring forth young.) *Physiol.* Bringing forth young in the egg. *Ovipārus, a, um.*

Ov'iposit'ion. (*Ovum*; *pōno*, to place.) *Physiol.* The act or process of depositing *ova* by the females of oviparous animals. *Ovipositio, ōnis, f.*

Ov'l Vite'l'us. (*Ovum*; *vīta*, life.) *Physiol.* (B. P.) Yolk of egg, of the domestic hen.

Ov'oid. (*Ovum*; terminal *-ides*.) Resembling an egg.) *Ovōides*, adj. See *Ooides*.

Ov'ōvivp'ārus, *a, um.* (*Ovum*; *vīvus*, living; *pārio*, to bring forth.) *Entomol.*, *Ichthyol.*, *Zool.* Applied to an animal pertaining to the *Ovipara*, but within the body of which the *ova* are enclosed, so that it lays living young. This phenomenon is observed in many reptiles and fishes, certain *Mollusca*, and various insects, particularly the *Diptera*: ovoviviparous.

Ov'ula Nabot'hi. See *Nabothi*, *Ovula*.

Ov'ulār'is, *is, e.* (*Ovūlum*.) Having the form of an egg, or nearly oval. *Bot.* Applied to the grains of granulated rock, when of the bigness of a hen's egg: ovular.

Ov'ulāt'ion. (*Ovūlum*.) *Physiol.* A kind of generation consisting in the formation and separation of a membranous sac filled with nutritious matter from the female, for reception and nutrition of a germ separated from the male. *Ovūlatio, ōnis, f.*

Ov'ulāt'us, *a, um.* (*Ovūlum*.) *Bot.* Somewhat like an egg: ovulate.

Ov'ulum, *i, n.* (Dim. *Ovum*.) A little egg: an ovule. *Bot.* The seed in its unimpregnated state in the germen or ovary.

Ov'um, *i, n.* (ὄν.) *Physiol.* The vesicle of Baer contained in the Graafian vesicle of the *ovary* of *mammalia*. *Zool.* The egg of the domestic fowl and all oviparous animals.

Ox'ācid. (*Oxijgēnium*, oxygen; *acidum*, an acid.) *Chem.* Acids that contain oxygēn. *Oxācidum, i, n.*

Ox'ālāt'e. (*Oxālicum acidum*; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of oxalic acid with a base. *Oxālas, ātis, f.*

Ox'ālāt'us, *a, um.* (*Oxālas*.) *Chem.* Applied to a base converted into a salt by combination with oxalic acid: oxalated.

Ox'al'ic. (*Oxālis*; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to wood-sorrel; applied to a highly poisonous acid obtained from it; sugar, etc.; also called acid or essence of sugar. *Oxālicus, a, um.*

Ox'ālis, *i, idis, f.* (ὄξ'is, sharp.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Decandria*, Ord. *Pentagynia*. Juss. *Geraniaceae*.

Ox'ālis Acēt'ōsel'ia. *M. Med.* The wood-sorrel.

Ox'ālūrāt'e. (*Oxālūricum acidum*; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of oxaluric acid with a base. *Oxālūras, ātis, f.*

Ox'ālūr'ia, *o, i.* (*Oxālas*; *ūrīna*, the urine.) *Pathol.* Applied to a condition in which the urine shows the presence of a quantity of oxalate of lime.

Ox'alur'ic. (*Oxālūria*; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid formed from parabanic acid when brought into contact with bases. *Oxālūricus, a, um.*

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Ox'le. Same as *Oxy*.

Ox'ichlorate. (*Oxychlōricum acidum*; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of oxichloric acid with a base. *Oxychlōras*, *ātis*, *f*.

Ox'ichloride. *Chem.* Applied to phosgene gas, termed carbonic oxichloride. *Oxychlōridum*, *i*, *n*.

Ox'idat'ion. (*Oxydum*.) *Chem.* The combining of a certain quantity of oxygen with metals or other substances. *Oxydātio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Ox'ide. (*Oxygēnium*; terminal *-ide*.) *Chem.* A metal or other substance combined with oxygen, not in the state of an acid. *Oxydum*, *i*, *n*.

Ox'u- Same as *Oxy*.

Ox'ūric. (*Oxūricum acidum*; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of oxuric acid with a base. *Oxūras*, *ātis*, *f*.

Oxūricus, *a*, *um*. (*Oxygēnium*; *ūricus*.) *Chem.* Applied to the superoxygenated uric acid of Vauquelin: oxuric.

Ox'y-. ('*Oξυς*, acid.) *Chem.* A prefix denoting the presence of oxygen, vinegar, or some other acid: also, signifying acuteness, sharpness, or acuminations.

Ox'ya, *α*, *f*. ('*Oξία*.) *Bot.* A name given by some authorities for the *Fagus sylvatica*, or beech-tree: by the ancients applied to several trees of the beech and of the oak genera.

Ox'yācan'thus, *a*, *um*. (*Oxy*; *ἀκανθα*, a thorn.) *Bot.* Having numerous sharp thorns: oxyacanthous.

Ox'yād'ēnus, *a*, *um*. (*Oxy*; *ἀδην*, a gland.) *Bot.* Having pointed glands: oxyadenous.

Ox'yæsthēs'ia, *α*, *f*. (*Oxy*; *αἰσθησις*, sense or feeling.) *Pathol.*, *Physiol.* Term for increased or acute sensation. See *Oxyaphe*.

Ox'yāp'hē, *es*, *f*. } (*Oxy*; *ἀφή*,
Ox'yāp'hia, *α*, *f*. } touch.) *Pathol.*, *Physiol.* Abnormal sensitiveness; excessive sensibility. See *Oxyæsthesia*.

Ox'yblep'sia, *α*, *f*. (*Oxy*; *βλέπω*, to look.) *Physiol.* Acute sight. See *Oxyopia*.

Ox'ybracteus, *a*, *um*. (*Oxy*; *bractea*, a floral leaf.) *Bot.* Having very pointed bractea: oxybracteous.

Ox'yēarp'us, *a*, *um*. (*Oxy*; *καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having acuminate fruit: oxycarpous.

Ox'yēclādus, *a*, *um*. (*Oxy*; *κλάδος*, a branch.) *Bot.* Having sharp or pointed branches: oxycladous.

Ox'yēoc'cos, *i*, *m*. (*Oxy*; *κόκκος*, a berry.) *Bot.* The specific name of the cranberry. See *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*.

Ox'yēdāb'ilis, *is*, *e*. (*Oxydum*.) *Chem.* Combinable with oxygen: oxidable.

Ox'yēdāb'il'itas, *ātis*, *f*. (*Oxydum*.) *Chem.* The property of combining with oxygen: oxidability.

Ox'yēdāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*Oxydum*.) *Chem.* In combination with oxygen: oxidated.

Ox'yēdoid'ēs, *adj*. (*Oxydum*, an oxide; terminal *-idēs*.) *Chem.* Applied to oxidated bodies which are neither acids nor salifiable bases; resembling an oxide: oxidoid.

Ox'yēdūlāt'io, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Oxydulum*.) *Chem.* An inferior degree of oxidation: oxidulation.

Ox'yēdūlāt'us, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Chem.* Passed into the state of an oxidule: oxidulated.

Ox'yēd'ulum, *i*, *n*. (Dim. *Oxydum*.) *Chem.* A body in an inferior degree of oxidation: an oxidule.

Ox'yēdum'. See *Oride*.

Ox'yēgen'. ('*Oξυς*, sharp or acid; *γεννάω*, to beget.) *Chem.* A substance universally diffused through-

out nature; being a constituent of atmospheric air, water, and most of the acids and bodies of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. *Oxygĕnium*, *n.*

Same as *Oxydabilis*.

tis, adj. *Chem.* Oxygen is sometimes termed the producer of oxides: oxygenant.

enāt'ion.

Chem. Every combination with oxygen; often confounded with *oxidation*, but distinct from it, and of more general import. *Oxygĕnatio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

is, *a. um.* (Same.) *Chem.* That which has been combined with oxygen: oxygenated.

um. Same as

is, *e.* (Same.) *Bot.* Having one of the divisions of the *perigonium*, or of the fruits, sharp.

Ox'ymel, *ellis*, *n.* (Ὀξύς, acid; μέλι, honey.) *M. Med.* A mixture of vinegar and honey boiled to a syrup.

trum, *i. n.* (*Oxygĕnium*; *v*, a measure.) *Chem.* A measurer of oxygen: an oximeter. See *Oxygenometrum*.

Ox'ymuri'atic. (*Oxymuriaticum acidum*; terminal-*ate*.) *Chem.* The old term for a *chloride*, or combination of oxymuriatic acid with a base. *Oxymurias*, *ātis*, *f.*

Ox'ymuri'ate of Mer'cury. Corrosive sublimate.

Ox'ymuri'atic. (*Oxygĕnium: muriaticum acidum*.) *Chem.* Old name applied to a substance held to be a compound of *muriatic acid* and oxygen, but declared by Sir H. Davy to be an elementary body, which he termed *Chlorine*. *Oxymuriaticus*, *a. um.*

Ox'yōp'la, *a. f.* (*Oxy*-; ὤψ, the eye.) *Physiol.* Unusual acuteness of vision. See *Oxyblepsia*.

Ox'ypēt'ālus, *a. um.* (*Oxy*-; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having linear or acuminate petals: oxypetalous.

Ox'iphy'lus, *a. um.* (*Oxy*-; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having acuminate leaves or folioles: oxyphyllous.

Ox'ysal', *ālis*, *m.* (*Oxy*-; sal, a salt.) *Chem.* An oxysalt. See *Oxyalts*.

Ox'y-sal'ts. *Chem.* Applied to certain combinations in which oxygen is found both in the acid and base. *Oxysāles*, *m. pl.*

Ox'ysper'mus, *a. um.* (*Oxy*-; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having acuminate fruits: oxyspermous.

Ox'ysul'phosal, *ālis*, *m.* *Chem.* A combination of an oxysalt and sulphosalt: an oxysulphosalt.

Ox'ytdō'us, *a. um.* (Ὀξυντόκος, accelerating parturition; from δέω; τίκτω, to bring forth.) *Obstet., Physiol.* Applied to stimulating powers or qualities of the *Secale cornutum*: oxytocous.

Oyster. See *Ostrea*.

Oys'ter-green Lav'er. *Bot.* Common name for the *Ulea lactuca*, or *Lichen marinus*.

Oys'ter shells. *M. Med.* The *Testæ ostræarum*, or shells of the *Ostrea edulis*.

Oze na, *a. f.* (Ὀζή, a stench.) *Surg.* A foul, stinking ulcer in the inside of the nostrils; discharging purulent matter, and sometimes accompanied by caries of the bones.

Oze'nicus, *a. um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Ozæna*: ozæ'nic.

Ozē, *es*, *f.* (Ὀζή.) *Pathol.* A bad smell from the mouth. See *Ozostomia*.

Oz'ok'ērit. (*Ozocerite*, vegetable wax.) A substance resembling wax; found deposited in bituminous slate, in Wallachia.

Ozon'e. (Ὀζή, a stench.) *Chem.* Said to be a combination of nitrogen and oxygen—or of oxygen and hydrogen in new proportions. Schönbein has stated that *ozone* and *ant-ozone* exist as conditions (distinct conditions) of oxygen.

Ozōstōm'la, *a. f.* (a mor'la.) *Pathol.* Same as *Oze*.

P.

P. *Pharm.* For *pugillus*, a handful. Also, *pars*, a part, or its pl.

P. Æ. *Pharm.* For *partes æquales*,—equal parts.

P. P. *Med., Pharm.* For *m., f.,* or *n. of preparatus*.

Pāb'ūlum, i, n. (As if *Pasci-būlum*, from *pasco*, to feed.) *Physiol.* Food; aliment; sustenance. See *Aliment*.

Pān'dūlme. Anat. Certain small, oval-shaped fatty eminences under the *dura mater* and along the sides of the longitudinal sinus.

Pān'pūs, um. (Παῦς, thick; ἄνθρωπος, a man.) *Bot.* Having thick or large stamens: pachandrous.

Pān'pūs, i, n. (Παῦς; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for measuring the thickness of the glass of mirrors: a pachometer.

Pāchūlō's'is, is, f. (Παχυλός, thick.) *Pathol.* Proposed by Er. Wilson, for a chronic affection in which the skin is secondarily involved; particularly that of the lower extremities, the *epidermis* being reproduced in abnormal quantity.

Pāchos, breadth, or thickness. A prefix denoting thickness.

Pāchya'ma, ātis, n. (Same; αίμα, blood.) *Pathol.* Thick or curdled blood.

Pāchya'mia, æ, f. (Same.) *Pathol.* Thickening of the blood: pachyemy.

Pāchyemia, um. (Same.) *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pachyemia*: pachyemic.

Pāchyema, æ, um. (*Pāchyema*, thick blood.) *Pathol.* Having thick blood: pachymous.

Pāchyema, is, or eos, f. (See following.) *Pathol.* The formation or progress of *Pachyblepharum*.

Pāchyblēp'hārym, i, n. (Παχύς; βλέφαρον, the eyelid.) *Pathol.* A thickening of the eyelid; particularly towards the border, from

obstruction of the Meibomian glands.

Pāchycar'pus, a, um. (Παχύς; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having thick fruit: pachycarpous.

Pāchymēn'ia, æ, f. (Παχύς; ὑμὴν, a membrane.) *Pathol.* A thickening of the skin.

Pāchymentia, i, a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pachymenia*: pachymentic.

Pāchyphyllous, a, um. φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having thick leaves: pachyphyllous.

Pāchypterus, a, um. ὦμα, an opercule.) *Bot.* Having a thick opercule: pachypomous.

Pāchypus, a, um. (Παχύς; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having a thick foot: pachypous.

Pāchypus, a, um. (Παχύς; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having a thick foot: pachypous.

Pācin'i, Corpus'cles of. (Named after Pacini.) *Anat.* Numerous small, pedunculated, whitish bodies, in union with the filaments of the cutaneous nerves of the hand, on other nerves of the cerebral and spinal systems; and on the great sympathetic or internal ganglionic nerve.

Pāed'arthrōc'æce, es, f. (Παις, a child; ἄρθρον, a joint; κακόν, an evil.) *Pathol.* Applied to *Spina ventosa*.

Pāed'atrōp'hia, æ, f. (Παῖς; ἀτροφία, a wasting.) *Pathol.* Atrophy of children.

Pāed'atrōp'hicus, a, um. (Same.) *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pædatrophia*: paedatrophic.

Pāed'atrōp'hicus, v, f. (Παιδίον, a little child; ἀφθα.) *Pathol.* The *aphtha*, or thrush, of infants: paedaphtha.

Pāed'atrōp'hicus, a, æ, f. (Παῖς; a healing.) *Pathol.* The treating of diseases of children: pediatry.

Pāed'iat'ricus, a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pædiatria*: pediatric.

Pāed'ōm'ētrum, i, n. (Παῖς; μέτρον, a measure.) *Obstet., Physiol.* An instrument for ascertaining the

length and other dimensions of infants: a pedometer.

Pæd'ônôsôlôg'ia, *æ*, *f*. (Παῖς; νόσος, a disease; λόγος, a discourse.) *Pathol.* A consideration of the diseases of children: pedonology.

Pæd'ophth'his, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (Παῖς; φθίσις, a wasting.) *Pathol.* *Tabes*, or wasting in children: pedophthisis.

Pæd'otrôp'hium, *ii*, *n*. (Παῖς; τρέφω, to nourish.) *Med.* An orphan or foundling hospital.

Pain's. *Obstet.* The throes of child-birth.

Pain'ter's Col'ic. See *Colica Pictorum*.

Pala'o- (Πάλαι, long ago.) A prefix denoting a former, or ancient time.

Pala'ôlôg'ia, *æ*, *f*. (Πάλαι; λόγος, a discourse.) A discourse on antiquities: paleology.

Pala'ontogrâp'hia, *æ*, *f*. (Πάλαι; ὄντα, beings; γράφω, to write.) *Geol.*, *Nat. Hist.* The history of organised bodies no longer existing alive on the surface of the globe, and of which only the remains are found buried in *strata* which form the crust: paleontology.

Pala'ontogrâp'hicus, *a*, *um*. *Geol.*, *Nat. Hist.* Belonging to *Pala'ontographia*: paleontographical.

Pala'ontôlôg'ia, *æ*, *f*. (Πάλαι; ὄντα, beings; λόγος, a discourse.) *Geol.*, *Nat. Hist.* A dissertation on ancient organised beings: paleontology.

Pala'ontôlôg'icus, *a*, *um*. *Geol.*, *Nat. Hist.* Belonging to *Pala'ontologia*: paleontological.

Pala'ôphytôlôg'ia, *æ*, *f*. (Πάλαι; φυτόν, a plant; λόγος.) *Geol.*, *Nat. Hist.* A dissertation on fossil remains of plants: paleophytology.

Pala'ôsaur'us, *i*, *m*. (Πάλαι; σαῦρος, a lizard.) *Geol.*, *Nat. Hist.* A fossil lizard.

Pala'ôthêr'ium, *ii*, *n*. (Πάλαι; θήριον, a beast.) *Zool.* The fossil relics of a group of pachydermatous animals found in the gypsum quarries near Paris, and in various parts of France. Ten or eleven species are now recognised, varying from the size of a rhinoceros to that of a hog.

Pala'ozôic'us, *a*, *um*. (Πάλαι;

ζῶον, an animal.) *Geol.* Belonging to fossil animals; applied to the fossiliferous *strata* of earlier classical date than the carboniferous system and the mountain limestone: paleozoic.

Pala'ozôlôg'ia, *æ*, *f*. (Πάλαι; zôôlôgia, the doctrine of animals.) *Nat. Hist.* That branch which has for its object fossil animals found in the bosom of the earth: paleozoölogy.

Pal'ate. See *Palatum*.

Pal'atine. (*Pälätum* durum, the hard palate.) *Comp. Anat.* Relating to the palate bone; applied to the palate bone itself. *Pälätinus*, *a*, *um*.

Pälät'o- (*Pälätum*, the palate.) *Anat.* A prefix denoting more or less connection with the palate.

Palat'ôrap'hy. (*Pälätum*; ράφή, a suture.) *Surg.* Operation of uniting by suture the cleft palate; synonymous with staphyloraphy. *Pälätôrâphîa*, *æ*, *f*.

Pälät'um, *i*, *n*. (*Pälo*, to set with pales.) *Anat.* The roof of the mouth or palate.

Pälät'um Dür'um. *Anat.* The bony fore-part of the roof of the mouth; formed by the *Ossa palati*.

Pälät'um Mol'ic. *Anat.* The part behind the foregoing, or hard bony palate.

Päl'ea, *æ*, *f*. (*Päles*, the goddess of pasturage.) *Bot.* Chaff or corn; applied to short, linear, obtuse, dry scales.

Päl'eäc'eus, *a*, *um*. (*Pälea*, chaff.) *Bot.* Covered with chaff; of the nature or appearance of chaff; chaffy: paleaceous.

Pal'ear Lax'um. *Comp. Anat.* The dewlap of oxen, at the forepart of the neck and stomach.

Päl'eiform'is, *is*, *e*. (*Pälea*, chaff; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of chaff: paleiform.

Päl'lative. (*Pallio*, to hide or cover.) *Med.* Relieving, but not thought likely to prove radically curative; assuaging; mitigating. *P'lätiivus*, *a*, *um*.⁶

Pal'lätus, *a*, *um*. (*Pallium*, a cloak.) *Pathol.*, *Pharm.* Applied to pains subdued or lulled by the use of opiates: palliated.

Päl'ididôr'us, *a*, *um*. (*Pallidus*,

pale; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers of a pale tint: pallidiflorous.

Pal'ma, *α*, *f.* (Παλάμη.) *Anat.* The palm of the hand; also, the hand itself. See *Thenar*. (Πάλλομαι, to be shaken.) *Bot.* A palm-tree; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl.) of the *Monoperigynia*.

Pal'ma Chris'ti. *M. Med.* A name for the *Ricinus communis*.

Pal'maceus, *α*, *um.* (*Palma*, the palm-tree.) Having an arrangement as in the genus *Palma*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): palmaceous.

Pal'mar Arch. *Anat.* Applied to each of two arches formed by the natural distribution of the blood-vessels in the palm of the hand: the *deep*, formed by the radial artery; and the *superficial*, by the ulnar artery.

Pal'mate. (*Palmicum acídum*; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of palmic acid with a base. *Polmas, átis, f.*

Pal'mátifídus, *α*, *um.* (*Palmātus*, palmate; *fíndo*, to cleave.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves having palmated nerves, etc.: palmatifid.

Pal'mátiflōrus, *α*, *um.* (*Palmātus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to *calathidia* composed of flowers with palmated corols: palmatiflorous.

Pal'mátifōlius, *α*, *um.* (*Palmātus*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having palmated leaves: palmatifolious. See *Palmifolius*.

Pal'mátifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Palmātus*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Somewhat palmate: palmatiform. See *Palmiformis*.

Pal'mátifōbātus, *α*, *um.* (*Palmātus*; *lobātus*.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves having palmated nervures, and lobes incised to a certain depth: palmatilobate.

Pal'mátipartitus, *α*, *um.* (*Palmātus*; *partitus*, divided.) *Bot.* Having palmate leaves, the lobes divided beyond the middle: palmatipartite.

Pal'mátisectus, *α*, *um.* (*Palmātus*; *sectus*, cut.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves having palmated nerves, the lobes divided even beyond the middle: palmatisected.

Pal'mātus, *α*, *um.* (*Palma*, the hand.) *Bot.* Shaped like a hand: palmate.

Pal'mic'ōlus, *α*, *um.* (*Palma*, the palm-tree; *ōlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Growing on the palm-tree: palmicolous.

Pal'mifērus, *α*, *um.* (*Palma*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing palms: palmiferous.

Pal'mifolius. Same as *Palmatifolius*.

Pal'minfor'mis. Same as *Palmatiformis*.

Pal'minervis, *is, e.* (*Palma*; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves with many nerves diverging from the base: palminervate.

Pal'mipes, *ēdis*, *adj.* (*Palma*; *pes*, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Having palmated feet; web-footed: palmipede.

Pal'mūla, *α*, *f.* (Dim. *Palma*.) *Anat.* The flat broad end of a rib, like the leaf of a palm; a little hand: palmule. *Bot.* The *Dactylus*, or date.

Pal'mūlātus, *α*, *um.* (*Palmūla*.) *Bot.* Having palmules: palmulated.

Pal'pālis, *is, e.* } (*Palpus*.)
Pal'pātus, *α*, *um.* } *Entomol.*
Having *palpi*: palpal; palpate.

Pal'pation. (*Palpo*, to handle gently.) *Med.* Examination by the hand or touch. *Palpātio, ōnis, f.* See *Exploratio*.

Pal'pebra, *α*, *f.* (*Palpito*, to throb.) *Anat.* The eyelid.

Pal'pēbra^l. *Med.* Belonging to the *Palpebra*. *Palpebrālis, is, e.*

Pal'pebrātus, *α*, *um.* (*Palpebra*, the eyelid.) *Ichthyol. Zool.* Having *palpebræ*: palpebrate.

Pal'pifērus, *α*, *um.* (*Palpus*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Entomol.* Bearing *palpi*: palpiferous.

Pal'pifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Palpus*; *forma*, likeness.) Having the form of a *palpus*: palpiform.

Pal'pigērus, *α*, *um.* (*Palpus*, *gēro*, to bear.) Same as *Palpiferus*.

Pal'pitātio, *ōnis, f.* (*Palpito*, to throb.) Convulsive motion of a part; palpitation, or rapid action of the heart; a genus, Ord. *Spasmi*, Cl. *Neuroses*.

Pal'pus, *i, m.* (*Palpo*.) *Zool.* Pl., articulated filaments attached to the jaws or lower lip of certain *Crustaceæ*, *Arachnides*, and *Insecta*,

apparently employed by the animal in recognising its food.

Pal'sy. See *Paralysis*.

Pál'ndic'ólus, *a*, *um*. (*Pálus*, a marsh; *cólo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.*, *Ornithol.* Growing or living on the margin of ponds in marshy grounds: paludicolous.

Pál'ndós'us, *a*, *um*. (*Pálus*; terminal -*ósus*.) *Bot.*, *Zool.* Marshy or fenny. *Bot.* That which grows or lives in or about marshes: paludous.

Pam'pín'iform. (*Pamptnus*, a tendril; *forma*, resemblance.) Having the appearance of a tendril. *Pamptniformis*, *is*, *e*.

Pan-. } (*Πάν*, all.) Prefixes
Pan'to-. } denoting universality, or completeness.

Pán'acēa, *æ*, *f*. (*Πανάκεια*, from *πᾶς*, all; *ἀκείμαι*, to cure.) *Med.* A pretended remedy for every disease.

Pán'ad'o. (*Span*.) *Med.* Bread boiled in water to a pulpy consistence.

Pán'creas. (*Πάν*, all; *κρέας*, flesh.) *Anat.* A long, flat, glandular viscus in the epigastric region, somewhat resembling a dog's tongue. The *sweet-bread* in the lower animals.

Pán'creat'á'gia, *æ*, *f*. (*Πάγκρεας*; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the *pancreas*: pancreatalgia.

Pán'creat'í'cus, *a*, *um*. *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Belonging to the *pancreas*: pancreatic.

Pán'creat'ít'í'cus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pancreatitis*: pancreatitic.

Pán'creat'ít'is, *ídis*, *f*. (*Pancreas*; terminal -*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *pancreas*.

Pán'creát'on'cus, *i*, *m*. (*Πάγκρεας*; *ὄγκος*, a tumour.) *Pathol.* A hard tumour of the *pancreas*.

Pán'dēm'ia, *æ*, *f*. (*Πᾶς*, all; *δῆμος*, the people.) *Pathol.* A disease which affects the people of a country or district generally: pandemic. Same as *Epidemia*.

Pán'dēm'í'cus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Applied to a disease which attacks all in the same place, at the same time, or is very general; the same as *Epidemic*: pandemic.

Pán'dic'ulát'io, *ónis*, *f*. (*Pandeo*,

to stretch asunder.) *Med.* The act of yawning or gaping: pandiculation.

Pán'dú'ræfól'íus, *a*, *um*. (*Pándúra*, a violin; *fólium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having pandureform leaves: pandurefoliated.

Pán'dú'ræfor'mis, *is*, *e*. } (*Pán-*
Pán'dúrífor'mis, *is*, *e*. } *dúra*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a violin; fiddle-shaped: pandureform; panduriform.

Pán'dúroid'ēs, *adj*. (*Pándúra*; terminal -*ídes*.) *Bot.* Resembling a violin; fiddle-shaped: panduroid.

Pán'ic'ula, *æ*, *f*. (*Dina*, *pannus*, a piece of cloth.) The beard of an ear of corn. *Bot.* A loose spike of grass irregularly divided: a panicle.

Pán'iculát'us, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Having panicles: paniculate.

Pán'iculífor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Pán'icula*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of a panicle: paniculiform.

Pán'nicū'us, *i*, *m*. (*Pannus*.) A small cloth, or piece of cloth: a paunicle.

Pán'nicūlus Adipōsus. *Anat.* Adipose membrane.

Pán'nífor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Pannus*, cloth; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Applied to parts of a spongy thick substance, as certain lichens: pan-niform.

Pán'num, *i*, *n*. } (*Πήνη*, or *Πηνίον*,
Pán'nus, *i*, *n*. } a web of cloth.) *Pathol.* An irregular mark upon the skin; also, a thick membranous excrescence, and stretching over the cornea, being two or three *pterygia* occurring together. *Surg.* A tent for a wound, or pledget of lint or soft rag for covering a wound.

Pán'támor'phia, *æ*, *f*. (*Πᾶς*, all, entirely; *ἀμορφία*, shapelessness.) *Surg. Pathol.* Complete deformity.

Pán'támor'phí'cus, *a*, *um*. *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Pantamorphia*: pantamorphic.

Pán'tánencēphā'lia, *æ*, *f*. (*Πᾶς*; *ἀ*, free from, or devoid of; *ἐγκεφάλος*, brain.) *Obstet.*, *Physiol.* Total absence of brain in a monster-fœtus.

Pán'tatrōp'ha, *æ*, *f*. (*Πάντα*, for *πάντη*, entirely, wholly, completely; *ἀτροφία*, atrophy.) Want of nourishment. *Pathol.*, *Physiol.* Complete innutrition: pantatrophy.

Pan'tat'rôphus, *a, um.* (Πᾶς; ἄρσος, without nourishment.) *Pathol.*, *Physiol.* Totally without nutrition or nourishment: pantatrophous.

Pan'zôô't'ia, *æ, f.* (Πᾶς; ζῶος, an animal.) See *Epizooty*.

Pāpāv'er, *ēris*, *n.* (Probably παῖσος, to allay pain.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Polyandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Papaveraceæ*. The poppy. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the capsules of *Papaver somniferum*, *Papaver Album*, *Cap-sule*, or poppyheads.

Pāpāv'er Al'būm. *M. Med.* The *Papaver somniferum*.

Pāpāv'er Errāt'icūm. *M. Med.* The *Papaver Rhœas*.

Pāpāv'er Rhœ'as. *M. Med.* The red corn-poppy.

Pāpāv'er somnif'ērūm. *M. Med.* The white poppy, from which opium is obtained.

Pāpāv'erāc'eus, *a, um.* (Pāpā-ver.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Papaver*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): papaveraceous.

Papav'erate. (Papāvēricūm acidum; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of papaveric acid with a base. Same as *Meconate*. *Pāpāvēras*, *ātis*, *f.*

Pāpāv'er'icū, *a, um.* *Chem.* Belonging to the *Papaver*: papaveric.

Papav'erin'. (Pāpāver.) *Chem.* A new base discovered in opium. *Pāpāvērina*, *æ, f.*

Pāpāv'eris Cap'sūlæ. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for poppy capsules. The nearly ripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum*.

Pāpil'ionāc'eus, *a, um.* (Pāpil'io, a butterfly.) *Bot.* Resembling a butterfly: papilionaceous.

Pāpil'ia, *æ, f.* (Pāpūla, a wheel.) *Anat.* The nipple. The minute terminations of nerves, as the *papillæ* of the tongue.

Pāpil'ie Mēd'ullār'es. *Anat.* Small eminences on the *Medulla oblongata*.

Pāpil'ie Ren'is. *Anat.* Applied to the apices of the *Tubuli uriniferi*, arranged into eight or ten conical *fasciculi*; called also papillary caruncles.

Pāpil'lāris, *is, e.* (Pāpūla.) *Med.* Belonging to the nipple: papillary.

Papil'lāry Carun'cles. *Anat.* A name for the *Papillæ renis*.

Papillātus, *a, um.* (Pāpūla.) *Bot.* Having *papillæ*: papillate.

Pāpil'lif'erus, *a, um.* (Pāpūla; fēro, to bear.) Bearing *papillæ*: papilliferous.

Pāpil'lifor'mis, *is, e.* (Pāpūla; forma, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Having the form of a *papilla*: papilliform.

Pāpil'lōs'us, *a, um.* (Pāpūla; terminal -ōsus.) *Bot.* Having many clots or points like *papillæ*: papillöse.

Pāp'pif'erus, *a, um.* (Pāppus, down; fēro, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing down, wool, or hair: pappiferous.

Pāp'pifor'mis, *is, e.* (Pāppus; forma, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a tuft of wool or small feather: pappiform.

Pāp'pōs'us, *a, um.* (Pāppus; terminal -ōsus.) *Bot.* Having or full of *pappus*: pappose.

Pāp'pus, *i, m.* (Πάρπος, down of thistles, etc.) *Anat.* The first downy beard of the chin, particularly the hair on the middle of the chin. See *Capillus*. *Bot.* The little hairs in which the calyx of most compound flowers terminates: seed-down. The radiating, hair-like continuations from ripe seeds of the *Leontodon taraxacum*, are familiar examples.

Pāp'ūla, *æ, f.* (Dim. P'āpa, a teat.) *Bot.* A round protuberance, soft and full of an aqueous fluid formed by a little pocket of the *epidermis*. *Pathol.* A small acuminated, inflamed elevation of the skin; a wheal; a pimple. Applied in the pl. to an Order of Willan's arrangement of skin-diseases.

Pāp'ūlif'erus, *a, um.* (Pāpūla; fēro, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing *papulæ*: papuliferous.

Pāp'ūlōs'us, *a, um.* (Pāpūla; terminal -ōsus.) *Bot.* Having or full of *papulæ*: papulous. *Pathol.* Having or covered with wheals or pimples.

Pāp'yra'c'eus, *a, um.* (Pāp'yrus, paper.) *Bot.*, *Conchol.* Having some analogy to paper in thickness and consistence. Applied to many shells: papyraceous.

Pāp'yrif'erus, *a, um.* (Pāp'yrus; fēro, to bear.) *Bot.* Affording paper: papyriferous.

Pap'yr'us, n.; pl. *papyri*. (Πάπυρος, a species of reed, used anciently for the kind of prepared material then written upon.) *Bot.* Papyrus. The term is often met with in reference to ancient manuscripts.

Par Väg'um. *Anat.* The eighth pair of nerves. See *Pneumogastric*.

Pär'a-. (Παρά.) A prefix denoting reverse, beyond, beside, etc.

Pär'äblas'ta, æ, f. (Παρά, from the side of; βλάστη, an offshoot.) *Bot.* A sucker or offshoot. *Pathol., Anat.* Disease with anatomical conversion or alteration: a parablaster.

Pär'ablep'sis, is, or eos, f. (Παρά-βλεψις, a looking askance.) *Pathol.* Side vision: parablepsy.

Pär'ablep'ticus, a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Parablepsis*: parableptic.

Päräbys'ma, ätis, n. (Παραβύω, to force in intrusively.) *Pathol.* Turgescence of a part. See *Parabystia*.

Päräbys'tia, æ, f. (Same.) *Pathol.* A stuffing in or insertion; also, same as *Parabysma*.

Päräbys'ticus, a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Parabystia*: parabystic.

Pär'äcentēs'is, is, f. (Παρακεντώ, to pierce at the side.) *Surg. Pathol.* The operation of tapping, or making an opening into the thorax, chest, abdomen, etc.; for discharge of fluid in *hydrothorax*, *ascites*, *empyema*, etc.

Pär'äcentēt'icus, a, um. *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Paracentesis*: paracentetic.

Pär'äcūs'is, is, f. (Παρά, beyond; ακούω, to hear.) *Pathol.* Depraved or defective hearing; a genus, *Ord.* *Dysæsthesie*, *Cl.* *Locales*.

Pär'äcūs'is Imäginä'ria. *Pathol.* The hearing of imaginary sounds, not existing without, but excited within the ear.

Pär'äcūs'is Im'perfecta. *Pathol.* Deafness, or inability to hear sounds as usual.

Pär'äcyēs'is, is, or eos, f. (Παρά, beyond; κύησις, pregnancy.) *Obstet.* Extra-uterine pregnancy.

Pär'æsthēs'ta, æ, f. } (Παρά;
Pär'æsthēs'is, is, or eos, f. } αἴσθησις, sensation.) *Pathol.* Morbid, abalienated, or altered sensation: *paresthesia*.

Pär'æsthēt'icus, a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Paræsthesia*: *paresthetic*.

Par'affin'. (*Pärum*, little; *affinis*, accessory.) *Chem.* A white, hard, crystalline substance, without taste or smell; obtained from beechwood tar, which resists the action of acids, alkalis, and other agents. At a temperature of 112° Fahr. it forms a transparent, colourless, oleaginous liquid. *Paraffina*, æ, f. The name *Paraffine* is applied to several congeners of the olefant gas series; though various as to *hydrocarbon* proportions. P. Oil is the oily matter, obtained from distillation of *Boghead cannel coal*.

Pär'ägeus'ia, æ, f. } (Παρά, error
Pär'ägeus'is, is, f. } of, or contrary to; γεύω, to taste.) *Pathol.* Morbid taste.

Par'allax'. (Παράλλαξις, a difference.) *Astron.* The difference between the true and the conventional or apparent place of a planet. *Pär'allaris*, is, or eos, f.

Pär'allēl'icus, a, um. Belonging to that which is parallel: *parallelic*.

Pär'allēl'iner'vis, is, e. } (Pär'
Pär'allēl'iner'vius, a, um. } *rulēlus*, parallel; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves of which the nerves maintain a distance between them nearly equal: *parallelinervate*; *parallelinervious*.

Pär'allēl'ivēnōs'us, a, um. (*Pär'allēlus*; *vēna*, a vein; terminal -ōsus.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves preserving between them a distance nearly equal: *parallelivenous*.

Par'allel'ogram. (Παράλληλογράμμη, equally distant; γραμμή, a line.) *Geom.* Any quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides are parallel. *Pär'allel'ogramma*, æ, f.

Pär'allēlus, a, um. (Παρά, beside; ἀλλήλων, each other.) Applied to two or more lines which have the same direction; and in all their extent are at equal distance from each other: *parallel*.

Pär'al'y'sis, is, f. (Παραλύω, to disable.) *Pathol.* Disease characterised by loss or diminution of the power of voluntary motion, affecting any part of the body; a genus, *Ord.* *Comata*, *Cl.* *Neuroses*.

Pār'ālys'is Agit'ans. *Pathol.* The shaking palsy.

Pār'ālysīs Hēmiplēg'ica. *Pathol.* Palsy of one-half of the body, reckoned from side to side. See *Hemiplegia*.

Pār'ālys'is Pār'aplēg'ica. *Pathol.* Palsy of one-half of the body from head to foot; that is, divided into an upper and lower half. See *Paraplegia*.

Pār'ālysīs Partīāl'is. *Pathol.* Palsy of some particular muscle or nerve: partial paralysis.

Pār'ālysīs Vēnēnāt'a. *Pathol.* Palsy from the effects of some poison.

Pār'ālyt'icus, a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Paralysis*: paralytic.

Pār'āmēn'ia, a, f. (Παρά, amiss; μήνες, the menses.) *Pathol.* Disordered menstruation.

Pār'āmorp'hia, a, f. (Παρά; μορφή, form.) *Pathol.* Morbid structure; applied to organic diseases.

Pār'ānephrit'icus, a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Paranephritis*: paranephritic.

Pār'ānephrit'is, idis, f. (Pār'ānephros; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the supra-renal capsules.

Pār'āneph'rus, i, m. (Παρά; νεφρός, the kidney.) *Anat.* The supra-renal capsule.

Pār'āphimōs'is, is, f. (Παρά; φιδίω, to bridle.) *Surg. Pathol.* A disorder in which the prepuce is retracted and constricted behind the *glans penis* and cannot be drawn forward.

Pār'āphimōt'icus, a, um. *Surg.* Belonging to *Paraphimosis*: paraphimotic.

Pār'āphōn'ia, a, f. (Παρά; φωνή, the voice.) *Pathol.* Change or alteration of the voice; bad voice; a genus, Ord. *Dyscinesiae*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Pār'aplec'ticus, a, um. } (Παρα-

Pār'aplec'tus, a, um. } πλήκ-
τικός, παραπληκτός.) *Pathol.* Stricken on one side; paralysed; frenzy-stricken: paraplectic.

Pār'aplēg'ia, a, f. (Παραπλήγια, a benumbing of parts; Παραπλήσσω, to strike badly.) *Pathol.* Paralysis affecting one-half of the body, either

the upper or lower; also termed *Paralysis paraplegica*.

Pār'aplēg'icus, a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Paraplegia*: paraplegic. Applied to a variety of paralysis termed *Paralysis paraplegica*.

Pār'apophys'al. *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Belonging to a *parapophysis*. *Pār'apōphysiālis, is, e.*

Pār'apōph'ysis, is, or eos, f. (Παρά; ἀποφύω, to be risen from.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied to the homologues of the lower transverse process of a *vertebra*.

Pār'asēlēn'ia, a, f. (Παρά, beside; σελήνη, the moon.) *Astron., Nat. Philos.* A luminous phenomenon, consisting in the appearance of one or more images of the moon.

Pār'āsīt'a, a, f. (Παράσιτος, one who lives at another's expense.) *Anat., Physiol., Bot., Zool.* Applied to vegetables or animals that draw sustenance from others; the one living *in*, or *on* the bodies of other animals; the other fixing its roots into other plants: a parasite.

Pār'asīt'ic Diseases. (Παράσιτος.) *Med.* A recognised order of disease; incurred by the presence of *inward* and *outward* parasites; either *animal*, or *vegetable*. See *Ectozoa*, and *Entozoa*.

Pār'asīt'ical. (Pār'āsītus.) *Pathol., Bot., Zool.* Belonging or attributed to the characteristics of a parasite; parasitic. *Pār'āsīticus, a, um.*

Pār'āsīt'us, a, um. (Παράσιτος.) *Entomol.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) from their parasitical habits.

Pār'aspād'ia, a, f. (Παρά, from beside; σπάω, to draw.) *Surg. Pathol.* An opening of the *urethra* upon one side of the penis.

Pār'aspād'icus, a, um. *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Paraspadia*: paraspadic.

Pār'astād'us, i, m. (Παραστάς, a series of pillars.) *Bot.* Applied to the sterile filaments between petals and stamens.

Pār'astātūt'is. Same as *Prostatitis*.

Pār'astēm'ōn, ōnis, m. (Παρά, near; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Applied to parts of flowers which resemble the threads of stamens but do not fulfil their functions, and have

been ranged among the nectaries : a parastamen.

Pär'astylus, *i*, m. (Παρά; στῦλος, a pillar.) *Bot.* Applied to parts of the flower which resemble pistils but do not fulfil their functions : a parastyle.

Pär'äsys'töle, *es*, f. (Παρά; συσλή, a contracting.) *Pathol.* An occasional marked interval between the pulsations, or between the *systole* and *diastole* of the heart and arteries.

Par'atömous'. (Παρά, beside; τέμνω, to cut.) *Mineral.* Applied to cleavage when its planes are parallel with those of the fundamental figure, or are inclined to the axis. *Par'atömus*, *a*, *um*.

Pär'ec'täma, *ätis*, n. (Παρεκτείω, to stretch out.) *Med.* Excessive extension.

Pär'ectäm'icus, *a*, *um*. *Surg.* Belonging to *Par'ectama* : parectamic.

Par'ect'äsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Same.) *Surg.* A stretching out; extension.

Par'egoric. (Παρηγορέω, to assuage.) *Pharm.* Mitigating or assuaging pain. *Pär'egör'icus*, *a*, *um*.

Par'egoric Elixir. *M. Med.* The *Tinctura opii ammoniata* (B.P.); paregoric elixir is the *old* popular name.

Päreira. (Span.) Pharmacopöial name (B.P.) for the root of *Cissampelos pareira* or *Pareira-brava*.

Päreira Brava. *M. Med.* Spanish name for the root of *Cissampelos pareira*.

Päreiræ Räd'ix. *M. Med.* (B.P.) See the preceding. *Pareira Root*.

Par'enceph'hälit'is, *id'is*, f. (*Pär'encéphälis*, the *cerebellum*; terminal -*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *cerebellum*.

Pär'enchým'a, *ätis*, n. (Παρά, near; ἐγχεω, to moisten.) *Anat.* The connecting medium of the substance of the viscera. *Bot.* The green juicy bark under the epidermis of trees.

Pär'enchýmät'icus, *a*, *um*. *Anat.*, *Bot.* Belonging to *Parenchyma* : parenchymatic.

Pär'enchýmätit'is, *id'is*, f. (*Pär'enchýma*; terminal -*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *parenchyma*. *Pär-*

enchýma; terminal -*ösus*.) *Anat.*, *Bot.* Applied to parts or organs formed of *parenchyma*: parenchymatose or parenchymatous.

Pär'enchým'ätus, *a*, *um*. *Zoöl.* Belonging to the *parenchyma*: parenchymatous.

Pär'enchýmëpätit'is, *id'is*, f. (*Pärenchýma*; *hëpätitis*.) *Pathol.* Parenchymatous inflammation of the liver.

παρεπιθυμία, *a*, f. (Παρά; ἐπιθυμία, a longing.) *Pathol.* Morbidly changed or depraved desires; abnormal desires or longings.

Pär'ëpithým'icus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Parepithymia* : parepithymic.

Par'hëllion, *i*, n. (Παρά, near; ἥλιος, the sun.) *Nat. Philos.* The simultaneous appearance of many representations (pl.) of the true sun. See *Paraselenia*.

Pär'ies, *iëtis*, m. (*Par*, a pair.) *Anat.* The walls or sides of any cavity are termed its *parietes*.

Par'iet'äl. (*Päries*, a wall.) Belonging to a wall. *Päriëtälis*, *is*, e.

Par'iet'al Bones. *Anat.* The two quadrangular bones forming the transverse arch of the cranium. *Ossa Päriëtälia*.

Pär'ipennätus, *a*, *um*. (*Par*, equal; *penna*, a wing.) *Bot.* Applied to a pinnate leaf, the folioles of which are attached by pairs on the common petiole; to the end of which there is perceived neither *cirrus* nor solitary foliole: *paripennate*.

Par'occip'täl. (Παρά; *occip'tälis* os, the occipital bone.) *Comp. Anat.* Proposed for the elements of the occipital segment of the cranium below the supraoccipital. *Päroc'cipitälis*, *is*, e.

Pär'omphälöcël', *es*, f. (Παρά; ὀμφαλός, the navel; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* *Hernia*, near the navel: *paromphalocèle*.

Pär'omphälöcël'icus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Paromphalocèle*: *paromphalocelic*.

παρυγχία, *a*, f. (Παρά; ὄνυξ, the nail.) *Bot.* Applied as a name for a genus of plants. *Surg. Pathol.* A collection of pus, or an abscess, in the fingers under, or near the nail: the disease whitlow or whitloë. See *Onychia*.

Pär'onychia, *a, um.* *Surg.* Belonging to *Paronychia*: paronychic.

Pär'op'sis, *is, f.* (Παρά, on the part of, belonging to, peculiar to, etc.; ὄψις, vision.) *Pathol.* Generic term, by Dr. Good, for disorders (pl.) of the sense of vision; false seeing.

Pär'os'tia, *æ, f.* (Παρά; ὀστέον, a bone.) *Pathol.* Defective ossification.

Pär'ot'id. (Παρά; οὖς, the ear.) *Anat.* Belonging or near to the ear; applied to a gland. *Pärötideus*, *a, um.*

Pär'ot'ic Duct. *Anat.* A small tube proceeding from the parotid gland to the mouth, otherwise called Steno's duct.

Pär'ot'id Gland. *Anat.* The large, conglomerate, salivary gland under the ear; also termed *Parotis*.

Pär'ot'idean Plex'us. See *Pes Anserinus*.

Pär'öt'idon'cus, *i, m.* (Παρωτίς, the parotid gland; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Tumour or swelling of the parotid gland, commonly termed the mumps. See *Parotitis*.

Pär'öt'idoscirr'h'us, *i, m.* (Παρωτίς; σκίρρ'ος, an induration.) *Pathol.* Scirrhus hardening of one or both parotid glands.

Pär'öt'is, *idis, f.* (Παρά; οὖς, the ear.) *Anat.* The parotid gland, situated under the ear.

Pär'öt'tic'us, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Parotitis*: parotitic.

Pär'öt't'is, *idis, f.* (*Pärötis*; terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the parotid gland, popularly termed the mumps; also called *gynanche parotidea*. See *Parotidoneus*.

Pär'oxysm'. (Παροξύω, to aggravate.) *Pathol.* An evident increase of symptoms, which after a certain time declines; a periodical fit or attack. *Paroxysmus*, *i, m.*

Pär'thénogén'esis, *is, f.* (Παρθένος, a virgin; γίνομαι, to be born.) *Physiol.* The successive production of procreating individuals from a single ovum.

Pär'tic'ula, *æ, f.* (Dim. *Pars*, a part.) *Chem.* Applied to integrant or perfect atoms; because they are always of the same nature as the

body of which they formed part: a particle.

Pär'tär'iens, *entis, part.* (*Partürio*, to bring forth.) *Obstet.* Bringing forth; child-bearing: par-turient.

Pär'turit'ion. (*Partürio*.) *Obstet.* Expulsion of the foetus from the uterus. *Partürütio*, *önis, f.*

Pär'tus, *üs, m.* (*Pärto*, to bring forth.) *Obstet.* The act of bringing forth young, otherwise called labour; also the young when brought forth; the birth.

Pär'tilis, *idis, f.* (Παρά, about; ὄλον, the gum.) *Surg. Pathol.* Inflammation, boil, or abscess of the gums; gum-boil.

Pär'üria, *æ, f.* (Παρά, badly; οὐρέω, to pass urine.) *Pathol.* Micturition, or difficulty in passing urine.

Pär'üricus, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Paruria*: paruric.

Pär'visfö'r'us, *a, um.* (*Parvus*; small; flos, a flower.) *Bot.* Having small flowers: parvisflorous.

Pär'visfö'l'ius, *a, um.* (*Parvus*; folium, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having small leaves: parvifolious.

Päs'sa. (Nom. sing. f. of *Passus*, dried in the sunshine.) *M. Med.* Applied to *Uva*, to signify a dried grape or raisin. See *Passus*.

Päs'ser, *éris, d. g.* (A sparrow.) *Ornithol.* Applied to an Ord. (pl.) of the sparrow kind; otherwise termed *Passerine*.

Päs'sérin'us, *a, um.* (*Passer*.) *Ornithol.* Belonging to the sparrow; applied to an Ord. (pl. f.) otherwise termed *Passeres*: passerine.

Pass Examinat'ion. Name designative of those examinations which test the preliminary capacity and final acquirements of medical students.

Päs'sio Hys'tér'ica. *Pathol.* *Hysteria*, or hysterics.

Päs'sio Il'iaca. See *Iliac Passion*.

Päs'sive Motion. *Surg.* Motion exerted not by the patient himself, but gently by another person.

Päs'süla, *æ, f.* (Dim. *Passa*; üva, a dried grape; cont. *passa üvula*.) *Pharm.* A little dried grape; a raisin.

Päs'süla Maj'or. *Bot.* System-

atic name of the dried fruit of the *Vitis vinifera*; a raisin.

Pas'sulāt'um, *ī*, n. (*Passula*.) *Pharm.* Applied to certain medicines of which the pulp of raisins formerly was an ingredient: a passulate.

Pas'sus, *a*, *um*. (*Pātor*, to suffer.) *M. Med.* Made sweet, and dried by exposure to the sun; also, full of wrinkles; applied to the *Uva* or grape.

Pas'til'um, *i*, n. (Dim. *Pasta*, a lozenge.) *Pharm.* A little lump like a lozenge; a troche: a pastil.

Pas'tināc'a, *æ*, f. (*Pastus*, food.) *A. Linn.* genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Digynia*. *Juss. Umbelliferae*. The parsnip.

Pas'tināc'a Opōp'ōnax. *M. Med.* The plant formerly stated to afford *Opoponax*, now referred to the *Opoponax chironium*.

Patē'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Pātina*, a pan; from its shape.) *Anat.* The knee-pan or knee-cap; also termed *Mola* and *Rotula*. *Bot.* A plain receptacle, having a distinct border of the *thallus*. *Zool.* A genus of the *Gasteropoda Mollusca*, inhabiting a univalve shell; a limpet.

Patē'lātus, *a*, *um*. (*Pātella*, a little dish or platter.) *Bot.* Applied to a polypus which forms an expansion almost orbicular: patellate.

Patē'liformis, *is*, e. (*Pātella*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of a *patella*: patelliform.

Patē'lūla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Pātella*.) *Bot.* A sessile receptacle, orbicular, and surrounded by a proper border, not produced by the *thallus*: a patellule.

Pāthēm'a, *ātis*, n. (*Pāthos*, suffering.) *Pathol.* Suffering or affliction; disease of body or mind. *Physiol.* Passion, or an instinctive feeling which has become extreme, and exclusive.

Pāthēm'atōlōg'ia, *æ*, f. (*P' thēma*, affection of body or mind; *lógos*, a discourse.) *Pathol.* The doctrine of passion or affection of the mind: pathematology. Also, same as *Pathologia*.

Pāthēm'atōlōg'icus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pathematologia*; pathematological.

Pāthēm'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pathema*. *Pāthēmicus*, *a*, *um*.

Pāthēt'ic Nerves. *Anat.* The fourth pair of nerves, or *Trochleatores*. *Nervi Pāthēti*.

Pāthēt'icus, *a*, *um*. (*Pāthos*, affection.) *Anat.* Applied to the superior oblique muscle of the eye; also to the fourth pair of nerves. *Physiol.* Belonging to passion or to the passions: pathetic.

Pāthōg'ēn'ēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Pāthos*; *gēneō*, generation.) *Pathol.* The origin, production, or generation of disease.

Pāthōg'ēnēt'icus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pathogenesis*: pathogenetic.

Pāthōg'ēn'ia, *æ*, f. (*Pāthos*; *gennāō*, to produce.) *Pathol.* The consideration of the causes and development of diseases: pathogeny.

Pathog'en'ic. } *Pathol.* Be-
Pathog'en'ical. } longing to
Pathogenia: applied to substances, effluvia, miasmata, etc., which produce disease. *Pāthōgēnēticus*, *a*, *um*.

Pathog'nōmōn'ic. (*Pāthos*; *ginnōskō*, to know.) *Pathol.* Applied to the peculiar characteristic symptoms of a disease. *Pāthōgnōmōnēticus*, *a*, *um*.

Pathōg'rap'hia, *æ*, f. (*Pāthos*; *grāphō*, to write.) *Pathol.* A description or history of diseases: pathography.

Pāthōg'rap'hicus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pathographia*: pathographical.

Pāthōl'ōg'icus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pathologia*: pathological.

Pathology. (*Pāthos*; *lógos*, a discourse.) *Med.* The doctrine or consideration of diseases, their nature and effects; a branch of study embracing everything connected with diseases; distinguished into *medical* and *surgical*. *Pāthōlōgia*, *æ*, f.

Pāt'ūlus, *a*, *um*. (*Pateo*, to be open.) *Bot.* Open; broad; wide: patulous.

Pauc'idētāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*Paucus*, few; *dens*, a tooth.) *Bot.* Slightly dentated: paucidentate.

Pauc'iflōr'us, *a*, *um*. (*Paucus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having few flowers: pauciflorous.

Paucifolius, *a, um.* (*Paucus*; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Provided with a small number of leaves or folioles: paucifolious.

Paucijugatus, *a, um.* } (*Paucus*;

Paucijugus, *a, um.* } *jugum*, a yoke.) *Bot.* Applied to a compound leaf formed of but four or five pairs of folioles: paucijugate; paucijugous.

Paucinervius, *a, um.* } (*Pau-*

Paucinervius, *a, um.* } *cus*; *nervus*.) *Bot.* Slightly veined or nerved: paucinervate; paucinervious.

Pauciradiatus, *a, um.* (*Paucus*; *radius*, a ray.) *Bot.* Applied to the *umbella* when it contains but a small number of rays.

Paucirugus, *a, um.* (*Paucus*; *ruga*, a wrinkle.) *Bot.* Presenting scattered wrinkles or plaits: paucirugous.

Pauciserialis, *a, um.* (*Paucus*; *series*, a row, or order.) *Bot.* Divided into a small number of series: pauciseriate.

Pau'nch. *Comp. Anat.* The first and greatest stomach of the *Ruminantia*. The human belly, and its contents.

Pä'vönus, *a, um.* (*Pävo*, the peacock.) *Bot.* Having eye-like spots resembling those seen on the peacock's tail: pavonine.

Peach. (*Fr. Pêche.*) *Bot.* The *Malum Persicum*, or fruit of the *Amygdalus Persica*.

Peach Tree. *M. Med.* The *Amygdalus Persica*.

Pear. (*Sax. Pere.*) *Bot.* The fruit of the *Pyrus communis*.

Pearl. *Nat. Hist.* The concretion termed *Margarita*. *Perla*, *a, f.*

Pearl-ash. (From its white pearly colour.) *Chem.* A purer carbonate of *potassa*, prepared by dissolving potash and allowing the impurities to subside.

Pearl-white. *Chem.* The subnitrate or trisnitrate of bismuth; flake-white. See *Bismuthum Album*.

Pecten, *inis, m.* (*Pecto*, to comb or trim hair.) *Anat.* The *Os pubis*, which is a distinct bone in the fœtal pelvis.

Pectic. (*Πηκτις*, a coagulum.) *Chem.* Belonging to a coagulum. Applied to an acid said to be dif-

fused through all kinds of vegetables. *Pecticus*, *a, um.*

Pectineus, *a, um.* } *Anat. Be-*
Pectinalis, *is, e.* } longing to the *pecten*, or *Os pubis*: pectineal.

Pectinato-pinnatus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a linear leaf, which, on one side, has small incisions, slightly marked, but regular: pectinato-pinnate.

Pectinatus, *a, um.* (*Pecten*, a comb.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a comb: pectinate.

Pectinibranchiatus, *a, um.* (*Pecten*; *branchiatus*, having branchiæ.) *Zool.* Having comb-like branchiæ: pectinobranchiate.

Pectiniferus, *a, um.* (*Pecten*; *féro*, to bear.) *Zool.* Having combs: pectiniferous.

Pectinifolius, *a, um.* (*Pecten*; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having pectinated leaves: pectinifolious.

Pectiniformis, *is, e.* (*Pecten*; *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling a comb: pectiniform.

Pectinoides, *adj.* (*Pecten*; *terminal-ides*.) Resembling one of the shells termed *Pecten*; or a comb: pectinoid.

Pectoral. (*Pectus*, the breast.) *Anat.* Belonging to the breast or chest. *Ichthyol.* Applied to those fins which correspond to the anterior extremities of quadruped animals, and are termed *pectorals*. *Pectoralis*, *is, e.*

Pectoriloquula. Same as *Pectoriloquium*.

Pectoriloquism. (*Pectus*; *lô-quer*, to speak; *terminal-ismus*.) *Pathol.* Same as *Pectoriloquium*. *Pectorilôquismus*, *i, m.*

Pectorilôquium, *ii, n.* (Same.) *Pathol.* The morbid phenomenon of the direct issue of the voice of the patient from the breast through the stethoscope; also termed *Pectoriloquia* and *Pectorilôquismus*.

Pectus, *ôris, n.* (*Πηκτός*, compact.) *Anat.* That part between the neck and abdomen; the breast. *Entomol.* The inferior surface of the trunk or thorax, divided according to its segments into the *antepectus*, *mediopectus*, and *postpectus*.

Pedatifidus, *a, um.* (*Pes*, a foot; *findo*, to cleave.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves with pedate nervures

and lobes divided nearly to the half of their length : pedatifid.

Pēd'atlobāt'us, a, um. (*Pes* ; *lobus*, a lobe.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves with pedate nervures, and lobes incised to a depth not determinable : pedatilobate.

Pēd'atipartit'us, a, um. (*Pes* ; *pars*, a part.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf with pedate nervures, and lobes divided beyond the middle : pedatipartite.

Pēd'atisect'us, a, um. (*Pes* ; *seco*, to cut.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves with pedate nervures, and lobes divided almost to the nervure of the middle : pedatisected.

Pēd'ātus, a, um. (*Pes*, a foot.) *Bot.* Having tendons like toes : pedate. See *Bird-footed*.

Pēd'in'gla, æ, f. (Πεδίον, the sole of the foot ; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med.* Neuralgic affection in the sole of the foot : pedialgy.

Pēdicellāt'us, a, um. (*Pēdicellus*.) *Bot.* Having a pedicel : pedicellate.

Pēd'icel'lus, i, m. (Dim. *Pēdiculus*, a flower-stalk.) *Bot.* A little foot-stalk of a flower ; a pedicle or pedicel. *Entomol.* The second joint of the antennæ.

Ped'icle. See *Pedicellus*, *Pediculus*.

Pēd'iculār'is, is, e. *Entomol.* Belonging to the *Pediculus* : pedicular.

Pēd'iculāt'io, ōnis, f. (*Pēdiculus*.) *Pathol.* A state of disease in which lice are constantly breeding on the skin : pediculation. *Morbus pedicularis*, and *Phthiriasis*.

Pēd'iculāt'us, a, um. (*Pēdiculus*.) *Bot.* Having foot-stalks : pediculate.

Pēd'iculus, i, m. (Dim. *Pes*, foot.) *Bot.* The foot-stalk of a flower or leaf ; also of fruits. *Entomol.* A genus of the *Parasita* ; the louse.

Pēd'iferus, a, um. (*Pes* ; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Provided with feet : pediferous.

Pēd'ilāv'iūm, ii, n. (*Pes* ; *lāvo*, to wash.) *Med.* A warm or hot bath for the feet : a foot-bath.

Pēd'ipalp'us, i, m. (*Pes* ; *palpus*.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (pl.) of *Arachnides* having *palpi* in the form of a claw or arm.

Pēd'unculāt'us, a, um. (*Pēdunculus*.) *Bot.* Growing on flower or fruit-stalks : pedunculate.

Pēd'un'culus, i, m. (Dim. *Pes*.) *Bot.* The foot-stalk of flowers of fruit, but not of leaves : a peduncle.

Pēlag'iānus. Same as *Pelagicus* pelagian.

Pēlag'icus, a, um. (Πελαγος, the deep sea.) Belonging to deep sea : pelagic.

Pēlag'ius. Same as *Pelagicus* : pelagious.

Pel'lāgra, æ, f. (*Pellis*, a skin ; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* A disease common in certain parts of Italy ; beginning by a shining red spot on some part of the head or body ; termed also *Elephantiasis Italica*.

Pel'lic'ula, æ, f. (Dim. *Pellis*.) *Anat.*, *Bot.* A very thin skin ; a pellicle. *Chem.* Such an appearance on the surface of fluids ; slender membranous productions, etc.

Pel'liculār'is, is, e. Relating to a pellicle : pellicular.

Pel'lis, is, f. (Πέλλα, a hide.) *Anat.* The *Cutis*, or skin.

Pel'lit'ory of Spain. *M. Med.* The *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, from the Levant. See *Pyrethri Radix*. (B. P.)

Pel'lucidus, a, um. (*Per*, through ; *lūceo*, to shine.) *Bot.* Transparent or semi-transparent : pellucid.

Pel'ta, æ, f. (Πέλτη, a shield.) *Bot.* A variety of the *calyculus*, oblong, flat, and obtuse ; found in the lichens.

Pel'tālis, is, e. (Πέλτη.) *Anat.* Belonging to a shield or buckler.

Pel'tātus, a, um. (*Pelta*.) *Bot.* Target-shaped, having the stalk inserted into the disc of the leaf, not into its base : peltate.

Pel'tifol'ius, a, um. (*Pelta* ; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having peltate leaves : peltifolious.

Pel'tiform'is, is, e. (*Pelta* ; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Formed like a shield : peltiform.

Pel'toid'ēs, adj. (*Pelta* ; terminal -īdes.) Resembling a shield : peltoid.

Pel'vic. *Anat.* Belonging to the pelvis. *Pelvicus, a, um.*

Pel'vifor'mis, is, e. (*Pelvis* ; *forma*, likeness.) Having the appearance of a basin, cup, or porringer : pelviform.

Pel'vim'eter. (*Pelvis*; μέτρον, a measure.) *Obstet.* An instrument for measuring the capacity of the pelvis. *Pelvimétrum*, i, n.

Pel'viot'omy. (*Pelvis*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Section of the bones of the pelvis. *Pelviotómia*, α, f. See *Sigaultian Operation*.

Pel'vis, is, f. (Πελλίς, Περίκη, Πέλιξ, a wooden bowl, or dish.) *Anat.* The osseous cavity forming the lowest part of the trunk.

Pem'phigoid'és, adj. (*Pemphigus*; terminal -ídēs.) *Pathol.* Resembling *Pemphigus*: pemphigoid.

Pem'phigus, i, m. (Πέμφιξ, a blister.) *Pathol.* An eruption of vesicles; varying from the size of a pea, to a walnut; generally accompanied by fever; vesicular fever; *Febris bullosa*; a genus, *Ord. Exanthemata*, *Cl. Pyrexiae*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Pen'düliflor'us, a, um. (*Pendulus*, pendant; *flor*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having pendant flowers: penduliflorous.

Pen'düliföl'ius, a, um. (*Pendulus*; *fölium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having pendant leaves: pendulifolious.

Pen'icillät'us, a, um. (*Penicillus*.) Presenting hairs, in form of a hair-pencil: penicillate.

Pen'icilliför'mis, is, e. (*Penicillus*; *forma*, likeness.) Resembling a hair-pencil: penicilliform.

Pen'icillös'us, a, um. (*Penicillus*; terminal -ösus.) *Bot.* Rough or hirsute with prolongations: penicillous.

Pen'icil'lum, i, n. } (Dim. *Pen-*

Pen'icil'lus, i, m. } *cülum*, a brush.) *Anat.* Applied to the arrangement of minute ramifications (pl. of latter term) of the *Vena porte*, composing the small glands which form the substance of the liver; because resembling a hair-pencil. (Dim. *Pēnis*.) *Surg.* A tent or pledget of sharpie, or soft sponge, etc., because shaped like a *penis*. See *Pannus*.

Pēn'ic'ulus, i, m. (Dim. *Pēnis*.) The same nearly as *Penicillus*.

Pēn'is, is, m. (Πέος, os, τὸ.) *Anat.* The *Membrum virile*, or chief organ of generation in man, permeated by the *urethra*.

Pen'näc'us, a, um. (*Penna*, a

feather.) *Bot.* Having lengthened stains like feathers: pennaceous.

Pen'nate. See *Pinnatus*.

Pen'nätif'erus, a, um. (*Penna*; *féro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Bearing feathers, or appendages like feathers: pennatiferous.

Pen'nätif'idus, a, um. (*Pennatus*; *findo*, to cleave.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves, *stipules*, and *bractea*, which have pennated nervures; the lobes being divided to nearly the half of their length: pennatifid.

Pen'nätiföl'ius, a, um. (*Pennatus*; *fölium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having pennatifid leaves: pennatifolious.

Pen'nätiföl'bus, a, um. (*Pennatus*; *lobus*, a lobe.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves with pennated nervures, which have the lobes incised to an indeterminate depth: pennatilobous.

Pen'nätipärtl'us, a, um. (*Pennatus*; *partio*, to divide.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves cut laterally into parts almost to the middle nerve: pennatipartite.

Pen'nätisec'tus, a, um. (*Pennatus*; *sêco*, to cut.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves with pennated nervures, which have their lobes divided almost to the middle nerve and the interrupted *parenchyma*: pennatisected.

Pen'nätistipülät'us, a, um. *Bot.* Applied to a plant that has pennatifid stipules: pennatistipulate.

Pen'nif'erus, a, um. (*Penna*; *féro*, to bear.) *Ornithol.* Covered with feathers: penniferous.

Pen'niföl'ius, a, um. (*Penna*; *fölium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having pennatipartite leaves: pennifolious.

Pen'niför'mis, is, e. (*Penna*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a feather: penniform.

Pen'niner'vis, is, e. (*Penna*; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Having nerves or veins disposed like a feather: penninervate.

Pen'nivē'nus, a, um. (*Penna*; *vēna*, a vein.) *Bot.* Same as *Penninervis*: pennivenious.

Pen'nüla, α, f. (Dim. *Penna*.) A small feather with short stem: a pennule.

Pen'nyroy'al. The *Mentha pulegium*.

Pen'ta-. (Πέντε, five.) A prefix denoting five in number.

Pen'tacarpus, *a, um*. (Πέντε; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to fruit composed of five carpels: pentacarpous.

Pen'tachain'ium, *ii, n*. (Πέντε; *a, priv.*; χαίνω, to open.) *Bot.* A simple fruit formed by an ovary adherent to the calyx, which at maturity separates into five lobes.

Pen'tachot'omus, *a, um*. (Πενταχή, of five manners; τέμνω, to cut.) *Bot.* Applied to cymes where each terminal flower has under it five bracteæ, and gives origin to the same number of branches: pentachotomous.

Pen'tadel'phus, *a, um*. (Πέντε; ἀδελφός, a brother.) *Bot.* Applied to stamens whose flower presents five androphora, each charged with many anthers: pentadelphous.

Pen'tadyn'amus, *a, um*. (Πέντε; δύναμις power.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant which has ten stamens; with five of them longer than the others: pentadynamous.

Pen'tagon. (Πέντε; γωνία, an angle.) *Geom.* A solid figure of five angles and sides. *Pentágōnum*, *i, n*.

Pen'tagonal. *Geom.* Belonging to a pentagon; five-cornered; quinque-angular. *Pentágōnus*, *a, um*.

Pen'tagyn'ius, *a, um*. (Πέντε; γυνή, a woman.) *Bot.* With five pistils; applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl. n.): pentagynious.

Pen'tandrius, *a, um*. (Πέντε; ἀνὴρ, a man.) *Bot.* Having five stamens; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.): pentandrious, or pentandrous.

Pen'tanthus, *a, um*. (Πέντε; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant whose peduncles bear five flowers: pentanthous.

Pen'tapet'alus, *a, um*. (Πέντε; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Applied to a corol composed of five petals: pentapetalous.

Pen'taphyllo'id'ēs, *adj.* (*Pentáphyllum*, the cinquefoil; terminal -idēs.) *Bot.* Resembling the cinquefoil: pentaphylloid.

Pen'taphyl'lous. (Πέντε; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having five leaves: five-leaved. *Pentáphyllus*, *a, um*.

Pen'tap'terus, *a, um*. (Πέντε;

πτερόν, a wing.) *Bot.* Having five expansions in form of wings: pentapterous.

Pen'tasēp'alus, *a, um*. (Πέντε; σέpalum, a sepal.) *Bot.* Applied to a calyx composed of five folioles: pentasepalous.

Pen'taspermus, *a, um*. (Πέντε; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having five seeds: pentaspermous.

Pen'tastichus, *a, um*. (Πέντε; στίχη, a row.) *Bot.* Disposed in five rows: pentastichous.

Pen'tastyl'us, *a, um*. (Πέντε; στῦλος, a pillar.) *Bot.* Applied to an ovary which bears five styles: pentastylous.

Pēnum'bra. (Pēnē, almost; umbra, a shade.) *Nat. Philos.* A faint shadow; or the extreme edge of a perfect shadow, as observed in an eclipse.

Peōtōm'ia, *æ, f*. (Πέος, the penis; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Amputation of the penis: peotomy.

Pep'per. See *Piper*.

Pep'per, Cayen'ne. } See *Cup-*
Pep'per, Guinea. } *sicum An-*
nuum.

Pep'per, Jamaic'a. See *Myrtus Pimenta*.

Pep'permint. *M. Med.* The *Mentha piperita*.

Pep'sin'. (Πέπω, to digest.) *Chem., Physiol.* A supposed substance concerned in the process of digestion. *Pepsina*, *æ, f*.

Pep'tic. (Πέπω.) Digestive: promoting digestion. *Pepticus*, *a, um*.

Per-. (Πέρα, beyond.) Increase. *Chem.* A prefix denoting a salt containing the largest quantity of oxygen that can exist in any oxide formed by similar materials; also used where acids contain still more oxygen than those whose names end with -ic, as *per-chloric* acid. *Pathol.* A prefix signifying increase, as *per-acute*, etc.

Per'acute. (*Per-*; acūtus, acute.) *Pathol.* Extremely severe; very acute. *Peracūtus*, *a, um*.

Per'chlorate. (*Perchlōricum* acidum; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of perchloric acid and a base; applied to the oxichlorates. *Perchlōras*, *atis, f*.

Per'chlōrāt'us, *a, um*. *Chem.* Perchlorated ether has been em-

ployed to designate a body obtained either by combining directly chlorine with olefiant gas, or by making certain chlorides to react upon that gas: perchlorated.

Per'chlor'ide of For'myle. The substance *Chloroform*.

Per'colat'ion. (*Per*, through; *cōlo*, to strain.) *Physiol.*, *Pharm.* Applied to animal secretion; because the glands resemble a strainer; also used for the operation of filtering liquors. *Percolatio, ōnis*, f.

Per'cus'sion. (*Percutio*, to strike.) *Med.* The act of striking any part of the body with the fingers, or an instrument; and listening so as to ascertain its condition. *Percussio, ōnis*, f. See *Exploration*.

Per'en'nial. (*Per*, through; *annus*, a year.) *Bot.* Lasting through more than two years. *Përennis, is*, e.

Per'ennibran'chiāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*Përennis*; *branchiæ*, gills.) *Zool.* Having *branchiæ* persistent during life: *perennibranchiate*.

Per'fol'iate. (*Per*, through; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having the stem running through the leaves. *Perfōliātus, a*, *um*.

Per'fōran's, tis, part. (*Perfōro*, to bore through.) *Anat.* Going through: perforating.

Per'fōrāt'io, ōnis, f. (Same.) *Surg.* The application of the trepan or trephine: perforation.

Per'fōrātōr'ium, ii, n. (Same.) *Surg.* An instrument for boring into the *cranium*: a perforator.

Per'fōrāt'us, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Anat.* Pierced through: perforated.

Per'fricāt'ion. (*Per*, through; *frico*, to rub with oil.) *Med.* Inunction, or rubbing in through the pores of the skin any unctuous or oily substance. *Perfricatio, ōnis*, f.

Per'gämentäc'eus, *a*, *um*. (*Pergämena*, parchment.) *Bot.* Having the appearance or consistence of parchment: pergamentaceous.

Per'i- (*Pëpi*, about.) A prefix meaning around a centre, concerning, in consideration of; or very.

Per'iantheus', *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Provided with a perianth: periantheous.

Per'iant'hium, ii, n. (*Pëpi*, about; *ānθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* The floral envelope; a perianth; also termed *Perigonium*.

Për'icardiac'us, *a*, *um*. *Anat.* Belonging to the *pericardium*: pericardiacal.

Për'icardit'icus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pericarditis*: pericarditic.

Për'icardit'is, idis, f. (*Përicardium*; terminal *itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *pericardium*.

Për'icard'ium, ii, n. (*Pëpi*; *καρδία*, the heart.) *Anat.* The membranous bag which contains the heart.

Për'icar'pial. *Bot.* Belonging to a pericarp: pericarpic. *Përicarpialis, is*, e.

Për'icar'pium, ii, n. (*Pëpi*; *καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* The covering of the seeds of plants: the pericarp. See *Perispermium*.

Për'ichæ'tium, ii, n. (*Pëpi*; *χαίτη*, a hair.) *Bot.* A scaly sheath investing the fertile flower and base of the foot-stalk of some mosses.

Për'ichondriōdŷn'ia, æ, f. (*Përichondrium*; *ὀδύνη*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the *perichondrium*.

Për'ichondrit'icus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Perichondritis*: perichondritic.

Për'ichondrit'is, idis, f. (*Përichondrium*; terminal *itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *perichondrium*.

Për'ichon'drium, ii, n. (*Pëpi*; *χόνδρος*, a cartilage.) *Anat.* A membrane forming the immediate covering of cartilages.

Për'iclini'formis, is, e. (*Përiclinium*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of a *periclinium*: pericliniform.

Për'iclinulum, ii, n. (*Pëpi*; *κλίνη*, a bed.) *Bot.* The collection of *bractææ*, which surround the assemblage of flowers in the *Synanthereæ*.

Për'icōrol'icus, *a*, *um*. (*Pëpi*; *cōrolla*, a corol.) *Bot.* Applied to a Juss. division (pl. f.) of the *Monopetaleæ*, including dicotyledonous plants with perigynous corols: pericorolleanous.

Për'icrān'ium, ii, n. (*Pëpi*; *κρανίον*, the cranium.) *Anat.* The membrane immediately covering the bones of the cranium.

Për'idesm'it'is, idis, f. (*Përidesmium*; terminal *itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *peridesmium*.

Pēr'ides'mium, *ii*, *n*. (Περὶ; δέσμιον, a band.) *Anat.* The membrane which covers the ligaments.

Pēr'idium, *ii*, *n*. (Dim. πῖρα, a leathern pouch.) *Bot.* The round, membranous, dry case of the seeds of some angiospermatous mushrooms. The envelope of fruit.

Pēr'igee. (Περὶ; γῆ, the earth.) *Astron.* That point in the heavens where the sun or any planet is at its least distance from the centre of the earth. *Pēr'igæum*, *i*, *m*.

Pēr'iglōt'tis, *idis*, *f*. (Περὶ; γλῶττα, the tongue.) *Anat.* The villous membrane covering the tongue.

Pēr'igōn'ium, *ii*, *n*. (Περὶ; γονή, a foetus.) *Bot.* Same as *Perianthium*; a perigon.

Pēr'igyn'ium, *ii*, *n*. (Περὶ; γυνή, a woman.) *Bot.* A small membranous vessel surrounding the ovary.

Pēr'igynous'. (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to stamens when situated around the ovary or lower part of the pistil, or that are inserted into the calyx. *Pēr'igynus*, *a*, *um*.

Pēr'ihēllon. (Περὶ; ἥλιος, the sun.) *Astron.* That point in a planet's orbit when it is nearest the sun.

Pēr'imēt'ria, *a*, *f*. (Περὶ; μετρέω, to measure.) *Geom.* The measuring of the circumference of all the sides of any figure: perimetry.

Pēr'imēt'ron. } (Περὶ; μέ-
Pēr'imēt'rum, *i*, *n*. }τρον, a mea-
sure.) *Geom.* The circumference of, or the compass or sum of all the sides which bound any figure: perimeter.

Pēr'imys'ium, *ii*, *n*. (Περὶ; μῦς, a muscle.) *Anat.* The delicate membrane immediately covering the muscles.

Pēr'ineāl'is, *is*, *e*. *Anat.* Belonging to the perineum: perineal. Same as *Perinæus*.

Pēr'ineōcēl'ē, *ēs*, *f*. (Περίναιον, the perineum; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* *Hernia*, or rupture in the perineum: a perineocele.

Pēr'ineum, *i*, *n*. (Περινέω, to flow around.) *Anat.* The space from the *Os coccygis* to the arch of the pubis. *Obstet.* The space, about an inch and a half in length, between the *anus* and the *fourchette*: the perineum.

Pēr'ineus. Same as *Perinæalis*.
Pēr'ineph'rium, *ii*, *n*. } (Περὶ;
Pēr'ineph'rus, *i*, *m*. } νεφρός,
the kidney.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* The membrane immediately enveloping the kidney.

Pēr'ineur'ion. } (Περὶ;
Pēr'ineur'ium, *ii*, *n*. } νεῦρον, a
nerve.) *Anat.* The *thea* or mem-
branous covering of a nerve; the
neurileme.

Pēr'iod. (Περὶ; ὁδός, a way.)
A stated time. *Pathol.* The space
of time during which a disease
exists, from access to declension.

Pēr'iodic'ity. (*Periódus*, a course
or period.) *Physiol.* That tendency
of certain phenomena of living
bodies to recur at stated times; as
in the *catamenia*, the budding of
plants, etc.

Pēr'iodontit'is, *idis*, *f*. (Περὶ;
ὀδούς, a tooth; terminal -itis.) *Pa-
thol.* Inflammation of the lining
membrane of the socket of a tooth.

Pēr'iodos'cope. (Περιοδος, a
period; σκοπέω, to observe.) *Obstet.*
Dr. Taylor's instrument for deter-
mining the date of labour, and for
other calculations peculiar to the
female sex. *Periódoscōpus*, *i*, *m*.

Pēr'iodus Lúnar'is. *Physiol.*
The catamenial or menstrual period.

Pēr'iorb'ita, *a*, *f*. (Περὶ; orbita,
the orbit.) *Anat.* The lining mem-
brane of the orbit or socket of the
eye; the *periosteum* of the orbit.

Pēr'iostit'is. *Pathol.* The same
as *Periostitis*.

Pēr'iostr'eum, *i*, *n*. (Περὶ; ὀστέον,
a bone.) *Anat.* The thin, delicate
membrane forming the immediate
covering of bones.

Pēr'iostr'is, *idis*, *f*. (*Périosteum*;
terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflamma-
tion of the *periosteum*.

Pēr'iostrōm'a, *ātis*, *n*. (Περὶ;
ostōma, an osseous tumour.) *Surg.*
Pathol. A morbid osseous forma-
tion surrounding a bone: a perio-
stome. See *Endostoma*.

Pēr'iostrōs'is, *is*, *f*. *Pathol.* The
progress or formation of *Periostoma*.

Pēr'ipét'alus, *a*, *um*. (Περὶ;
πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Surrounding
the corol or petals: peripetalous.

Pēr'iphacēt'is, *idis*, *f*. (*Pér'iphā-
cus*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* In-
flammation of the capsule of the

eye; circumfused inflammation of the lens.

Pēr'ip'hācus, *i*, m. (Περὶ; φακός, a lentil.) *Anat., Physiol.* The capsule of the lens of the eye.

Perip'herad. Same as *Perip'heral*, used as an adverb.

Perip'hēral. (*Pēr'iphēria*, the periphery.) *Anat., Geom.* Belonging to the periphery of any roundish substance; applied, as meaning—towards the circumference.

Pēr'iphēr'ia, *æ*, f. (Περὶ, about; φέρω, to carry.) *Geom.* The circumference of a circle, ellipse, or other similar figure: the periphery.

Pēr'iphēr'icus, *a*, um. *Geom.* Belonging to the *Periphēria*: peripherical.

Pēr'iphyll'um, *i*, n. (Περὶ; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied (pl.) to the scales around the ovary of the *Gramineæ*; a periphyl.

Pēr'iphyll'us, *a*, um. (Same.) *Bot.* Having surrounding leaves: periphyllous.

Pēr'ipneumōn'ia, *æ*, f. (Περὶ; πνεύμων, the lung.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lung: peripneumony. See *Pneumonia*, *Pneumonitis*, *Pulmonia*.

Pēr'ipneumōn'ia Nōtha. *Pathol.* Spurious or bastard peripneumony, being a variety of acute bronchitis.

Pēr'ipneumōn'icus, *a*, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Peripneumonia*: peripneumonic.

Pēr'ipneumōn'itis, *idis*, f. *Pathol.* Same as *Peripneumonia*, *Pneumonia*, and *Pneumonitis*.

Pēr'iptērāt'us, *a*, um. (Περὶ; πτερόν, a wing.) *Bot.* Surrounded by a membranous expansion in form of a wing: peripterate.

Pēr'ispermāt'us, *a*, um. } *Bot.*

Pēr'isperm'icus, *a*, um. } Provided with a perisperm: perispermate; perispermic.

Pēr'isperm'ium, *ii*, n. } (Περὶ;

Pēr'isperm'um, *i*, n. } σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Synonymous with *Endosperm*, *Epsperm*, *Albumen*, and *Pericarpium*.

Pēr'istac'h'um, *ii*, n. (Περὶ; σταχὺς, a spike or ear.) *Bot.* Applied to the exterior envelope (*gluma*) of flowers in the *Gramineæ*.

Per'istalt'ic. (Περιστέλλω, to

contract.) *Physiol.* Applied to the peculiar movement of the intestines, like that of a worm in its progress; hence also named *vermicular motion*, because thereby they gradually propel their contents; applied, by M. Hall, to all the movements of the heart, stomach, intestines, *uterus*, etc.; which movements are independent of the spinal marrow. *Pēr'istalt'ic*, *a*, um.

Pēr'istām'in'us, *a*, um. (Περὶ; stāmen.) *Bot.* Applied, in the Juss. system, to dicotyledonous, apetalous plants (pl. f.) in which the stamens are perigynous: peristamineous.

Pēr'istām'in'us, *a*, um. *Bot.* Applied (pl. n.) the same as *Peristamineus*.

Pēr'istāphyl'l'us, *a*, um. (Περὶ; σταφυλή, the *uvula*.) *Anat.* Belonging to, or connected with, the *uvula*: peristaphyline.

Pēr'istēm'ōnis, *is*, e. (Περὶ; στήμων, a stamen.) Same as *Peristamineus*.

Pēr'istōm'a, *ātis*, n. (Περὶ; στόμα, a mouth.) *Anat., Physiol.* The margin of the mouth, or of a mouth-like opening: a peristome.

Pēr'istōm'icus, *a*, um. *Bot.* Belonging to a *Peristoma*: peristomic.

Pēr'istōm'um, *ii*, n. (Same.) *Bot.* The fringe-like, membranous margin around the mouth of the *theca* of certain mosses.

Pēr'istyl'icus, *a*, um. *Bot.* Belonging to a peristyle: peristylic.

Pēr'istyl'us, *i*, m. (Περὶ; στῦλος, a pillar.) *Bot.* A series of stamens inserted around the ovary: the peristyle.

Pēr'istystō'le, *es*, f. (Περὶσυνστελλω, to contract.) *Physiol.* The instant of time between the contraction and dilatation of the heart.

Per'itom'ous. (Περὶ; τέμνω, to cut.) *Mineral.* Applied to cleavage parallel to the axis, and in more than one direction.

Pēr'itōn'eum, *i*, n. (Περίτεινω, to stretch all over.) *Anat.* A strong serous membrane investing the entire parietes and viscera of the abdomen: the peritoneum.

Pēr'iton'itis, *idis*, f. (*Pēr'iton'eum*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the peritoneum lining the parietes of the abdomen; when

it attacks that investing any of the viscera, the disease takes the name of the viscus, as *Enteritis*, *Gastritis*, *Hepatitis*, *Nephritis*, etc.

Per'itrēma, *ātis*, n. (Περί; τρήμα, a hole.) *Entomol.* A small piece surrounding the stigmatic opening along the anterior border of the *episternum*, sometimes of the *sternum*, and even at the upper part of the body of the *Hexapoda*: the peritreme.

Per'lātus, *a*, *um*. (Ital. and Span. *Perla*, a pearl.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves raised from small, round, firm eminences; expansions of lichens having round farinose tubercles, compared to an embroidery of small pearls; and to plants of which the white flowers are disposed in small oblong bunches. *Med.*, *Pharm.* Belonging to the *Perla Margarita*, or pearl: perlate.

Permanent. See *Persistens*.

Permanganate of Potash. *Chem.*, *M. Med.* *Potassæ Permanganas*. See the following. See *Potassæ Permanganas*.

Permangan'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* Name proposed for the compound previously called *Manganesic acid*.

Permeābilitas, *is*, *e*. *Nat. Philos.* That which possesses permeability: permeable.

Permeābilitas, *ātis*, *f*. (Per, through, *meo*, to pass.) *Nat. Philos.* That property of certain bodies which permits others to pass through their pores: permeability.

Per'mis'tio, *ōnis*, *f*. (Per; mis-

Per'mix'tio, *ōnis*, *f*. (Per; mis-
ceo, to mix.) *Chem.* A complete mingling or mixture: a permistion.

Per'mūtāt'io, *ōnis*, *f*. (Permūto, to make exchange.) A changing of one thing or place for another; an exchange: permutation.

Per'mūtāt'us, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to flowers in which the abortion of the sexual organs determines a remarkable change in the floral teguments: permutate.

Per'nio, *ōnis*, *f*. (Πιρία, the heel.) *Pathol.* A kibe or chilblain.

Per'ōnē, *es*, *f*. (Πεπάω, to run through.) *Anat.* The *Fibula*, or external bone of the leg: the peron.

Per'ōnēo. (Perōnē, the *fibula*.)

Anat. A prefix denoting relation to the *fibula*, or peron.

Per'ōnēus, *a*, *um*. *Anat.* Belonging to the peron or *fibula*: peroneal.

Per'ox'ydāt'us, *a*, *um*. *Chem.* Applied to a metal or other simple body, in the state of a peroxide: peroxidated.

Per'ox'ydum, *i*, *n*. (Per; ox'ydum, an oxide.) *Chem.* The combination of a simple body with the largest proportion of oxygen it can absorb: a peroxide.

Per'ry. (Fr. *Poire*.) A vinous liquor made from pears in the same way as cider from apples. *Vinum pyraceum*.

Per'sica, *æ*, *f*. (Persia, its native soil.) *Bot.* The peach-tree. See *Amygdalus Persica*.

Per'sis'tens, *tis*, *part*. (Persisto, to constitute.) *Bot.* Constituted; permanent: persistent.

Per'sōnāt'us, *a*, *um*. (Persōno, to personate.) *Bot.* Masked; disguised: personate.

Per'sp'cill'um, *i*, *n*. (Per; sp'cilio, to behold.) *Med.* An eye-glass; (pl.) spectacles.

Per'spirāt'ion. (Perspiro, to breathe through.) *Physiol.* The vapour secreted by the extremities of the cutaneous arteries on the surface of the body; sweat. *Per'spirātio*, *ōnis*, *f*. See *Diaphoresis*, *Hidrosis*, *Sudatio*, *Sudor*.

Per'spirāt'ion, *Dimin'ished*. See *Adiaphoresis*, *Adiapneustia*, *Anidrosis*.

Per'spirāt'ion, *Insen'sible*. *Physiol.* Same as *Transpiration*.

Per'spirāt'ion, *Mor'bid*. See *Ephidrosis*.

Per'spirāt'ion, *Ob'struct'ed*. See *Adiaphoresis*, *Adiapneustia*, *Anidrosis*.

Per'turbāt'io, *ōnis*, *f*. (Perturbo, to disturb.) *Astron.* Applied to irregularities in the motion of the planets, the result of their irregular form and want of homogeneity: perturbation. *Pathol.* Excessive restlessness or disquiet.

Per'turbāt'io Crit'icā. *Pathol.* A critical disturbance or excitement of the organism, forming the crisis of a disease.

Per'tus'sin. (Pertussis, the whooping-cough.) *Pathol.* Proposed for

adoption as expressing the zymotic principle of hooping-cough. *Pertussina*, *a*, *f*.

Pertussis, *is*, *f*. (*Per*, increat.; *tussis*, a cough.) *Pathol.* A contagious disease characterised by convulsive strangulating cough, with hooping; returning by fits which are usually terminated by vomiting; hooping-cough; chin-cough or kink-cough. A genus, *Ord. Spasmi*, *Cl. Neuroses*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

Pertusus, *a*, *um*. (*Pertundo*, to pierce.) *Bot.* Pierced with large holes, distributed irregularly: per-tused.

Përuifërus, *a*, *um*. (*Përu*; *fëro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing what is Peruvian.

Përuia, *a*, *f*. (*Dim. Përa*, a shepherd's pouch.) *Bot.* A kind of sac formed by the prolonged, adherent bases of two lobes of the perigon of certain *Orchideæ*; the envelopes of buds of trees of our climate which arise from aborted leaves, from the bases of petioles, or from stipules: a perule.

Përuilatus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to the *alabastrum* which is provided with a perule: perulate.

Peruvian Balsam. See *Balsamum Peruvianum*.

Peruvian Bark. See *Cinchona*.

Përuvianus, *a*, *um*. Belonging to Peru: Peruvian.

Per'vigilium, *i*, *n*. (*Per*, increat.; *vigilo*, to watch.) *Pathol.* Disinclination to sleep; watching: vigilance.

Pes, *pëdis*, *m*. (*Πούς*, a foot.) *Anat.* The foot, consisting of *tarsus*, *metatarsus*, toes, blood-vessels, muscles, nerves, tendons, sheaths, and coverings.

Pes An'sërinus. *Anat.* The distribution of the facial nerve; the parotidian plexus.

Pes Equinus. See *Talipes Equinus*.

Pes Hip'pocampi. *Anat.* The tuberculated expansion of white substance in the inferior *cornu* of the lateral ventricles of the brain.

Pessary. (*Πεσός*, an oval-shaped stone.) *Surg.* An instrument in the form of a ring, ball, or various other devices, adapted for introduction into the *vagina* to prevent

or remedy prolapse of the uterus. *Pessarium*, *i*, *n*.

Pes'tifer, *ëra*, *ërum*. (*Pestis*; *fëro*, to bring.) *Pathol.* Bringing on or inducing pestilence: pestiferous.

Pes'tilence. See *Pestilentia*, *Pestis*.

Pes'tilent. } *Pathol.* Belong-
Pes'tilent'ial. } ing to, or pro-
ducing the plague, or pestilence.
Pestilentialis, *is*, *e*.

Pes'tis, *is*, *f*. (*Përedo*, to waste and consume all.) *Pathol.* The plague; a disease characterised by typhus fever, great prostration of strength, buboes, carbuncles, *petechiæ*, hæmorrhage, and colliquative diarrhœa: a genus, *Ord. Eczanthe-mata*, *Cl. Pyrexia*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

Pes'tle. *Pharm.* An instrument to pound with in a mortar. *Pestil-lum*, *i*, *n*.

Petal. (*Πέταλον*, an expanded leaf.) *Bot.* The coloured leaflet of the *corolla*. *Pëtalum*, *i*, *n*.

Pëtalan'thus, *a*, *um*. (*Πέταλον*, a petal; *ἄθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers with petals: petal-anthous.

Pëtall'iformis, *is*, *e*. (*Πέταλον*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Shaped like a petal; petaloid: petaliform.

Pëtälöd'ës, *adj*. (*Πέταλον*; terminal -*ωδης*.) *Bot., Pathol.* Having, or full of petals: petalous.

Pëtälödëus. Same as *Petalodes*.

Petaloid. (*Πέταλον*; terminal -*ιδής*.) *Bot.* Resembling a petal: petaloid. *Pëtälöidës*, *adj*.

Pët'ëchia, *a*, *f*. (*Pëtëchio*, a flea-bite.) *Pathol.* A small red or purplish spot, like a flea-bite.

Pëtëch'iälis, *is*, *e*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *petechiæ*: petechial.

Pët'iolä'ëus, *a*, *um*. (*Pëtïölus*.) *Bot.* Applied to buds when the bases of the petioles, dilated into shells, form the investiture of the young shoot: petiolaceous.

Pëtïol'ar. *Bot.* Belonging to a *petiolus*, or leaf-stalk. *Pëtïöläris*, *is*, *e*.

Pëtïöl'ätio, *önis*, *f*. *Bot.* The state of leaves provided with a petiole: petiolation.

Pëtïöl'ätus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Pro-vided with a *petiolus*: petiolate.

Pētiōl'ālāt'us, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to a foliole borne upon a petiole; petiolulatus.

Pētiōl'āiōs'us, *a*, *um*. (*Pētiōlūlus*; terminal *ōsus*.) *Bot.* Having or full of petiolules: petiolulous.

Pētiōl'ālus, *i*, *m*. (Dim. *Pētiōlus*; terminal *-ālus*.) *Bot.* The particular petiole of each foliole in a compound leaf: a petioleule.

Pētiōl'us, *i*, *m*. (Dim. *Pes*, a foot.) *Bot.* The foot-stalk of leaves; a leaf-stalk: a petiole.

Petit', Canal of. *Anat.* A small triangular canal, between the layers of the hyaloid membrane that enclose the crystalline lens: discovered by Petit.

Petit' Mal'. *Pathol.* A French term for the slighter form of epilepsy.

Petr'alogy. (Πέτρα, a rock; λόγος, a discourse.) *Geol.* The doctrine, or consideration of the nature of rocks. *Petrālōgia*, *æ*, *f*.

Petr'efact'ion. Same as *Petrification*.

Petr'elæ'um. See *Petroleum*.

Petr'ificat'ion. (*Petra*; *fācio*, to make.) *Geol.* A body changed into stone. *Petrificātio, ōnis*, *f*.

Petr'ogrāp'hia, *æ*, *f*. (Πέτρα; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Hist.* A history of rocks: petrography.

Petr'ogrāp'hicus, *a*, *um*. *Geol.*, *Nat. Hist.* Belonging to *Petrographia*: petrographical.

Petr'ol'æum, *i*, *n*. (*Pētra*, a rock; *oleum*, oil.) A black, bituminous, liquid substance that flows between rocks, or issues from the earth; rock-oil. The name for the *Petroleum Barbadiense*. See *Oleum Terræ*.

Petr'ol'æum Barbadien'se. *M. Med.* A kind of tar found in some parts of England and Scotland; mineral tar; termed also *Bitumen Barbadiense*.

Petr'olin'. *Chem.* The substance obtained by distillation from *Petroleum*. *Petrōlina*, *æ*, *f*.

Petr'omas'toid. (Πέτρα; *mas-toidēs*.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied to the homologues of the mastoid process, in certain *mammalia*.

Petr'ophilus, *a*, *um*. (Πέτρα; φιλέω, to love.) *Bot.* Growing in rocky or stony places: petrophilous.

Petr'os'al. (Πέτρα, a rock; ter-

minal *-ōds*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. *Petrōsus*, *a*, *um*.

Petr'os'al Sin'us. *Anat.* Applied to each of two sinuses; the Superior and Inferior, leading from the cavernous sinus backwards to the lateral sinus.

Petr'osēlln'um, *i*, *n*. (Πέτρα, rock; σέλινον, parsley; because it grows among stony places.) *A* Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Apiceæ*. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the root of *Petroselinum sativum*; parsley. See *Apium Petroselinum*.

Petr'osēlln'um Vulgār'e. *Bot.* A name for *Apium Petroselinum*.

Petr'ōsus, *a*, *um*. (Πέτρα; terminal *-ōds*.) Belonging to or like a rock: petrous. See *Lithoides*, *Petrosal*.

Pew'ter. (Belg. *Peuter*.) *Chem.* A compound metal of which tin is the basis.

Peyer's Glands. } *Anat.* The
Peyer's Pat'ches. } *Glandule aggregatæ*, or assemblages of minute glands on the internal surface of the intestines, first noticed by Peyer.

Phac'itis, *idis*, *f*. (Φακός, the lentil, and so, the lens of the eye, from its form; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the crystalline lens.

Phac'ocys'ta, *æ*, *f*. } (Φακός; κύσ-
Phac'ocys'te, *es*, *f*. } τη, ὅς κύστις, a bag.) *Anat.* The capsule of the crystalline lens: the phacocyst.

Phac'ocystec'tōmē, *es*, *f*. (*Phacocysta*; ἐκτομή, a cutting out.) *Surg. Pathol.* Rognetta's (Paris) operation for cataract by cutting out a part of the capsule: phacocystectomy.

Phac'ocystec'tōmus, *i*, *m*. *Surg.* The instrument used in the operation of phacocystectomy: a phacocystectomy.

Phac'ocystit'is, *idis*, *f*. (*Phacocysta*; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens.

Phac'oid'ēs, *adj*. (Φακός; terminal *-idēs*.) Resembling a lentil in form: phacoid.

Phac'omālāc'ia, *æ*, *f*. (Φακός; μαλακία, softness.) *Pathol.* Softening of the crystalline lens.

Phác'oplas'ma, *átis*, n. (φακός, the lentil; πλάσμα, anything moulded.) *Pharm.* A cataplasm or poultice of linseed meal: a phacoplasm.

Phæn'eroblot'us. (φανερὸς, evident; βιωτικός, life-imbibing.) The opposite of cryptogamous.

Phæn'ocar'pus, *a, um*. (φαίνω, to show; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Showing fruits: phenocarpous. See *Phanerocarpus*.

Phæn'ogām'ius, *a, um*. (φαίνω; γάμος, marriage.) *Bot.* Yielding flowers: phenogamious. See *Phanerogamus*.

Phæn'ogāmus', *a, um*. (Same.) *Bot.* Same as *Phanerogamus*.

Phæn'omēnogrā'phia, *a, f*. (*Phænōmēnon*; γράφω, to write.) *Pathol.* A history of morbid phenomena: phenomenography.

Phæn'omēnogrā'phicus, *a, um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Phænomenographia*: phenomenographical.

Phæn'omēnōlōg'ia, *a, f*. (*Phænōmēnon*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Pathol.* The doctrine of phenomena (of a morbid state): phenomenology.

Phæn'omēnōlōg'icus, *a, um*. *Med.* Belonging to *Phænomenologia*: phenomenological.

Phæn'om'ēnon. } (*φαίνω*,
Phæn'om'ēnum, *i, n*. } to make
to appear.) *Physiol.* Any marked
appearance: a phenomenon.

Phæn'om'ēnoscōp'ia, *a, f*. (*Phænōmēnon*; σκοπέω, to look.) *Pathol.* Observation and examination of (morbid) phenomena: phenomenoscopy.

Phæn'omēnoscōp'icus, *a, um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Phænomenosopia*: phenomenoscopic.

Phāg'ēden'a, *a, f*. (φάγειν, to eat away.) *Pathol.* A malignant ulcer which seems to corrode, and thus to spread very rapidly.

Phāg'ēda'na Gan'grēnōs'a. *Pathol.* Hospital gangrene.

Phāg'ēdā'nicus, *a, um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Phagedæna*: phagedenic.

Phaj'ōcēp'hālus, *a, um*. (φαίδς, dark-coloured; κεφαλή, the head.) *Bot.* Having a brown head or summit: phajoccephalous.

Phajōpōd'us, *a, um*. (φαίδς; ποὺς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the

foot or *stipes* dark-coloured: phajopodious.

Phālang'ra, *a, f*. } (*Phālanx*;
Phāl'angarthrit'ia, } ἄγρᾱ, a
 idis, *f*. } seizure;
arthritis, gout.) *Pathol.* Gout of the finger or toe.

Phal'an'ges. See *Phalanx*.

Phāl'angic'us, *a, um*. Belonging to the *phalanges*: phalangic.

Phāl'anx, *gis*, *f*. (Φάλαγξ, a battalion.) *Anat.* Applied (pl.) to all the small bones of the fingers and toes.

Phal'la'gia, *a, f*. (φαλλός, the *membrum virile*; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the *membrum virile*: phallalgia.

Phal'la'gic'us, *a, um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Phallalgia*: phallalgic.

Phal'laneurys'ma, *átis*, n. (φαλλός; ἀνεύρυσμα, a widening.) *Surg.* *Pathol.* Aneurism of the *penis*: a phallaneurism.

Phal'loblennorrhœ'a, *a, f*. (φαλλός; blennorrhœa.) *Pathol.* Chronic *blennorrhœa*, or gleet.

Phal'locarcinōm'a, *átis*, n. (φαλλός; καρκίνωμα, cancer.) *Surg.* *Pathol.* Cancer of the *penis*.

Phal'locarcinōmāt'icus, *a, um*. *Surg.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Phallocarcinoma*: phallocarcinomatic.

Phal'loid'ēs, *adj*. (φαλλός, the *membrum virile*; terminal -*idēs*.) *Bot.* Resembling a *penis*: phalloid.

Phal'lonc'us, *i, m*. (φαλλός; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Surg.* *Pathol.* A morbid swelling of the *penis*.

Phal'lorrhāg'ia, *a, f*. (φαλλός; ῥήγνμι, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* A bursting forth of blood from the *penis* (or *urethra*): phalorrhagy.

Phal'lorrhāg'icus, *a, um*. *Surg.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Phalorrhagia*: phalorrhagic.

Phal'lorrhœ'a, *a, f*. (φαλλός; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A flow from the *penis* (or *urethra*).

Phān'eranthēr'us, *a, um*. } (*Φα*
Phān'erān'thus, *a, um*. } νερὸς,
evident; ἀνθρὸς, an anther; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having anthers on the outside: phaneranthorous; phaneranthous.

Phān'erōcar'pus. Same as *Phænocarpus*.

Phân'êrôgam'ius. Same as *Phœnogamius*.

Phân'êrôg'âmus. Same as *Phœnogamus*.

Phan'tas'ma, âtis, n. (φαντάζω, to make to appear.) *Pathol.* An imaginary representation of objects not really present; the effect of disease in the eye or brain: phantasy; phantasm.

Phan'tasmât'icus, a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Phantasma*: phantasmatic.

Phan'tôma, âtis, n. (φαντάζω, to make visible.) Same as *Phantasma*. *Obstet.* The small effigy of a child employed to illustrate the progress of labour: a phantom.

Phar'macal. (φαρμάκον, τὸ, something producing a change.) *Med.* A remedy, drug.

Phar'mâcal. (φαρμακεύω, to use purging medicines.) *Med.* Pertaining to the scientific treatment of diseases—by the art of preparing suitable medicines.

Phar'maceut'ic. *Med.* Belonging to pharmacy. *Pharmaceuticus, a, um.*

Phar'mâcent'ica, æ, f. (Same.) *Med.* The art or system of administering medicines: pharmaceutics.

Phar'macôlôg'ia, æ, f. (φάρμακον, a medicine; λόγος, a discourse.) *Pharm.* A treatise on the art of preparing medicines: pharmacology.

Phar'macôlôg'icus, a, um. *Pharm.* Of or belonging to *Pharmacologia*: pharmacological.

Phar'macopœ'ia, æ, f. (φάρμακον; ποιέω, to make.) *Med.* A book of directions for compounding medicines; a dispensatory.

Phar'macopœ'ia, Brit'ish. The Medical Act of 1858, and a second Act (25 and 26 Vict., c. 91), among other changes affecting the Profession, enjoined that one uniform catalogue of the names of drugs, and one code of formulæ for preparing compounds therefrom, together with a description of weights and measures to be used, should be published as a standard *Pharmacopœia* for Great Britain. An edition of the said work was, in consequence, issued in the year 1864, and a second (the present) edition in

1867; to which, numerous items recognised since the latter date have been added during the subsequent years, and which will be found in this edition of the Vocabulary. Previous to the first of these dates there had been a *pharmacopœia* for each of the three divisions of the kingdom; a circumstance fraught with great danger, owing to the varied strength of many preparations, bearing similar names.

Phar'macopœ'ial. *Med.* Of or belonging to a *pharmacopœia*. *Pharmacopœiâlis, is, e.*

Phar'macy. (φάρμακον.) *Med.* The art of preparing medicines to be used in the treatment of diseases. *Pharmácia, æ, f.*

Phâr'yngal'gia, æ, f. (φάρυγξ, the pharynx; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the pharynx: pharyngalgia.

Phâr'yngal'gicus, a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pharyngalgia*: pharyngalgic.

Phâr'yngemphract'icus, a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pharyngemphraxis*: pharyngemphractic.

Phâr'yn'gemphrax'is, is, or eos, f. (φάρυγξ, the throat; ἔμφραξις, a stoppage.) *Pathol.* A stoppage or obstruction in the pharynx.

Phâr'yngeus', a, um. (φάρυγξ, the pharynx.) *Anat.* Belonging to the pharynx: pharyngeal.

Phâr'ynglis'mus, i, m. (*Phârynx*; terminal -ismus.) *Pathol.* Spasm of the muscles of the pharynx: pharyngism.

Phâr'ynglit'is, idis, f. (*Phârynx*; terminal itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the pharynx; also termed *Cynanche pharyngea*.

Phâr'yn'go-. (φάρυγξ.) A prefix denoting connection with the pharynx.

Phâr'yngodÿn'ia, æ, f. (*Phâryngo-*; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain (chronic, spasmodic) of the pharynx.

Phâr'yngodÿn'icus, a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pharyngodynia*, or pain of the pharynx: pharyngodynamic.

Phâr'yngôpœ'ris'tolê, es, f. (*Phâryngo-*; περιστολή, a dressing out.) *Pathol.* Contraction of the pharynx. See *Pharyngostenia*.

Phä'ryngoplēg'ia, *æ*, *f*. (*Phä-ryngo-*; *πληγή*, a stroke.) *Pathol.* A paralyzing of the muscles of the pharynx: pharyngoplegy.

Phä'ryngoplēg'icus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Phäryngoplegia*: pharyngoplegic.

Phä'ryngorrhäg'ia, *æ*, *f*. (*Phä-ryngo-*; *ρήγνμι*, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* Bursting forth or sudden discharge from the pharynx, and intended to mean a discharge of blood: pharyngorrhagy.

Phä'ryngorrhäg'icus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pharyngorrhagia*: pharyngorrhagic.

Phäryngospasmōd'icus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pharyngospasmus*: pharyngospasmodic.

Phä'ryngospas'mus, *i*, *m*. (*Phä-ryngo-*; *σπασμός*, a convulsion.) *Pathol.* Spasm of the pharynx: pharyngospasm.

Phä'ryngöstēn'ia, *æ*, *f*. (*Phä-ryngo-*; *στενός*, a strait or difficulty.) *Pathol.* Contraction of the pharynx, and so, like *Pharyngoperistole*: pharyngosteny.

Phäryngotom'e. (*Φάρυγξ*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* An instrument used in performing pharyngotomy. *Phäryngötōmus*, *i*, *m*.

Phäryngot'omy. (Same.) *Surg.* The operation of cutting into the pharynx. *Phäryngötōm'ia*, *æ*, *m*.

Phä'rynx, *gis*, *f*. (*Φάρυγξ*, a chasm or cleft.) *Anat.* The musculo-membranous bag at the back of the mouth and upper part of the *œsophagus*.

Phase. (*Φάσις*, an appearance or sight.) *Astron.* The appearance which some of the planets present; viz., gibbous, horned, halved, and round or full. *Phās'is*, *eos*, *f*.

Phäs'ian'us, *i*, *m*. (*Φάσις*, the river *Phasis* in Colchis or Pontus, from the borders of which they were brought.) *Ornithol.* The pheasant. A genus, Ord. *Gallinaceæ*.

Phäs'ianus Col'chicus. *Ornithol.* Systematic name of the common pheasant; the flesh of which is delicate and easy of digestion.

Phäs'ianus Gal'lus. The systematic name of the common domestic fowl; also called *Gallus domesticus*.

Phat'norrhäg'ia, *æ*, *f*. (*Φάτιη*, the socket of a tooth; *ρήγνμι*, to

burst through.) *Pathol.* Sudden discharge of blood from an *alveolus*, or tooth socket: phatnorrhagy.

Phat'norrhäg'icus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Phatnorrhagia*: phatnorrhagic.

Phen'gōphōb'ia, *æ*, *f*. (*Φέγγος*, light; *φοβέω*, to strike with fear.) *Pathol.* Fear or intolerance of light: phengophoby.

Phen'gōphōb'icus, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Pathol.* Belonging to *Phengophobia*: phengophobic.

Phen'ic'in'. *Chem.* Name given, by Crum, to the substance otherwise named *Indigo-carmina*, which he discovered. *Phænic'ina*, *æ*, *f*.

Phen'om'ēnon. (*Φαίνομαι*, to appear, or show.) *Nat. Philos.*, *Chem.* Any appearance more or less unexpected; or more intense than usual.

Phial'a, *æ*, *f*. (*Φιάλη*, a shallow cup or bowl.) *Chem.* An alembic or still: a phial or vial. Usually, a small glass bottle.

Phil'ōsōp'hia, *æ*, *f*. (*Φιλέω*, to love; *σοφία*, wisdom.) Knowledge of things, natural and moral, founded upon reason and experience: philosophy.

Phil'ōsōp'hicus, *a*, *um*. Belonging to *Philosophia*: philosophical.

Phl'mōs'is, *is*, *f*. (*Φιμόσις*, to constrict.) *Surg. Pathol.* A constriction of the extremity and swelling of the prepuce; because of which it cannot be drawn back so as to uncover the glans.

Phl'mot'icus, *a*, *um*. *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Phimosis*: phimotic.

Phle'b-. (*Φλέψ*, a vein.) A prefix denoting connection with veins.

Phl'ēb'ectās'ia, *æ*, *f*. } (*Φλέψ*;

Phl'ēb'ectās'is, *is*, *f*. } *ἐκτείνω*, to extend.) *Surg. Pathol.* Terms for *Varix*; which comprises in its characteristic peculiarities a manifest extension and twisted appearance of the knotted veins: phlebectasy.

Phl'ēb'ectāt'icus, *a*, *um*. *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Phlebectasis*: phlebectatic.

Phl'ēb'ectōp'ia, *æ*, *f*. (*Φλέψ*; *ἐκτοπος*, away from a place.) *Anat.*, *Surg. Pathol.* Abnormal situation of a vein; from original malformation, or the pressure of a tumour: phlebectopy.

Phleb'ectōp'icus, *a, um. Anat., Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Phlebotomia*; phlebotomic.

Phlebit'is, *idis, f. (Φλεψ; terminal -itis.) Pathol.* Inflammation of a vein: phlebitis.

Phlebit'is Uterin'e. *Pathol. A* term for puerperal fever.

Phleb'o-. Same as *Phleb-*.

Phleb'odēs, *adj. (Φλεψ; terminal -ώδης.) Anat., Physiol.* Having or full of veins: phlebose.

Phleb'ogrāp'hia, *α, f. (Φλεψ; γράφω, to write.) Anat.* A description or history of the veins: phlebography.

Phleb'oid'ēs, *adj. (Φλεψ; terminal -ιδēs.) Anat.* Resembling a vein: phleboïd.

Phleb'olit'es, *is, or α, m. (Φλεψ, a vein; λίθος, a stone.) Pathol.* Small fibrous, dense bodies found in the veins: a phlebolite.

Phleb'olog'ia, *α, f. (Φλεψ; λόγος, a discourse.) Anat., Med.* Term for a dissertation or treatise on the veins: phlebology.

Phleb'ometrit'is, *idis, f. (Φλεψ; metritis, inflammation of the womb.) Pathol.* Venous *metritis*, or inflammation of the veins of the womb.

Phleb'orrhāg'ia, *α, f. (Φλεψ; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) Surg.* Sudden discharge of blood from rupture of a vein: phleborrhagy.

Phleb'orrhāg'icus, *a, um. (Phleb'orrhagia; terminal -icus.)* Belonging to *Phleborrhagia*: phleborrhagic.

Phleb'orrhēcticus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Phleborrhexis*: phleborrhetic.

Phleb'orrhēxis, *is, or eos, f. (Φλεψ; ῥήξις, a breaking or bursting.) Pathol.* The accidental bursting or rupture of a vein. The common expression of "bursting of a blood-vessel" has the same meaning.

Phleb'oscēnogrāp'hia, *α, f. (Φλεψ; σκηνή, a scene; γράφω, to write.) Anat., Surg.* An illustrated description of the veins: phleboscenography. See *Phlebographia*.

Phleb'oscēnogrāp'hicus, *a, um. Anat., Surg.* Belonging to *Phleboscenographia*: phleboscenographic.

Phleb'otōm'ia, *α, f. (Φλεψ; τέμνω, to cut.) Surg.* The operation

of opening a vein; venesection; blood-letting: phlebotomy.

Phleb'otōm'icus, *a, um. (Same.) Surg.* Belonging to *Phlebotomia*: phlebotomic.

Phlegm. (Φλέγμα, a burn.) *Chem.* Name given to water that is formed by distillation. *Pathol.* Inflammation or heat, inducing a tenacious and increased state of mucus in the air-passages; also, for a cold, slimy humour in the human body, regarded as the cause of many diseases; also, the thick viscid mucus secreted by the lungs. One of the four humours of which the blood was supposed to consist, according to the ancients.

Phleg'mās'ia, *α, f. (Φλέγω, to burn.) Pathol.* Inflammation accompanied by fever: phlegmasy. (Pl.) Inflammations with fever; an Ord., Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Phleg'mās'ia Dōl'ens. *Pathol.* A disease occurring sometimes in women soon after delivery; characterised by pain, increasing to an excruciating degree, along the thigh and leg to the foot, these gradually becoming much swelled, and very tense; white-leg.

Phleg'māsit'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phlegmasia*, or inflammation; inflammatory: phlegmasitic.

Phleg'māt'icus, *a, um. Physiol.* Belonging to *Phlegma*: phlegmatic.

Phleg'mātōd'ēs, *adj. (Φλέγμα, inflammation; also mucus or phlegm; terminal -ώδης.) Pathol.* Having or full of inflammation; much inflamed: phlegmatous. Also applied similarly to mucus or phlegm.

Phleg'mātōd'ēs, *adj. (Φλέγμα; terminal -ιδēs.) Med. Pathol.* Resembling inflammation, or mucus: phlegmatoid.

Phleg'mōnē, *es, f. (Φλέγω, to burn.) Surg. Pathol.* A bright red inflammation: a phlegmon.

Phleg'mōnōd'ēs, *adj. (Φλεγμονή, tumour or inflammation; terminal -ώδης.) Pathol.* Having or full of phlegmon: phlegmonous.

Phleg'mōnōid'ēs, *adj. (Φλεγμονή; terminal -ιδēs.) Pathol.* Resembling phlegmon: phlegmonoid.

Phleg'mônōs'ua. Same as *Phlegmonodes*.

Phlogis'tic. (Φλογίζω, to burn.) *Med.* Belonging to the supposed principle named *Phlogiston*; also, synonymous with *Inflammatory*. *Phlōgisticus*, *a*, *um*.

Phlogis'ticāt'ed Air. } *Chem.*
Phlogis'ticāt'ed Gas. } Term for Nitrogen.

Phlogis'ton. (Φλογίζω.) *Chem.* The inflammable principle, supposed to be pure fire, resident in combustible bodies; in distinction from fire in action, or at liberty.

Phlōgōs'icus, *a*, *um*. (*Geol.*) Applied to an Ord. of pyrogenous earths, comprehending the pseudo-volcanic, that is, those formed by inflammation without ejection or swelling: phlogosic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Phlogosis*: phlogosic.

Phlōgōs'is, *is*, *f*. (Φλογώω, to inflame.) Inflammation; a genus, Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*, Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Phlogot'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Phlogosis*, or inflammation without swelling; inflammatory; in a general sense, including every immoderate and short-enduring heat, without swelling, such as is frequent in scorbutic diseases. *Phlōgōticus*, *a*, *um*.

Phlyc'tæ'na, *æ*, *f*. (Φλύω, to bubble up.) *Pathol.* A pellucid vesicle containing a serous fluid.

Phlyc'tæ'nicus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Phlyctæna*: phlyctenic.

Phlyc'tæ'nōdēs, *adj.* (*Phlyctæna*; terminal -ōdēs.) *Pathol.* Having or full of *phlyctænæ*: phlyctenous.

Phlyc'tæ'noidēs, *adj.* (*Phlyctæna*; terminal -idēs.) *Pathol.* Resembling a *phlyctæna*: phlyctenoid.

Phlyc'tæ'nūla, *æ*, *f*. (Dim. *Phlyctæna*.) *Pathol.* A little vesicle; applied to such occurring in scrofulous inflammation of the *conjunctiva*, filled with a thin colourless fluid.

Phlyc'tis, *idis*, *f*. (Φλύω, to boil.) *Surg. Pathol.* A small tumour or vesicle attended with very considerable heat. Same as *Phlyctæna*.

Phlyzac'ions. *Pathol.* Belonging to a *Phlyzaciūm*. *Phlyzacius*, *a*, *um*.

Phlyzac'ium, *ii*, *n*. (Φλύζω, to

inflame.) *Pathol.* A small pustule containing pus, raised on a round, hard, inflamed base, and terminating in a dark-coloured scab.

Phœn'icia'na, *æ*, *f*. (Φοινίκη, a Phœnician.) *Chem.* The substance phenicin; or *Indigo-carmina*, discovered by Crum: phenicin.

Phœn'icis'mus, *i*, *m*. (Φοινίξ, red; terminal -ismus.) *Pathol.* Name given to *Rubeola*, or measles.

Phœn'icis'ticus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Phœnicismus*: phenicistic.

Phœn'icōp'yrus, *a*, *um*. (Φοινίξ, a purple red; *pȳrum*, a pear.) *Bot.* Having pyriform and red fruit: phenicopyrous.

Phœn'ix Dac'tylif'era. *Bot.* Systematic name of the palm-tree which bears the *Dactylus*, or date.

Phœn'odīn'a, *æ*, *f*. } (*Phænōdēs*,
Phœn'odīn'e, *es*, *f*. } of a blood-colour.) *Physiol.* Term for the *Cruor sanguinis*, or blood-clot; also used for *Hæmatina*: phenodin.

Phœn'odīn'icus, *a*, *um*. *Physiol.* Belonging to *Phænodina*: phenodinic.

Phōn'at'io, *ōnis*, *f*. (Φωνή, the voice.) *Physiol.* The formation of the voice: phonation.

Phōn'eticus, *a*, *um*. (Φωνή.) *Physiol.* Belonging to sound, or the voice: phonetic.

Phon'ic. *Physiol.* Same as *Phonetic*. *Nat. Philos.* The point where is found either the person who speaks; or the body which emits the sound: the *phonic centre*. *Phōnicus*, *a*, *um*.

Phōn'ocam'psis, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (Φωνή; κάμψις, a bending.) *Physiol.* In Physics, a throwing back or reflecting of sound: echo.

Phōn'ocam'ptica, *æ*, *f*. (*Phōnōcampsis*.) A branch of Physics which estimates and treats of the *phenomena* of the reflection of sound: phonocamptics.

Phōn'ocam'pticus, *a*, *um*. *Physiol.* Belonging to *Phonocampsis*: phonocamptic. The *phonocamptic centre* is the situation where is placed the ear destined to receive reflected sounds.

Phōn'ochor'dæ, *f*. pl. (Φωνή; chordæ, chords.) *Anat., Physiol.* The *Chordæ vocales*.

Phon'ograp'h'y. (φωνή; γράφω, to write.) The act of writing according to sound in the pronunciation of words. Also, a description of the voice or of sound. *Phōnographia*, f.

Phos'gene Gas. See *Phosgenus*, *Photogene Gas*.

Phos'gēnus, *a*, *um*. (φῶς, light; γεννάω, to produce.) *Chem.* Applied to carbonic oxichloride gas; because it results from the action of the solar rays upon a mixture of equal parts of chlorine gas and carbonic oxide gas: phosgene.

Phos'phate. (*Phosphoricum acidum*; terminal-*ate*.) *Chem.* Phosphoric acid in combination with a salifiable base. *Phosphas*, *ātis*, f.

Phos'phate of Lim'e. (B. P.) *Calcis Phosphas*.

Phos'phat'ic. *Chem.* Belonging to phosphorus or phosphoric acid. *Phosphaticus*, *a*, *um*.

Phos'phāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*Phosphas*.) *Chem.* Applied to a base converted into a phosphate by combination with phosphoric acid: phosphated.

Phos'phite. (*Phosphōrōsum acidum*; terminal-*ite*.) *Chem.* A combination of phosphorous acid with a base. *Phosphis*, *itis*, f.

Phos'phorat'ed. (*Phosphōrus*.) *Chem.* Having, or imbued with phosphorus. *Phosphorātus*, *a*, *um*.

Phos'phōres'cens, *part.* (*Phosphōrus*.) *Chem.* Having the property of shining in the dark: phosphorescent.

Phos'phōrescen'tia, *a*, f. (*Phosphōrus*.) *Chem.* The quality of becoming luminous at the ordinary temperature in the dark: phosphorescence.

Phos'phōr'ic. (*Phosphōrus*; terminal-*ic*.) *Chem.* Applied to the physical qualities of phosphorus; especially to an acid characterised by the third degree of its oxidation.

Phos'phōrōs'us, *a*, *um*. (*Phosphōrus*; terminal-*ōsus*.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid of the second degree of oxidation of phosphorus: phosphorous.

Phos'phōrūr'ia, *a*, f. (*Phosphōrus*; οὔρον, the urine.) *Pathol.* The presence of phosphorus in the urine. See *Photuria*.

Phos'phōrus', *i*, *m*. (Φωσφόρος,

the day-star, from φῶς, light; φέρω, to bring.) (B. P.) *Chem.* A simple substance always found in combination with oxygen—i.e., in the state of phosphoric acid: phosphorus.

Phos'phuret'. (*Phosphōrus*; terminal-*ūret*.) *Chem.* A combination of phosphorus with a combustible body, or a metallic oxide. *Phosphūrētum*, *i*, *n*.

Phos'phuret'ed. Same as *Phosphorated*.

Phos'phur'ia. See *Phosphoruria*.

Phōtal'gia, *a*, f. (φῶς, light; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain arising from too much light: photalgia.

Phōt'ica, *a*, f. (φῶς.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine of the nature and appearance of light: photics.

Phōt'icus, *a*, *um*. *Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to light: photic.

Phōt'o- (φῶς.) A prefix denoting reference to light.

Phōt'ōcam'psis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (φῶς; κάμψις, a bending.) *Nat. Philos.* Refraction of the rays of light.

Phōt'ōdysphōr'ia, *a*, f. (φῶς; *dysphōria*, restlessness.) *Pathol.* Intolerance of light.

Phōt'ōdysphōr'icus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Photodysphoria*: photodysphoric.

Phot'ogene Gas. (φῶς; γεννάω, to produce.) *Chem.* Chlorocarbonic acid.

Phot'ogen'ic. (φῶς; γίνομαι, to be produced.) *Nat. Philos.* Produced, or created by the light. *Photōgēnicus*, *a*, *um*.

Phot'ograp'hical. *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to photography; photogenic: photographic. *Photōgrāphicus*, *a*, *um*.

Phot'ograp'h'y. (φῶς; γράφω, to delineate.) *Nat. Philos., Anat., Med., Surg.* The action of sunlight upon different substances, as metal, glass, or paper, covered or saturated with a chemical solution, susceptible of the effect; photogenic drawing: the art ought to become invaluable, in taking views of healthy and morbid structures. *Photōgrāphia*, *a*, f.

Phōt'ōlōg'ia, *a*, f. (φῶς; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* A dissertation on light: photology.

Phōt'ōlōg'icus, *a*, *um*. *Nat. Phi-*

Ios. Belonging to *Photologia*: photological.

Phōt'ōmēt'ria, *α, f.* (Φῶς; μετρίω, to measure.) *Nat. Philos.* A branch treating of the means of measuring the intensity of light: photometry.

Phōt'ōmēt'ricus, *α, um.* *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to *Photometria*: photometrical.

Phōt'ōmēt'rum, *ί, n.* (Φῶς; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument to ascertain the comparative intensity of light: a photometer.

Phōt'ōnōs'os. } (Φῶς; νόσος,

Phōt'ōnōs'us, *ί, f.* } disease.) *Pathol.* Applied (pl.) to diseases arising from exposure to a glare of light, as snow-blindness, snow-stroke, etc.

Phōt'ōphōb'ia, *α, f.* (Φῶς; φοβέω, to dread.) *Pathol.* An intolerance of light: photophoby.

Phōt'ōphōb'icus, *α, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Photophobia*: photophobic.

Phōt'ōp'sia, *α, f.* (Φῶς; ὄψις, sight.) *Pathol.* An appearance or sense of light from internal causes: photopsy.

Phōt'orrhox'is, *is, or eos, f.* (Φῶς; ῥήξις, a breaking.) *Nat. Philos.* Refraction of the rays of light. Same as *Photocampsis*.

Phōt'ōsph'era, *α, f.* (Φῶς; σφαῖρα, a sphere.) *Astron.* The luminous atmosphere of the sun: the photosphere.

Phōt'ōria, *α, f.* (Φῶς; οὔρον, the urine.) *Physiol.* Urine which has a luminous appearance as it passes from the *urethra*; luminous urine. See *Phosphoruria*.

Phrag'ma, *αῖσις, n.* (Φράσσω, to enclose.) *Bot.* A spurious dissepiment of a pericarp.

Phrag'mig'erus, *α, um.* (*Phragma*, a fence; *géro*, to carry.) *Bot.* Applied to legumes divided into two or more cavities by transverse *septa*; to *pili*, in the anterior of which are transverse *septa*: phragmigerous.

Phrag'macon'e. (Φράσσω, to divide; *κώνος*, a cone.) *Zoöl.* The cone of the Paleonite, which is divided into chambers. *Phragmācōnus*, *ί, m.*

Phren'ic. (Φρήν, the diaphragm.)

Anat. Belonging to the diaphragm. *Phrēnicus*, *α, um.*

Phrēn'iticus, *α, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Phrenitis*: phrenitic.

Phrēn'itis, *idis, f.* (Φρήν, the mind; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the brain; phrenzy; a genus, *Ord. Phlegmasiæ*, *Cl. Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Phrēn'ōlōg'icus, *α, um.* Belonging to *Phrenologia*: phrenological.

Phren'ol'ogy. (Φρήν; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on the faculties of the human mind; and the organs by which they manifest themselves. *Phrēnōlōgia*, *α, f.*

Phren'o-Mag'netism'. } A com-
Phren'o-Mes'merism. } bination of two assumed branches of science embracing the rationalities of phrenology and more questionable pretensions of mesmerism. See *Mesmero-Phrenology*.

Phren'zy. See *Phrenitis*.

Phthir'iasis. See *Phthiriasis*.

Phthir'iasis, *is, or eos, f.* (Φθειρ, a louse.) *Pathol.* A disease in which lice are bred on several parts of the body. See *Pediculatio*.

Phthis'icus, *α, um.* *Med.* Belonging to *Phthisis*; consumptive: phthisical.

Phthis'ōlōg'ia, *α, f.* (Φθίσις, consumption; λόγος, a discourse.) *Pathol.* A dissertation or treatise on *phthisis*, or consumption: phthisiology.

Phthis'is, *is, or eos, f.* (Φθίω, to consume.) *Pathol.* Pulmonary consumption; characterised by emaciation, debility, cough, hectic fever, and purulent expectoration.

Phthis'uria. (Same; οὔρον, urine.) *Med.* A name for *Diabetes*.

Phyc'ograph'ia, *α, f.* (Φύκος, the fucus; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* A history or description of the *Fuci*: phycography.

Phyc'oidāt'us, *α, um.* (Φύκος; εἶδος, resemblance.) *Bot.* Applied by Lingbye to a section (pl. n.) of the *Hydrophyta*: phycoidate.

Phyc'ōlōg'ia, *α, f.* (Φύκος; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* A dissertation on the *Fuci*: phycology.

Phyllan'thus, *α, um.* (Φύλλον, a leaf; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers upon leaves, the peduncles

of which are adherent to the principal nervure of the leaves, even to the middle: phyllanthous.

Phyllerin. *Chem.* An alkaloid substance obtained from the *Phylleria lasifolia*. *Phyllerina*, *æ*, *f.*

Phyllerythrina, *æ*, *f.* (Φύλλον, a leaf; ἑρυθρός, red.) *Chem.* The red colouring matter of leaves in autumn: phyllerythrin.

Phyllœcephalus, *α*, *um.* (Φύλλον; κεφαλή, a head.) *Bot.* Having flowers or capitules supplied with leaves: phyllocephalous.

Phyllodēs, *adj.* (Φύλλον; terminal-ώδης.) *Bot.* Having or full of leaves: phyllous.

Phyllodium, *ii*, *n.* (Φύλλον; εἶδος, resemblance.) *Bot.* A petiole which extends so much as to resemble a true leaf.

Phyllōgēnus, *α*, *um.* (Φύλλον; γεννάω, to grow.) *Bot.* Growing upon leaves: phyllogenous.

Phyllōidēs, *adj.* (Φύλλον; terminal-ιδēs.) *Bot.* Resembling a leaf: phylloid.

Phyllōphæina, *æ*, *f.* (Φύλλον; φαῖς, dusky.) *Chem.* The dusky or brown colouring matter of leaves: phyllophœin.

Phyllōphilus, *α*, *um.* (Φύλλον; φιλέω, to love.) *Bot.* Growing among leaves: phyllophilous.

Phyllōspōrus, *α*, *um.* (Φύλλον; σπορά, seed.) *Bot.* Having the seed in or under the leaf: phyllosporous.

Phyllōtax'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Φύλλον; τάξις, arrangement.) *Bot.* The arrangement or disposition of leaves around the stem.

Phylloxanthina, *æ*, *f.* (Φύλλον, a leaf; ξανθός, yellow.) *Chem.* The yellow colouring matter of the leaf of a plant: phylloxanthin.

Phym'a, *âtis*, *n.* (Φύω, to produce.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tubercle on any external part of the body; also, a genus of Willan's arrangement of cutaneous diseases.

Phym'at'icus, *α*, *um.* *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Phyma*: phymatic.

Phym'atōdēs, *adj.* (Phyma; terminal-ωδēs.) *Surg. Pathol.* Having or full of *phymata*: phymatous.

Phym'atōidēs, *adj.* (Φύμα; ter-

minal-ιδēs.) *Surg. Pathol.* Resembling a tumour: phymatoid.

Phym'atōsis, *is*, *f.* (Φύμα.) *Pathol.* The formation or progress of tubercular disease.

Phys'cōlia, *æ*, *f.* (Φύσκων, a big-bellied man.) *Pathol.* Enlargement of the abdomen; marked by a tumour occupying one part of it, of slow growth, and neither sonorous nor fluctuating. A genus, *Ord. Intumescencia*, *Cl. Cachexia*. Sauvages includes every considerable tumour of the belly under this term, where these are neither fluctuating nor sonorous.

Phys'cōnicus, *α*, *um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Physconia*: physconic.

Phys'eter, *êris*, *m.* (Φυσάω, to blow.) *Zool., Med.* A blower: the spermaceti whale, also called by its Biscayan name of *Cachelot*; a genus of *Mammalia Cetacea Ordinaria*.

Phys'eter Mac'rōceph'halus. *Zool., Med.* Systematic name for the species of whale principally affording spermaceti and ambergris. See *Balæna Macrocephalus*.

Phys'iat'rica, *α*, *f.* (Φύσις, nature; ἰατρεία, medical treatment.) The doctrine of the healing powers of nature: physiatrics.

Phys'iatricus, *α*, *um.* Belonging to *Physiatria*: physiatrical.

Phys'ic. (Φυσικός, according to the laws of nature.) *Med.* Applied to whatever relates to the science of medicine; and to medicines employed in the cure of diseases.

Phys'ician. (Same.) *Med.* Properly, a practitioner of *physic*; which, in a limited sense, means the science of medicine; but recently extended to licentiates of a College of Physicians. Whilst sanctioning the latter title, the three Royal Colleges of Physicians of the United Kingdom have clearly explained that the title and degree of "Dr." are beyond their power to confer.

Physician-Incorporations under Royal Charter:—Physicians, Roy. Coll. of Edinburgh. Physicians, K. Q. Coll., Ireland. Physicians, Roy. Coll., London.

Towards acquirement of any one of the various degrees in the gift of the above-named Colleges, a

curriculum of study is enjoined, and courses of strict examination employed, analogous to those for M.D. at Universities. The diploma, or licence, obtained from either of the said Royal Colleges, forms a legal qualification for medical practice.

Phys'icist. (Title often used synonymously with scientist.) An expert in the science of physics.

Phys'ics. (Φυσικὴς.) *Nat. Philos.* That science which treats of the nature and qualities of the whole mass of beings comprising the universe; and of the laws which govern them: natural philosophy. *Physica*, α, f. pl.

Phys'ics, Gen'eral. *Nat. Philos.* That branch which regards separately those movable and extended beings called bodies.

Phys'ics, Partic'ular. *Nat. Philos.* Specially applied to those laws recognised by individual branches of general physics in reference to the numerous beings in nature, thereby to explain the phenomena of each.

Phys'icus', a, um. (Φύσις, nature.) Synonymous with *natural*; belonging to nature: physical.

Phys'icōgēn'ia, α, f. (Φύσις; γεννάω, to produce.) *Nat. Philos.* The operations of nature in the formation of bodies from original elements: physiogeny.

Phys'icōgnōmōn'ia. (Φυσιγνωμονέω, to judge of a man by his features.)—Proper orthography of the term. *Physiognomia*: physiognomony. See *Physiognomy*.

Phys'icōgnōmōn'ica, α, f. (Same.) The doctrine of judging by the looks or features of the countenance: physiognomonics.

Phys'icōgnōmōn'icus, a, um. Belonging to *Physiognomia*, or *Physiognomia*: physiognomical. See *Physiognomy*.

Phys'icōgnomy. (Same.) *Med. Jur.* The art of judging of the moral and intellectual character by examining the features of the countenance, etc. Should be *Physiognomony*. *Physiognōmia*, α, f. See *Physiognomonica*.

Phys'icōgrāp'hia, α, f. (Φύσις; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Philos.* A

description of objects which together constitute nature: physiography.

Phys'icōlōg'icus, a, um. Belonging to *Physiologia*: physiological.

Phys'iol'ogy. (Φύσις; λόγος, a discourse.) The doctrine of life. The science of the nature and constitution of living bodies. *Physiologia*, α, f.

Phys'iol'ogy, Gen'eral. That which regards the general laws of life.

Phys'iol'ogy, Spec'ial. Applied to the nature and functions of particular organs.

Phys'icōnōm'ia, α, f. (Φύσις; νόμος, a law.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine of the laws of nature: physiognomy.

Phys'icōplas'tica, α, f. (Φύσις; πλάσσω, to form.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine of natural formation: physioplastics.

Phys'icōcar'pus, a, um. (Φύσα, wind; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having swollen fruit: physocarpous.

Phys'icōcōl'ica, α, f. (Φύσα; cōl'ica, the colic.) *Pathol.* Flatulent colic.

Phys'icōmēt'ra, α, f. (Φυσάω, to inflate; μήτρα, the womb.) *Pathol.* Tympany, or windy swelling of the womb; a genus, *Ord. Intumescēntiæ*, Cl. *Cachexiæ*.

Phys'icōstig'ma Venenōsum. (Same as the following.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for *Calabar bean*.

Phys'icōstig'mātis Fāba. (Φυσάω, to be distended with wind; στίγμα, the summit of the pistil.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for seed of the Calabar bean. Extract of Calabar bean is a preparation of the B. P.

Phyt'anātōm'ia, α, f. (Φυτὸν, a plant; anātōmia, anatomy.) *Bot.* The anatomy of vegetables: phyt-anatomy.

Phyt'ērythrīn'a, α, f. (Φυτὸν; ἐρυθρός, red.) *Chem.* The red colouring matter in plants, or rather in autumnal leaves: phyterythrin.

Phyt'ip'hagus. Same as *Phytophagus*.

Phyt'iv'orous. (Φυτὸν; vorō, to devour.) *Zoöl.* Plant-devouring. Same as *Phytophagous*. *Phytivōrus*, a, um. See *Plantivorus*.

Phyt'o-. (φυτ'ον.) A prefix denoting reference to plants.

Phyt'ochēm'ia, *α, f.* (φυτ'ον; chēm'ia, chemistry.) *Chem.* The chemistry of plants; vegetable chemistry.

Phyt'ochēm'icus, *α, um.* *Chem.* Belonging to *Phytochemistry*: phytochemical.

Phyt'ogénēs'ia, *α, f.* } (φυτ'ον; **Phyt'ogén'ēsis**, *is, or eos, f.* } τ'ον; γένεσις, generation.) *Bot.* Germination; the commencement of vegetation, the moment when the plant issuing from its envelope blows: phyto-genesis.

Phyt'ogeogrāp'hia, *α, f.* (φυτ'ον; γῆ, the earth; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* The indication of the differences which vegetables present in different parts of the globe: phyto-geography.

Phyt'ogrāp'hia, *α, f.* (φυτ'ον; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* A description of plants: phytophography.

Phyt'ogrāp'hicus, *α, um.* *Bot.* Belonging to *Phytography*: phytophographical.

Phyt'oid'ēs, *adj.* (φυτ'ον; terminal -idēs.) *Bot.* Resembling a plant; phytoid.

Phyt'olit'ēs, *is, or α, m.* (φυτ'ον; λίθος, a stone.) *Nat. Hist.* A petrified or fossil plant: a phytolite.

Phyt'olog'icus, *α, um.* *Nat. Hist.* Belonging to phytology: phytological.

Phyt'olog'y. (φυτ'ον; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* The consideration of plants, forming that branch called Botany. *Phytōlōgia*, *α, f.*

Phyt'op'hagous. (φυτ'ον; φάγω, to eat.) *Zoöl.* Subsisting on the leaves of trees and young plants. See *Phytivorus*. *Phytophāgus*, *α, um.*

Phyt'ophysiōlōgia, *α, f.* (φυτ'ον; phēsiōlōgia.) *Bot.* The doctrine of the internal economy of plants: phytophysiology.

Phyt'ot'omy. (φυτ'ον; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* The cutting up, or dissection of vegetable organised bodies; in order to ascertain their structure, uses, etc. *Phytōtōmia*, *α, f.*

Phyt'otroph'ia, *α, f.* (φυτ'ον; τροφή, nourishment.) *Bot., Physiol.* The nutrition of plants and examination of the means to be used for favouring it: phytotrophy.

Phyt'ozōon'. } (φυτ'ον; ζῶον, **Phyt'ozōon'**, *i, n.* } an animal.) *Zoöl.* A type of the animal kingdom, in which (*Polypi, Hydræ, Corallia*) inorganic texture gives place to that of vegetables; the exterior only presenting the character of animality.

Pia Māt'er. *Anat.* The most internal of the three membranes of the brain.

Piarchæ'mia, *α, f.* (πῆαρ, fat; αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol.* The presence of fat in the blood.

Pic'ea, *α, f.* (The magpie.) *Pathol.* Depraved appetite, and desire for varied and unnatural food, as sometimes exemplified in *chlorosis*, pregnancy, etc.; a genus, *Ord. Dysorexia*, *Cl. Locales*.

Pic'ea, *α, f.* (Πεύκη, the pitch-tree.) *Bot.* A name for the *Pinus abies*.

Pic'cus, *α, um.* *Chem.* Belonging to *Pix*, pitch, or tar: piceous.

Pic'rōmel', *ellis, n.* (Πικρὸς, bitter; μέλι, honey.) *Chem.* The characteristic principle of bile.

Pic'rōtox'icus, *α, um.* *Chem.* Applied to salts, of which picrotoxin forms the base: picrotoxic.

Pic'rōtox'ina, *α, f.* (Πικρὸς; τόξον, an arrow, the point of which was poisoned.) *Chem.* The poisonous principle of the *Cocculus Indicus*.

Pig'mentum Nig'rum. *Anat.* A black or dark pigment which covers the internal surface of the choroid membrane of the eye.

Pileāt'us, *α, um.* (*Pileus*, a hat.) *Bot.* Having a hat, or arrangement somewhat resembling one: pileate.

Pileiformis, *is, e.* (*Pileus*; forma, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of a hat: pileiform.

Pil'es. (Fr. *Pile*.) *Pathol.* A disease of the veins at the extremity of the rectum, around the anus, or fundament; assuming a knotted or clustered condition; hæmorrhoids. See *Hæmorrhoids*.

Pil'eus, *i, m.* (Πῖλος, a cover or shade, a hat or bonnet.) *Bot.* The orbicular expansion of a mushroom covering the fructification.

Pil'i Congen'iti. *Anat.* Congenital hairs; a term for the hair

of the head, eyebrows, and eyelids, because it exists at birth.

Pil'i Post'gên'iti. *Anat.* That which grows on certain parts after birth, as at puberty.

Pilif'erus, a, um. (*Pilus*, hair; *féro*, to bear.) *Bot., Zool.* Bearing or covered with hair: piliferous.

Pilif'ormis, is, e. (*Pilus*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of hairs: piliform.

Pilig'erus, a, um. (*Pilus*; *géro*, to bear.) Same as *Piliferus*.

Pill. See *Pilula*.

Pil'locaus'ia, æ, f. *Med.* A more modern name (derivation not very evident) for the old composition called *Iliera piera*, or holy bitter; vulgarly rendered *Pillicoshy*.

Pil'ocarpus, a, um. (*Pilus*; *καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruit covered with hair: pilocarpous.

Pil'osus, a, um. (*Pilus*; terminal -*osus*.) Having hair: pilous or pilose.

Pil'ula, æ, f. (Dim. *Pila*, a ball.) *Pharm.* A small round form of dry medicine, of the size of a pea; which can be swallowed whole: a pill.

Pil'ular'is, is, e. (*Pilula*.) *Pharm.* Pertaining to a pill: pilular.

Pil'ulliflor'us, a, um. (*Pilula*; *flor*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers united into capitules of a round form: piluliflorous.

Pim'eladën, ênis, m. (*Πιμελή*, fat; *ἀδην*, a gland.) *Anat.* A sebaceous gland.

Pim'ellic'is, idis, f. (*Pimêlê*, fat; terminal -*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the adipose tissue.

Pim'elod'ês, adj. (*Pimêlê*; terminal -*odês*.) *Anat., Pathol.* Of or full of fat: pimelous.

Pim'elôs is, is, or eos, f. (Same.) *Pathol.* Fatness or obesity.

Pim'en'ta, æ, f. (*Pimienta*, the Spanish fir.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the unripe berries of the *Eugenia pimenta*; the *Myrtus pimenta*: pimento. *Jamaica Pepper*.

Pim'pinel'la, æ, f. (As if *Bipinnella*, the leaves being doubly pinnate.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Umbelliferae*.

Pim'pinel'la Anis'um. M. Med. The plant *Anise*; called also *Anisum* and *A. vulgare*.

Pim'ple. See *Papula*.

Pin and Web. *Pathol.* An old popular name for an opacity of the cornea. See *Albugo*, *Leucoma*.

Pine. See *Pinus*.

Pin'cal. (*Pinea*, a pine-tree.) Belonging to, or shaped like the fruit of a pine-tree. *Pineâlîs, is, e.*

Pin'cal Glan'd. *Anat.* A small substance, about the size of a pea, situated above the *tubercula quadrigemina*. Descartes supposed it the seat of the soul. *Cônarium, ii, n.*

Pin'guêc'ula, æ, f. (*Pinguis*, fat.) *Pathol.* A tumour near the edge of the cornea, apparently, but not really, adipose: a pinguecule.

Pin'guêd'inous. (*Pinguêdo*, fat; terminal -*osus*.) Fatty; greasy; unctuous. *Pinguêdinôsus, a, um.*

Pin'guêfô'l'ius, a, um. (*Pinguis*, fat; *fôlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having thick, and as if fleshy leaves: pingui-folious.

Pin'ic. (*Pinus*, the fir tree; terminal -*ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to the fir-tree; applied to an acid. *Pinîcus, a, um.*

Pin'isô'l'ius, a, um. (*Pinus*, the pine-tree; *fôlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having linear or coriaceous leaves, like those of the fir: pinifolious.

Pin'na, æ, f. (*Πinna*, a wing.) *Anat.* The *ala*, or lower cartilage of either side of the nose. Also, the broad portion of the external ear. *Bot.* The leaflet of a pinnate leaf. *Ichthyol.* A fin.

Pin'natîf'id. (*Pinna*; *findo*, to slit.) *Bot.* Cut transversely into oblong parallel segments. *Pinnâtîf'idus, a, um.*

Pin'nâtîp'es, pëdis, adj. (*Pinnâtus*, feathered; *pes*, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Having the toes bordered by membranes: pinnatipede.

Pin'nâtus, a, um. (*Pinna*.) *Bot.* Having leaflets proceeding laterally from one stalk; winged: pinnate.

Pin'nûla, æ, f. (Dim. *Pinna*.) *Bot., Ichthyol.* A little leaflet; a little fin: a pinnule.

Pin'nûlât'us, a, um. (*Pinnûla*.) *Bot.* Applied to the leaflet of winged leaves when it is again subdivided: pinnulate. *Ichthyol.* Having small fins.

Pint. (Sax. *Pynt*.) *Pharm.* A liquid measure containing twenty

fluid ounces, the eighth part of a gallon. *Octarius*, ii, m.

Pinus, i, and *us*, m. and f. (*Pinus*.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monœcia*, Ord. *Monadelphæa*. Juss. *Coniferae*.

Pinus Ab'ies. *M. Med.* The spruce fir-tree.

Pinus Balsâm'ea. *M. Med.* The tree which affords Canadian balsam.

Pinus Lâr'ix. *M. Med.* The larch-tree, from which is obtained the Venice turpentine.

Pinus Palustris. *M. Med.* Given as one of the plants from which *Terebinthina* (*Americana*) is obtained.

Pinus Pic'ea. *Bot.* The silver, or common fir, from which the Strasburg turpentine is obtained.

Pinus Sylvestris. *M. Med.* The Scotch fir-tree, which yields the common turpentine, white and yellow resin, tar, or common pitch.

Piper, *ëris*, n. (*Πιπερι*, from *πείρω*, to concoct.) Pepper. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diandria*, Ord. *Trigynia*. Juss. *Piperaceæ*.

Piper Al'bum. *Bot.* White pepper, obtained from the same tree as black pepper : also called *Leucopiper*. See *Piper Nigrum*.

Piper Aromât'icum. *Bot.* A name for the *Piper nigrum*.

Piper Bras'ilian'um. } *M. Med.*
Piper Calicut'icum. } The produce of the *Capsicum annum*.

Piper Cubê'b'a. *M. Med.* The plant, the dried fruit or berries of which are termed cubebs.

Piper Guin'ëen'se. } *Bot., M.*

Piper His'pân'icum. } *Med.*

Piper Indicum. } The produce of the *Capsicum annum*.

Piper Jam'aicen'se. *Bot.* Jamaica pepper ; the *Myrtus pimenta*, or allspice.

Piper Lon'gum. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the immature fruit ; or dried spikes of long pepper.

Piper Nigrum. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the dried unripe berries of black pepper.

Piperâc'eus, a, um. (*Piper*, pepper.) *Bot.* Belonging to the genus *Piper* ; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.) : piperaceous.

Pip'er'in. (*Piper*.) *Chem.* A fatty resinous matter, the active principle of black pepper. *Pipérina*, æ, f.

Pis'civ'orous. (*Piscis*, a fish ; *vôro*, to devour.) *Zoöl.* Fish-devouring ; synonymous with *Ichthyophagous*. *Piscivôrus*, a, um.

Pis'iformis, is, e. (*Pisum*, a pea ; *forma*, likeness.) *Anat.* Resembling a pea in shape or outline : pisiform.

Pis'mire. *Entomol.* The *Formica rufa*.

Piss-a-bed. *M. Med.* The *Leon-todon tarazacum*.

Pis'tâc'ia, æ, f. (*Πιστάκια*.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diacia*, Ord. *Pentandria*. Juss. *Terebinthaceæ*.

Pis'tâc'ia Len'tis'eus. *M. Med.* The shrub which yields mastic, or mastic. See *Mastiche*.

Pis'tâc'ia Têrêbin'thus. *M. Med.* The tree which yields Chian or Cyprus turpentine.

Pistil. *Bot.* See *Pistillum*.

Pistillâris, is, e. (*Pistillum*.) *Bot.* Pertaining to a pistil : pistillary.

Pis'tilliferous. (*Pistillum* ; *fêro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or having pistils. *Pistillifêrus*, a, um.

Pis'tillifor'mis, is, e. (*Pistillum* ; a pestle ; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of a pestle : pistilliform.

Pis'til'um, i, n. (*Pinso*, or *Piso*, to bray, or bruise.) *Bot.* A pistil, or pointal ; the female organ of generation. *Pharm.* A pestle.

Pit. (*Sax. Pytt*.) *Surg.* The depression made by the pressure of the finger on any part of the body in an œdematous state.

Pit of the Stom'ach. *Anat.* The hollow part over the region of the stomach, and between the cartilages of the false ribs ; the *Scrobiculus cordis*.

Pit'ch. See *Pix*.

Pit'ch, Jew's. *Chem.* Name for *Asphaltum*, or *Bitumen Judaicum*.

Pit'ch-tree. See *Pinus*.

Pit'cher-shap'ed. See *Ascidiatius*, *Urceolatus*.

Pit'h. (*Sax. Pitha*.) *Anat., Bot.* See *Medulla*.

Pit'hy. *Bot.* Full of pith. See *Inanis*.

Pit'uit'a, *α, f.* (Πίττω, or πήσσω, to congeal.) Snot; phlegm; viscid and glutinous mucus. See *Phlegm*.

Pit'uitary. (*Pituita*, phlegm.) Belonging to phlegm. *Pituitarius*, *α, um*.

Pit'uitary Gland. *Anat.* The small glandular body which rests on the *Sella Turcica*.

Pit'uitary Mem'brane. *Anat.* The Schneiderian membrane.

Pityriasis, *is, or eae, f.* (Πίτυρα, scurf or dandruff.) *Pathol.* A skin disease in which irregular patches of small thin scales repeatedly form and separate, unattended with inflammation, and never collecting into crusts; a genus, *Ord. Squamæ*, of Willan's classification.

Pix, *icis, f.* (Πίσσα.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for a dry bitumen prepared from liquid pitch: black pitch.

Pix Ar'ida. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for pitch from various species of *Pinus abies*.

Pix Burgund'ica. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (*B. P.*) for a concrete resinous exudation, probably from *Abies excelsa*.

Pix Liq'uida. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (*B. P.*) for tar, obtained from the *Pinus sylvestris*, and various species of *Pinus* and *Abies*.

Pix Nig'ra. *M. Med.* Black, or common pitch; inspissated tar.

Plac'ēbo. (*Plāceo*, to please.) *Med.* Made agreeable to the palate, etc.; applied to medicine given rather to please than benefit a patient.

Plac'ent'a, *α, f.* (Πλακούς, a cake.) *Bot.* Sometimes applied to the *Receptaculum*; also, to the *Trophosperma*. That portion of the ovary giving attachment to the ovules, either immediately or by the intervention of a funicle. *Anat., Obstet.* A circular, flat, vascular, flesh-like substance in the impregnated uterus, forming the principal medium by which the communication is preserved between the parent and child.

Plac'ent'a Præ'via. *Obstet.* Applied to those cases in which the *placenta* is situated internally over the mouth of the womb, often proving a cause of excessive hæmorrhage.

Plac'entæfer'mis. See *Placentiformis*.

Plac'entāl'is, *is, e.* *Anat., Obstet.* Belonging to the *placenta*: placental.

Plac'entār'ium, *ii, n.* *Bot.* Same as *Placenta*.

Plac'entāt'io, *ōnis, f.* (*Plācenta*.) *Bot.* The manner in which the seeds are attached to the pericarp; the disposition of the cotyledons before and during germination: *placentation*.

Plac'entifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Plācenta*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a cake: *placentiform*.

Plac'entit'is, *idis, f.* (*Plācenta*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *placenta*.

Plac'entāl'a, *α, f.* (*Dim. Plācenta*.) A little *placenta*: a *placentule*.

Plag'ue. See *Plaga*, *Pestis*.

Plait'ed. See *Plicatus*.

Plan'e. (*Plānus*, smooth.) *Geom.* A plane surface, all the points of which lie even between its bounding lines.

Plan'et. (Πλανήτης, wandering.) *Astron.* An opaque body moving in a regular order round the sun, receiving light from, and shining by reflecting his light. *Plānēta*, *α, f.*

Plān'ētār'ius, *α, um*. (*Plānēta*, a planet.) *Astron.* Belonging to planets: planetary.

Plān'ēticus', *α, um*. (*Plānēta*.) Belonging to a planet; wandering; erratic: planetic.

Plān'iflōr'us, *α, um*. (*Plānus*, flat; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flat flowers: planiflorate.

Plān'ifoliāt'us, *α, um*. (*Plānus*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having flat leaves: planifoliate.

Plān'isil'iquus, *α, um*. (*Plānus*; *siliqua*, a pod.) *Bot.* Having flat siliquæ: planisiliquous.

Plān'ōd'ia, *α, f.* (Πλανόμας, to wander; ὁδός, a way.) *Surg. Pathol.* A false passage; as sometimes accidentally made in stricture of the *urethra*, when incautiously using a bougie, sound, or catheter.

Plan'ta, *α, f.* (*Plānus*, flat.) *Anat.* The inferior surface or sole of the foot. *Bot.* A plant or vegetable.

Plan'tār'is, *is, e.* (*Planta.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the sole of the foot : plantar.

Plan'tigrād'us, *a, um.* (*Planta; grādus*, a step.) *Zoöl.* Applied to man and certain other *mammifera* (pl. n.) that walk on the sole of the foot : plantigrade.

Plan'tiv'orus, *a, um.* (*Planta; vōro*, to devour.) *Zoöl.* Same as *Herbivorus* and *Phytivorus*.

Plān'aria, *æ, f.* (*Πλανάομαι*, to wander; *οὔρον*, the urine.) *Surg. Pathol.* The passing of urine through an unnatural opening or channel : planury.

Plān'us, *a, um.* (*Level*, flat.) Being level; smooth; plain. *Anat.* Applied to the orbital portion (*Os planum*) of the ethmoid bone.

Plas'ma, *ātis, n.* (*Πλάσσω*, to form.) *Physiol.* A tenacious, plastic liquid, forming the coagulating portion of the blood; and that in which the corpuscles float : the *Liquor sanguinis*.

Plas'ter. Sometimes spelled *plaister*, but incorrectly. See *Emplastrum*.

Plas'ter of Par'is. *Chem.* Common name for *Gypsum*, or sulphate of lime. Used in testing (B. P. 1867).

Plas'tic'itas, *ūtis, f.* (*Plasticus.*) *Physiol.* The quality of forming or making : plasticity.

Plas'ticus', *a, um.* (*Πλάσσω*, to form.) Forming; formative; generative : plastic.

Plāt'ina, *æ, f.* } (*Span. Dim.*

Plāt'inum, *i, n.* } (*Plata*, silver.) *Chem.* A metal existing only in a metallic state; the heaviest body in nature; its colour not distinguishable from that of silver.

Plāt'inat'e. *Chem.* A combination in which platinic oxide seems to act as an acid. *Plātīnas*, *ātis, f.*

Plāt'inico-. (*Plātīnicus.*) *Chem.* A prefix in many compound epithets of double salts, resulting from combination of a platinic with another metallic salt.

Plāt'inicus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Belonging to *platinum* : platinic.

Plāt'inōs'o-. (*Platīnōsus.*) *Chem.* A prefix descriptive of double salts resulting from combination of a platinous with another metallic salt.

Plāt'y-. (*Πλατὺς*, broad.) A prefix denoting breadth or flatness.

Plāt'y-car'pus, *a, um.* (*Πλατὺς; καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having large fruit : platycarpous.

Plāt'y-cēp'hālus, *a, um.* (*Πλατὺς; κεφαλὴ*, the head.) *Nat. Hist.* Having a flat or broad head : platycephalous.

Plāt'yglōs'sus, *a, um.* (*Πλατὺς; γλῶσσα*, the tongue.) Having a broad tongue. *Bot.* The *Heliopsis platyglossa* has the corols of its *corona* prolonged into a very broad tongue : platyglossous.

Plāt'ylob'us, *a, um.* (*Πλατὺς; λόβος*, a lobe.) *Bot.* Having broad lobes or segments : platylobate.

Plāt'ylon'ius, *a, um.* (*Πλατὺς; λῶμα*, a frame or edge.) *Bot.* Having broadly margined leaves : platylomous.

Plāt'yneur'us, *a, um.* (*Πλατὺς; νεῦρον*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Having broad nervures : platyneurous.

Plāt'y-pes, *pēdis*, adj. (*Πλατὺς; pes*, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the foot or *stipes* dilated at its base : platypede.

Plāt'y-pēt'ālus, *a, um.* (*Πλατὺς; πέταλον*, a petal.) *Bot.* Having broad petals : platypetalous.

Plāt'yphyl'us, *a, um.* (*Πλατὺς; φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having broad leaves : platyphyllous.

Plāt'y-pōd'us, *a, um.* (*Πλατὺς; πούς*, a foot.) *Bot.* Having flat feet or peduncles : platypodous.

Plāt'y-sil'iquus, *a, um.* (*Πλατὺς; siliqua*, a pod.) *Bot.* Having flat, broad *silique* : platysiliquous.

Plāt'ys'ma, *ātis, n.* (*Πλάτυσμα*, a broad sheet; from *πλάτνω*, to dilate.) An expansion or dilatation.

Plāt'ys'ma Myōd'ēs. *Anat.* The broad, thin, subcutaneous muscle on the side of the neck. The above name has more derivative meaning than *myoides*, though the latter is often used.

Pleio'p'hyl'us, *a, um.* (*Πλειός*, full; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Bearing a great number of leaves : pleio-phyllous.

Pleis'tocene. (*Πλειστός*, most; *καινός*, recent.) *Geol.* Applied to the most recent or uppermost of the tertiary *strata*.

Pleōnas'mus, *i, m.* (*Πλεονασμός*,

a magnifying or exaggeration.) *Physiol.* A faulty formation, with a strong growth: an over-number, superabundance, or over-quantity of parts: a pleonasm.

Pleón'ect'icus, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pleonexia*; applied to a species of *Athymia*: pleonectic.

Pleón'ex'ia, *æ, f.* (Πλεονεξία.) *Pathol.* Greediness, grasping selfishness; overbearing temper or arrogance, regarded as mental disease.

Plēs'iomor'phous. (Πλησίος, near; μορφή, form.) *Chem.* Nearly of the same form. *Plēsidiomorphus*, *a, um.*

Ples'ser. (Πλήσσω, to strike.) *Med.* An instrument like a hammer for gently striking on the plessimeter in percussion. See the following.

Ples'sim'eter. (Πλήσσω; μέτρον, a measure.) *Med.* An instrument consisting of a circular piece of sole leather, or india-rubber; to receive the strokes of the plessor in percussion. See *Pleximeter*.

Plēt'hōra, *æ, f.* (Πλήθω, to be full.) *Med.* Excessive fulness of the vessels; repletion; also, a fullness or plumpness of body.

Plēt'hōricus, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Plethora*: plethoric.

Pleur'a, *æ, f.* (Πλευρά, the side.) *Anat.* A serous membrane divided by the *mediastinum*, forming the right and left cavities of the thorax, and investing its viscera like a shut sac. This term is sometimes prefixed to others, in reference to the side generally.

Pleur'a Costāl'is. } *Anat.* That
Pleur'a Pariētāl'is. } portion of the *pleura* which internally lines the ribs or *parietes* of the thorax.

Pleur'a Pul'mōnāl'is. *Anat.* That portion of the *pleura* which invests the lungs.

Pleur'algia, *æ, f.* (Πλευρά; άλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the *pleura*, or side: pleuralgy. See *Pleurodynia*.

Pleur'apoph'ys'al. *Comp. Anat.* Belonging to *Pleurapophysis*. *Pleur'apoph'ys'al'is*, *is, e.*

Pleur'apōph'ysis, *is, or eos, f.* (Πλευρά; ἀποφύω, to be born from.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the homologues of the costal process, or lateral part on each side of

a *vertebra*; the rib, or vertebral or bony part of a rib.

Pleur'apostēm'a, *ātis, n.* (Πλευρά; ἀπόστημα, an aposteme.) *Surg. Pathol.* An aposteme, or abscess in the *pleura*.

Pleur'arthrōc'æce, *es, f.* (Πleurarthron; κακός, evil.) *Surg. Pathol.* Caries of a rib-joint.

Pleur'arthron'. } (Πλευρά;
Pleur'arthrum', *i, n.* } ἄρθρον, a joint.) *Anat.* The articulation of a rib.

Pleur'icus, *a, um.* *Med.* Belonging to the *pleura*, etc.: pleuric.

Pleur'isy. See *Pleuritis*.

Pleur'iticus, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *pleuritis*: pleuritic.

Pleur'itis, *īdis, f.* (*Pleura*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *pleura*: pleurisy.

Pleur'o-. (Πλευρά.) A prefix denoting relation to, or connection with, the *pleura*, the side, or a rib.

Pleur'ōcar'peus, *a, um.* } (Πλευ-
Pleur'ōcar'pus, *a, um.* } ρά, the side; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to a Cl. (pl. m.) of the *Musci Calyptrata*, in which the fruit is lateral upon the stem or branches: pleurocarpeous.

Pleur'ōdyn'ia, *æ, f.* (Πλευρά; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* External (rheumatic) pain in the side: pleurodyne. See *Pleuralgia*.

Pleur'ōgyn'icus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Pleuro-*; γυνή, a woman.) *Bot.* Applied to the insertion of stamens when it takes place on the circumference of the ovary itself.

Pleur'ōnec'tēs, *i, m.* (Πλευρά, the side; νήκτης, a swimmer.) *Ichthyol.* Applied to the sole fish.

Pleur'ōnec'tēs Sōl'ea. *Ichthyol.* Systematic name of the sole.

Pleur'ōner'vius, *a, um.* (*Pleuro-*; νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Bot.* Having leaves or folioles supplied with a lateral nervure: pleuronervious.

Pleur'orrhœ'a, *æ, f.* (*Pleuro-*; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* An exudation from, or collection of fluid within, the *pleura*.

Pleur'orthopnœ'a, *æ, f.* (Πλευρά, the serous membrane of the side; ὀρθός, upright; πνέω, to breathe.) *Pathol.* Term for *Pleuritis*, in which the patient can only breathe when sitting erect.

Pleur'ospas'mus, *i, m.* (*Pleuro-; σπασμός*, a spasm.) *Pathol.* Cramp in the side: pleurospasm.

Pleur'othot'ōnos, *adj.* (*Πλευρόθεν*, from one side; *τείνω*, to bend.) *Pathol.* Bent or stretched from one side; applied to a variety of *Tetanus*.

Plex'im'eter. (*Πλήξις*, a stroke; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Med.* A flat piece of ivory by means of which *mediate percussion* is performed. *Plexim'etrum*, *i, n.* See *Plessimeter*.

Plex'imet'ric. *Med.* Belonging to the pleximeter. *Plexim'etricus*, *a, um.*

Plex'imet'rum. See foregoing, and *Pleximeter*.

Plex'ipes, *pēdis*, *adj.* (*Plecto*, to entangle; *pes*, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the foot or *stipes* formed of a well-defined interlacement of fibres: *plexipede*.

Plex'us, *ūs*, *m.* (*Plecto*, to knit.) A network. *Anat.* The intertwining and intercrossing of the vessels of the system; but chiefly of the nerves.

Plex'us Car'diāc'us. *Anat.* That supplying the heart, formed by union of the eighth pair of nerves and great sympathetic.

Plex'us Chor'oid'es. See *Choroid Plexus*.

Plex'us Pam'plin'for'mis. *Anat.* The plexus of blood-vessels about the spermatic cord.

Plex'us Pul'mōn'icus. *Anat.* Formed by the union of the eighth pair with the great sympathetic.

Plex'us Rēt'iculār'is. *Anat.* The network of vessels situated below the *Fornix* of the brain.

Plic'a, *æ*, *f.* (*Plico*, to plait.) *Pathol.* A disease in which the hair becomes inextricably knitted and glued together; knitted or plaited hair; also termed *Trichoma*, *Trichia*, *Trichiāsis*.

Plic'a Pōlōn'ica. *Pathol.* The disease *Plica*, because peculiar to Poland.

Plic'atus, *a, um.* (*Plicor*, to be knitted together.) *Bot.* Folded; plaited: *plicate*.

Plic'iferus, *a, um.* (*Plica*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having folds: *pliferous*.

Plic'ene. (*Πλείων*, more; *καινός*,

recent.) *Geol.* The upper tertiaries, as containing a greater percentage of recent *Testacea* than the *Miocene* or *Eocene*.

Plugging. (*Belg. Plugghe*, a wooden peg.) *Obstet.* The operation of stuffing pieces of rag, sponge, or the like, into the *vagina* in cases of severe hæmorrhage, towards preventing further escape of blood; so that the *coagula* then formed may mechanically stop the mouths of the bleeding vessels. See *Tampon*. *Surg. Pathol.* Analogous operations on the nostrils, rectum, etc., are adopted in extreme cases.

Plum. (*Sax. Plume*.) *Bot.* The fruit of the *Prunus domestica*; when dried and preserved it is called a *Prune*, or French plum. *Prūnum*, *i, n.*

Plum'bate. (*Plumbum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of plumbic oxide with another oxide, with regard to which it plays the part of an acid. *Plumbas*, *ātis*, *f.*

Plum'bico-. (*Plumbicus*.) *Chem.* A prefix in compound epithets for double salts, denoting a combination of a plumbic with another salt indicated by the rest of the epithet.

Plum'bicus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Belonging to lead: *plumbic*.

Plumbōsus, *a, um.* (*Plumbum*; terminal -ōsus.) *Chem.* Having or full of lead.

Plum'būm, *i, n.* (Unascertained.) *Chem.* The well-known metal lead.

Plum'iform. (*Plūma*, a feather; *forma*, likeness.) Like a plume or feather. *Plūmiformis*, *is, e.*

Plūmōsus, *a, um.* (*Plūma*; terminal -ōsus.) *Nat. Hist.* Feathered; full of feathers: *plumous*.

Plum'ule. (*Dim. Plūma*.) *Bot.* The scaly part ascending from the heart of the seed, resembling a little feather. *Plūmūla*, *æ*, *f.* See *Gem-mule*.

Plām'ul'for'mis, *is, e.* (*Plūmūla*; *forma*, likeness.) Having the appearance of a small feather: *plumuliform*.

Plār'i. (*Plāres*, many.) A prefix denoting many or several.

Plār'iflorus, *a, um.* (*Plāres*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having many flowers: *pluriflorous*.

Plār'lōb'us, *a, um.* (*Plūres; lōbus*, a lobe.) *Bot.* Formed of many lobes: plurilobous.

Plār'lōcūlār'is, *is, e.* (*Plūres; lōcūlus*, a little place.) *Bot.* Applied to an ovary which contains cavities in considerable numbers: plurilocular.

Plār'ipartīt'us, *a, um.* (*Plūres; partio*, to divide.) *Bot.* Applied to a calyx when it presents many incisions extended almost to its base: pluripartite.

Plār'ipetāl'us, *a, um.* (*Plūres; petalus*, a petal.) *Bot.* Same as *Polypetalus*.

Plār'isēriāt'us, *a, um.* (*Plūres*, many; *series*.) *Bot.* That which is disposed in many rows: pluriseriate.

Plār'ival'vis, *is, e.* (*Plūres; valva*, a valve.) *Bot.* Composed of many valves: plurivalve.

Plāt'ōniān'us, *a, um.* (*Plūto*, the god of hell; in science indicating heat, or fire.) *Geol.* Applied to a Cl. of earths produced by fire: plutonian.

Plāt'ōn'ic'us, *a, um.* (*Plūto*.) *Geol.* Applied to a Cl. of earths which, brought from the bowels of the earth by the action of internal fires, are spread on the surface of the globe: plutonic.

Plāt'ōn'ismus, *i, n.* (*Plūto*; terminal-*ismus*.) *Geol., Nat. Philos.* An hypothesis which attributes to subterranean fires the action of volcanoes, the constitution of the principal beds, or, at least, of the crust of the globe.

Plāv'iāl'is, *is, e.* (*Plūvia*, rain.) Pertaining to rain: pluvial.

Pneum'at'ic. (*Πνεῦμα*, air.) Belonging to air or gas. *Pneumāticus*, *a, um.*

Pneum'at'ic Trough. *Chem.* A trough of a particular construction for collecting gases under water, or quicksilver, so as to exclude atmospheric air; also called Hydro-pneumatic trough.

Pneum'atics. (*Πνεῦμα*.) *Nat. Philos.* That branch which treats of the nature and properties of air. *Pneumática*, *a, f.*

Pneum'ato-. (*Πνεῦμα*.) A prefix signifying relation to or connection with air or breath.

Pneum'atōcēl'e, *es, f.* (*Πνεῦμα; κήλη*, a tumour.) *Surg.* Any kind of *hernia* filled with flatus: pneumatocele. See *Physocoele*.

Pneum'atōchēm'is, *a, f.* (*Pneumato-; chēmia*, chemistry.) *Chem.* Pneumatic chemistry.

Pneum'atōchēm'ic'us, *a, um.* *Chem.* The pneumato-chemical apparatus, invented by Priestley, is a tub full of water arranged so that it will permit of gases being easily collected. Belonging to *Pneumatochemia*: pneumatochemical.

Pneum'atōchymif'erus, *a, um.* (*Pneumato-; chymif'erus*, bearing chyme.) *Bot.* Applied to the *tracheæ* of vegetables when composed of two tubes, the one straight and full of air, the other rolled into a spiral form and full of liquid: pneumatochymiferous.

Pneum'atōdyspnœ'a, *a, f.* (*Pneumato-; dyspnœa*, difficult breathing.) *Pathol.* Emphysematous *dyspnœa*.

Pneum'atōlōg'ia, *a, f.* (*Pneumato-; λόγος*, a discourse.) *Pathol.* The doctrine of air or breath: pneumatology.

Pneum'atōmēt'ēr. (*Πνεῦμα; μέτρον*, a measure.) *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of inspired air. *Pneumātōmētrum*, *i, n.*

Pneum'atōphōrus, *a, um.* (*Pneumato-; φέρω*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to the straight tubes by which air is conducted to the centre of the spiral tube of the *tracheæ*.

Pneum'atōs'is, *is, or eos, f.* (*Πνευματώσ*, to distend with wind.) Windy swelling; a genus, *Ord. Intumescēntiæ*, Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology: *Emphysema*.

Pneum'atōthōr'ax, *acis, f.* (*Pneumato-; θώραξ*, the chest.) *Pathol.* Air in the chest, or thorax.

Pneum'o-. Same as *Pneumatō-*.

Pneum'ogast'ric. (*Πνεῦμα*, the lung; *γαστήρ*, the belly.) *Anat.* Belonging to the lung and belly. This term is applied to the *Par vagum*, or nerve of the respiratory organs; and to the *flocus*, or long slender lobule of the cerebellum. *Pneumōgastricus*, *a, um.*

Pneum'on-. Same as *Pneumato-*.

Pneum'one'mia, *α, f.* (Πνεύμων; αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol.* Congestion of blood in the lungs.

Pneum'onalgia, *α, f.* (Πνεύμων; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the lung; pneumonalgia.

Pneum'on'ia, *α, f.* (Πνευμονία, a disease of the lung.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lung; a genus of the Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*, Cl. *Pyrexiae*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Pneumoniis*.

Pneum'on'ic. (Πνεύμων.) *Anat., Med.* Belonging to the lung; pulmonary.

Pneum'onit'is, *idis, f.* (Πνεύμων; terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lung; also termed *Pneumonia*, and *Peripneumonia*.

Pneum'ono-. Same as *Pneumato-*.

Pneum'onodyn'ia, *α, f.* (Πνεύμων; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the lung. See *Pneumonalgia*.

Pneum'onedēm'a, *ātis, f.* (Πνεύμων; ὠδema.) *Pathol.* Œdema, or dropsical condition of the substance of the lung.

Pneum'onogas'tricus. Same as *Pneumogastricus*. See *Pneumogastric*.

Pneum'onōmēt'rum. Same as *Pneumotometer*.

Pneum'othōr'ax. See *Pneumatothorax*.

Pock. (Sax. Pocc.) *Pathol.* A pustule; applied especially to *varicella*, or chicken-pock.

Pocul'aris, *is, e.* (*Poculum*, a cup.) Belonging to a cup: pocular. See *Sinus Pocularis*.

Pocul'iformis, *is, e.* (*Poculum*; forma, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the form of a cup: poculiform.

Pocul'um Diogenis. (Literally, the cup of Diogenes.) *Anat.* The *vola manus*, or hollow of the hand.

Pod. See *Siliqua*.

Pod'agra, *α, f.* (Πούς, the foot; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Gout in the joints of the foot. A genus, Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*, Cl. *Pyrexiae*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Pod'agricus, *α, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Podagra*: podagric.

Pod'al'gia, *α, f.* (Πούς; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the foot, as from gout, rheumatism, or the like.

Pod'anencēphāl'ia, *α, f.* (Πούς;

anencēphāl'ia.) *Obstet., Physiol.* The condition of a monster-fœtus without a brain, what exists in the situation of a head being borne on a peduncle.

Pod'arthrit'is, *idis, f.* (Πούς; arthritis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the joints of the foot.

Pod'encēphāl'ia, *α, f.* (*Póden-cēphālus*.) *Anat., Obstet.* Term for the condition of a *Podencephalus*.

Pod'encēphālus, *i, m.* (Πούς; ἐν, in; κεφαλή, the head.) *Anat., Obstet., Physiol.* A monster-fœtus, the brain of which, without a cranium, hangs by a pedicle.

Pod'ēt'ium, *ii, n.* (Dim. Πούς.) *Bot.* The peculiar footstalk of the tubercles in cup-lichens.

Pod'ēcar'pus, *i, m.* (Πούς; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* The ovary borne upon a pedicle: a podocarp.

Pod'ocēphālus, *α, um.* (Πούς; κεφαλή, the head.) *Bot.* Having flowers united into heads: podocephalous.

Pod'edēm'a, *ātis, n.* (Πούς; ὠdema, a swelling.) *Pathol.* Œdema of the feet.

Pod'ophyl'li Rad'ix. *M. Med.* (B. P.) *Podophyllum Root*.

Pod'ophyl'li Resin'a. *M. Med.* (B. P.) *Resin of Podophyllum*.

Pod'ophyl'ium Peltat'um. The plant affording the foregoing.

Pod'opt'erus, *α, um.* (Πούς; πτερόν, a wing.) *Bot.* Having peduncles with expansions in form of wings: podopterous.

Pod'osperm'a, *ātis, n.* (Πούς; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* The *funiculus*, or filament by which the ovule adheres to the *placenta*: a podosperm.

Poc'cilian'us, *α, um.* (Ποικίλος, varied.) *Geog.* Applied to rocks having varied or chequered coloration: pecilianous.

Poc'cilop'odus, *α, um.* (Ποικίλος; πούς.) *Zool.* Having dissimilar feet: pecilopodous.

Poin'tal. See *Pistillum*.

Poin'ted. See *Acuminatus*.

Poin'ting. *Surg.* The conical softest projection, of a light yellow colour, observable in an abscess when nearly ripe.

Pois'on. (Fr. *Poison*.) *Chem.* An animal, mineral, or vegetable

substance which, when applied externally, or taken into the body, has properties calculated to operate such changes in the animal economy as to induce disease, and death. *Toxicum*, *i*, *n*.; *Vénenum*, *i*, *n*.

Poils'on-laur'el. *M. Med.* The *Prunus lauro-cerasus*.

Poils'on-oak. *M. Med.* The *Rhus toxicodendron*.

Po'lar. *Astron.* Belonging to the pole. *Pōlāris*, *is*, *f*.

Po'lar Cir'cles. *Astron.* Those which circumscribe the poles—the northern or Arctic, the southern or Antarctic.

Po'larisat'ion. (*Pōlāris*.) *Nat. Philos.* The state of having polarity.

Po'larisat'ion of Light. *Nat. Philos.* A modification which light presents in traversing a crystal endowed with double refraction; provided that all the molecules of the same ray are there disposed parallel with each other, so that their homologous faces may be turned towards the same sides of the space. *Pōlārsatio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Po'lar'ity. (*Pōlus*.) *Nat. Philos.* The property of the magnet in pointing to the poles. That property which disposes the particles of all kinds of matter to move, in a determinate manner, when affected by other agents. *Pōlāritas*, *ātis*, *f*.

Po'les. *Astron.* The extremities of the axis of a sphere; specially applied to those of the earth termed the North and South poles. *Pl.* of *Pōlus*, *i*, *m*.

Pōl'iāter, *tris*, *m*. (*Πόλις*, a city; *ιατρός*, a physician.) *Med.* A city or town physician; a town surgeon.

Pōl'itia, *æ*, *f*. (*Πολιτεία*, the governance, civil polity, or condition of a state.) *Med. Jur.* The polity by which a city or town is governed: police.

Pōl'itia Mēd'ica. *Med. Jur.* The medical police of a town or city.

Po'len, *inis*, *n*. (Fine flour.) *Bot.* The *farina* of flowers contained in the anther.

Po'lex, *icis*, *m*. (*Polleo*, to be very strong.) *Anat.* The thumb; also the great toe.

Pōl'in'icus, *a*, *um*. (*Pollen*.) *Bot.* Applied to the heap of compact pollen that fills each partial cavity

of the anther in the *Orchideæ* and *Asclepiadææ*. Belonging to pollen: pollinic.

Pōl'inif'erus, *a*, *um*. (*Pollen*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or containing pollen: polliniferous.

Pōl'inin'. *Bot.* A peculiar and highly combustible substance obtained from the pollen of tulips. *Pollinina*, *æ*, *f*.

Pōl'inōsus, *a*, *um*. (*Pollen*; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Bot.* Covered with a yellow powder like pollen: pollinous.

Pōl'itio, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Polluo*, to defile.) See *Nocturnal Pollution*.

Pōl'odic. (*Πολύς*, many; *ὀδός*, a way.) *Physiol.* Proposed, by M. Hall, to express the fact of the action of the *Vis nervosa* from each one point of the diastaltic system, in *many*, or even *all* directions, to *every* other; also termed *Panodic*. *Polōdicus*, *a*, *um*.

Pōl'y- (*Πολύς*.) A prefix denoting many or much.

Pōl'yācan'thus, *a*, *um*. (*Πολύς*; *ἄκανθα*, a thorn.) *Bot.* Having many spines or thorns: polyacanthous.

Pōl'yādēl'phus, *a*, *um*. } (*Πο-*
Pōl'yādēl'phus, *a*, *um*. } *λύς*;
ἀδελφός, a brother.) *Bot.* Having many brotherhoods; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.): polyadelphious, or polyadelphous.

Pōl'yād'enus, *a*, *um*. (*Πολύς*; *ἄδην*, a gland.) *Bot.* Bearing many glands: polyadenous.

Pōl'yan'dricus. Same as *Polyandrius*.

Pōl'yan'drius, *a*, *um*. } (*Πολύς*;
Pōl'yan'drus, *a*, *um*. } *ἀνὴρ*, a man.) *Bot.* Having many stamens; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.): polyandrious, or polyandrous.

Pōl'yan'thus, *a*, *um*. (*Πολύς*; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Bearing many flowers: polyanthous.

Pōl'yācām'arus, *a*, *um*. (*Πολύς*; *κάμαρα*, a vault.) *Bot.* Applied to fruits formed by the union of a great number of *camaræ*: polycamarous.

Pōl'yācāpēl'leus, *a*, *um*. (*Πολύς*, many; *carpella*, a carpel.) *Bot.* Applied to phanerocotyledonous, complete, hypogynous, polypetalous plants, the fruit of which results

from many carpels grown together: polycarpelleous.

Pōlycarpicus, *a, um.* (Πολύς; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that bear fruit many times during their existence: polycarpic.

Pōlycarpus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Having or bearing much fruit: polycarpous.

Pōlycéphalus, *a, um.* (Πολύς; κεφαλή, the head.) *Bot.* Having many heads: polyecephalous.

Pōlycerātus, *a, um.* (Πολύς; κέρας, a horn.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant of which the fruits, elongated, numerous and aggregate, resemble a bundle of small horns.

Pōlychrestos. } (Πολύς;
Pōlychrestus, *a, um.* } χρηστός, useful.) *Pharm.* Having many uses or virtues: polychrest.

Pōlychromatic. (Πολύς; χρώμα, colour.) *Nat. Philos.* Of various colours; many-coloured. *Pōlychrōmatēus*, *a, um.*

Pōlyclōnos. } (Πολύς;
Pōlyclōnus, *a, um.* } κλών, a branch.) *Bot.* Having many branches; same as *Ramosus*: polyclonous.

Pōlycoccus, *a, um.* (Πολύς; κόκος, a kernel.) *Bot.* Applied to fruits composed of many kernels or seeds: polycoccous.

Pōlydipsia, *æ, f.* (Πολύς; διψή, thirst.) *Pathol.* Excessive thirst; a genus, *Ord. Dysorexia*, *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Pōlygala, *æ, f.* (Πολύς; γάλα, milk.) *A Linn. genus, Cl. Diadelphica, Ord. Octandria, Juss. Polygalææ.*

Pōlygala Sen'ega. *M. Med.* The rattlesnake milk-wort, or *Seneka*.

Pōlygalactia, *æ, f.* (Πολύς; γάλα, milk.) *Med.* Excessive secretion, or an overflow of milk.

Polygalic. (*Pōlygala*; terminal-ic.) *Chem.* Belonging to the *Polygala senega* and other species; applied to an acid discovered in them. *Pōlygālicus*, *a, um.*

Polygalin. *Chem.* A bitter alkaline principle discovered in several species of *Polygala*. *Pōlygālina*, *æ, f.*

Pōlygamus, *a, um.* } (Πολύς;
Pōlygāmus, *a, um.* } γάμος, a

marriage.) *Bot.* Having male and female flowers; applied to a *Linn. Cl. (pl. n.): polygamious or polygamous.*

Pōlygénicus, *a, um.* (Πολύς; γεννάω, to produce.) *Mineral.* Applied to a rock which owes its origin to fragments of different rocks united by calcareous cement: polygenic.

Pōlygon. (Πολύς; γωνία, an angle.) *Geom.* A figure having more than four angles and faces. *Pōlygōnum*, *i, n.*

Pōlygonal. *Geom.* Belonging to a polygon. *Pōlygōnus*, *a, um.*

Pōlygonātus, *a, um.* (Πολύς; γόνυ, the joint of grasses.) *Bot.* Applied to one of the *Gramineæ*, the haulm of which has a great many joints: polygonate.

Pōlygonum, *i, n.* (Same.) *A Linn. genus, Cl. Octandria, Ord. Trigynia, Juss. Polygoneæ.*

Pōlygonum Bis'torta. *M. Med.* The plant bistort.

Pōlygynus, *a, um.* } (Πολύς;
Pōlygynus, *a, um.* } γυνή, a woman.) *Bot.* Having many pistils; applied to an *Ord. (pl. n.): polygynous.*

Polyhed'ral. } *Geom.* Belonging
Polyhed'ric. } to a polyhedron.
Pōlyhēdrus, *a, um.*

Polyhed'ron. (Πολύς; ἔδρα, a base.) *Geom.* A solid figure consisting of many bases or sides. *Pōlyhēdron*, *i, n.*

Pōlymorphus, *a, um.* (Πολύς; μορφή, shape.) Having many forms; multiform: polymorphous.

Pōlyneur, *a, um.* (Πολύς; νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant the lateral nervures of which are very numerous: polyneurous.

Pōlyōp'ia, *æ, f.* (Πολύς; ὀπτομαι, to see.) *Pathol.* An affection of the organs of sight in which the objects are multiplied; multiple vision: polyopy.

Pōlypār'lum, *i, n.* (*Pōlypus*.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the habitation of those *polypi* that live in numbers more or less considerable.

Pōlypét'aleus, *a, um.* } (Πολύς;
Pōlypét'ālus, *a, um.* } πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having many petals; applied to a *Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): polypetaleous; polypetalous.*

Pōl'yphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Πολύς; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having many leaves: polyphyllous.

Pōl'yphif'erus, *a, um.* (Πόλ'ypus; fēro, to bear.) Bearing *polypi*: poly-piferous.

Pōl'yphif'or'm. (Πόλ'ypus; forma, likeness.) *Surg.* Of the appearance of a *polypus*. Πόλ'ypif'ormis, *is, e.*

Pōl'yphōd'ium, *i, n.* (Πολύς; πούς, a foot.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Cryptogamia*, Ord. *Filices*. Juss. *Filicoideæ*.

Pōl'yphōd'ium Fil'ix Mas. *M. Med.* The *Aspidium filix mas*, or male fern.

Pōl'yphōs'us, *a, um.* (Πόλ'ypus; terminal -ōsus.) *Pathol.* Having *polypi*, or tumours like a *polypus*: poly-pous or polypal.

Pōl'ypus, *i, m.* (Πολύς; πούς, a foot.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour in the nose, uterus, or vagina; from its having numerous ramifications like legs or feet.

Pōl'yrrhiz'us, *a, um.* (Πολύς; ρίζα, a root.) *Bot.* Having many roots: polyrrhizous.

Pōl'yсар'cia, *α, f.* (Πολύς; σάρξ, flesh.) *Pathol.* An increased bulk of body beyond what is healthy; obesity; a genus, Ord. *Intumescen-tiæ*, Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Pōl'yсар'cus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Med.* Having much flesh; obese: polysarcous.

Pōl'ysep'alus, *a, um.* (Πολύς; σέpalum, a sepal.) *Bot.* Applied to a calyx, or to a simple perianth composed of many distinct segments which fall separately: polysepalous.

Pōl'yset'us, *a, um.* (Πολύς; seta, a bristle.) *Bot.* Having long hairs like bristles: polysetous.

Pōl'yspōr'us, *a, um.* (Πολύς; σπόρα, a seed.) *Bot.* Containing many spores: polysporous.

Pōl'ystac'hys, *a, um.* (Πολύς; στάχυς, an ear.) *Bot.* Having many spikes or ears: polystachyous.

Pōl'ystēm'ōnis, *is, e.* (Πολύς; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Applied to a Cl. in which the stamens are superior in number to the petals.

Pōl'ystēthoscōp'ium, *i, n.* } (Πό-
Pōl'ystēthoscōp'um, *i, n.* } λος;
stēthoscōpium.) *Med.* An instru-

ment for various stethoscopic uses: a polystethoscope.

Pōl'ystig'mus, *a, um.* (Πολύς; στίγμα, a stigma.) *Bot.* Having many pistillary organs in each flower: polystigmous.

Pōl'ystyl'us, *a, um.* (Πολύς; στύλος, a pillar or style.) *Bot.* Having many styles: polystylous.

Pōl'ytec'hnic. (Πολύς; τέχνη, art.) Belonging to many, or several of the arts and sciences. Πόλ'ytech-nicus, *a, um.*

Pōl'ytrich'us, *a, um.* (Πολύς; θρίξ, hair.) Having abundant hair: polytrichous.

Pōm'aceus', *a, um.* (Pōmum, an apple.) *Bot.* Belonging to an apple; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): pomaceous.

Pom'e. (Pomum.) *Bot.* A fleshy indehiscent pericarp; formed of a semi-inferior ovary consisting of from two to five carpels, or of the calyx and ovary united. Pōma, *α, f.*

Pom'egran'ate. (Pōmum; grānātus, having grains.) *M. Med.* The fruit of the *Punica granatum*.

Pōm'if'erus, *a, um.* (Pōmum; fēro, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing apples; pomiferous.

Pōm'ifor'mis, *is, e.* (Pōmum; forma, likeness.) *Bot., Entomol.* Having the form of an apple: pomiform.

Pōm'ōlōg'ia, *α, f.* Pōmum; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* A treatise on fruits: pomology.

Pom'phōlōgōd'ēs, *adj.* (See Pom-phōlyx; terminal -ōdēs.) *Pathol.* Having or full of *Pompholyx*; pom-pholygous.

Pom'phyl'ix, *ῥgis, f.* (Πομφήξ, a bladder.) *Pathol.* A small vesicle or bladder especially containing water; also, a skin disease in which there is an eruption of bullæ without inflammation round them, and unattended by fever.

Pōm'um, *i, n.* *Bot.* An apple; or larger fruit, with a fleshy pericarp, or seed-vessel; enclosing a tough capsule with several seeds.

Pōm'um Adā'm'i. *Anat.* The angular prominence of the anterior part of the thyroid cartilage, forming a projection on the fore part of the human neck.

Pon'dérabil'itas, *átis*, f. (*Pondero*, to weigh.) *Nat. Philos.* The quality of matter which constitutes weight: ponderability.

Pons Varol'i. See *Varolii Pons*.

Poor-Law. The entire body of Constitutional Enactments, providing for care of the poor.

Pop'les, *itis*, m. (*Post*, behind; *plico*, to fold.) *Anat.* The ham or back part of the knee-joint.

Pop'litæ'us, *a*, *um*. (*Poples*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the ham: popliteal.

Pop'litæad'. *Anat.* Applied, by Dr. Barclay, the same as *Popliteal*, used adverbially.

Pop'litæal'. (*Poples*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the ham. *Poplitæus*, *a*, *um*.

Pop'litæal' Space. *Anat.* A somewhat oval space, of considerable depth, behind the knee-joint.

Pop'py. See *Papaver*.

Pop'py, Red Corn. *M. Med.* The *Papaver rhæas*.

Pop'py, White. *M. Med.* The *Papaver somniferum*.

Pop'ulin'. *Chem.* Name given to an alkali found in the bark of the *Populus tremula*, or aspen-tree. *Pōpūlina*, *æ*, f.

Por'cellan'cus, *a*, *um*. } (*Porcel-*
Por'cellān'us, *a*, *um*. } *lāna*, a
porcelain vessel.) *Pathol.* Belong-
ing to porcelain: porcellaneous.

Por'icus, *a*, *um*. *Anat., Bot., Physiol.* Belonging to a pore or opening: poric.

Por'ifor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Pōrus*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of simple pores: poriform.

Por'nogrāph'ia, *æ*, f. (*Πόρνη*, a prostitute; *γράφω*, to write.) *Med.* A history of prostitution: pornography.

Pōrōm'a, *átis*, n. (*Πώρωμα*.) *Surg. Pathol.* A *callus*, or hardened part.

Pōrōphyl'us, *a*, *um*. (*Πόρος*, a pore; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves sprinkled with transparent points like pores, as the *Bæbera porophylla*: porophyllous.

Pōrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Surg. Pathol.* The progress or formation of *Poroma*, or the process by which the extremities of fractured bones are reunited by a *callus*.

Pores'ity. (*Pōrus*, a pore.) *Nat.*

Philos. A property consisting in the existence of spaces between the particles which compose matter filled with air, water, or other substances. *Pōrōstias*, *átis*, f.

Pōrōs'us, *a*, *um*. (*Pōrus*; terminal -*ōsus*.) Having or full of pores: porous.

Pōrph'ra, *æ*, f. (*Πορφύρα*, purple.) *Pathol.* A name for the disease scurvy. See *Scorbutus*.

Por'phyris'ma, *átis*, n. (*Πορφύρα*.) *Pathol.* Name for *Scarlatina*.

Por'riginōs'us, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Having or full of *Porriigo*: porriginous.

Por'rigo, *inis*, m. and f. (*Porrum*, a leek; terminal -*igo*.) *Pathol.* Ringworm of the scalp; scald-head; also termed *Favus* and *Tinea*.

Por'rum, *i*, n. See *Allium Porrum*.

Port-caus'tic. (*Porto*, to carry; *causticum*, caustic.) *Surg.* A small cylindrical instrument, variously fashioned, for carrying some caustic substance in the pocket.

Por'ta, *æ*, f. (*Porto*, to carry.) A door or gate. *Anat.* That part of the liver where its vessels enter.

Por'tio Dūr'a. *Anat.* The hard branch of the seventh pair of nerves; the facial nerve.

Por'tio Mol'lis. *Anat.* The soft branch of the seventh pair of nerves; the auditory, or acoustic nerve.

Port-Wine Mark. See *Nævus Maternus*.

Pōr'us, *i*, m. (*Πόρος*, strong, robust.) *Surg., Pathol.* The thick hard skin, or brawn; callus.

Pōr'us, *i*, m. (*Πόρος*, a channel, way, or passage, etc.) *Anat., Bot. Physiol.* A duct; a pore. See *Spiraculum*.

Pōr'us Op'ticus. *Anat.* A small dark point or pore in the centre of the optic nerve, through which the central artery of the *retina* passes.

Pos'itive El'ements. *Nat. Philos.* The plates of zinc in the galvanic pile.

Pos'itive Pole. *Nat. Philos.* The copper plate of the last pair of the galvanic battery.

Pos'itivity. *Nat. Philos.* The state of a body which manifests the *phenomena* of positive electricity. *Positivitas*, *átis*, f.

Pes'set. A preparation peculiar to the English; being milk heated to boiling, and then curdled with wine, treacle, or an acid. *Possëtum*, i, n.

Post- (*Post*, after.) A prefix denoting after, or following.

Post Mor'tem (*i.e.* after death) **Examinations.** These are frequently allowable in private practice, hospitals, etc.; towards the confirmation of pathological data; —but recourse thereto is imperatively enjoined in all suspicious cases of death, necessitating "Inquisition" by coroners, or (as in Scotland), other constituted criminal authorities.

Post Par'tum. (*Post*, after; *partus*, the time of travail.) *Obstet.* After or subsequent to child-birth; applied to hæmorrhage or any other occurrence ensuing upon parturition.

Pos'tdiluv'ian'us, *a, um.* *Post*; *diluvium*, the deluge.) *Geol.* Applied to the earths of transport and of alluvies of the actual or *jovian* period, which are posterior to the great catastrophe, called the deluge; postdiluvian.

Pos'th't'is, *idis*, *f.* (*Πόσθη*, the skin of the *glans penis*; terminal-*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the membrane of the *glans penis*. Same as *Balanitis*.

Pot'ash. (Taken, literally, from the circumstance of vegetable ashes, burned in a *pot*.) *Chem.* The vegetable alkali also termed *Kali*; properly, an hydrated protoxide of potassium. *Pôtassa*, *a, f.*

Pôtas'sa, *a, f.* A Latinised form of the word Potash.

Pôtas'sa Caus'tica. (*B. P.*) *Chem.* The hydrate of potash; also called *Lapis infernalis*.

Pôtas'sæ Per'man'ganas. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (*B. P.*) for permanganate of potash.

Pôtas'sæ Tar'tras Ac'ida. Acid tartrate of potash; cream of tartar.

Pôtas'sico- (*Potassicus*.) *Chem.* A prefix denoting relation to, or connection with, *potassium*.

Pôtas'sicus, *a, um.* (*Potassium*.) *Chem.* Belonging to *potassium*: potassic.

Pôtas'sium, *ii, n.* *Chem.* The

metallic basis of potash, discovered by Davy in 1807.

Potat'o. (*Span. Batata.*) *Bot.* Common name for the well-known root of the *Solanum tuberosum*.

Poten'tial Cant'ery. *Surg.* The *Potassa fusa*, or *Nitras argenti*, in distinction from the Actual Cant'ery, or red-hot iron. *Cautërium Pöten'tiale*.

Pöten'til'la, *a, f.* (*Pöstens*, powerful.) A *Linn.* genus, *Cl. Icosandria*; *Ord. Polygynia*. *Juss. Rosaceæ*. The wild tansy.

Pöten'til'la Tor'mentil'la. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the tormentil plant.

Pöt'io, *önis*, *f.* (*Ποτόν*, a form; and *πότος*, a drink.) *Pharm.* A medicinal mixture to be taken as a drink: a potion. See *Draught*.

Pöt'ömän'la, *a, f.* (*Ποτός*, drink; *μανία*, madness.) *Pathol.* Drink-madness; the same as *Enomania*.

Pouch. (*Sax. Pocca*, a bag.) See *Sacculus*, *Saccus*.

Poul'tice. See *Cataplasma*.

Poup'art's Ligament. *Anat.* That portion of the inferior thickened edge of the tendon of the *Obliquus externus abdominis* muscle, stretching from the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium to the spine of the *os pubis*; the crural arch.

Prac'tice. (*Πρακτική*.) *Med. A* general term for the extent of business as well as the performance of the duties of a medical practitioner, physician, surgeon, or apothecary. See *Praxis*.

Præ'ces'sio, *önis*, *f.* (*Præcedo*, to precede.) *Astron.* The *precession of the equinoxes* is a slow displacement to which they are subject from year to year in a direction contrary to the motion of the sun: *precession*.

Præ'cor'dia, *örum*, *n. pl.* (*Præ*, before; *cor*, the heart.) *Anat.* The fore part of the thoracic region.

Præ'florat'io. See *Prefloration*.

Præ'foliät'io, *önis*, *f.* (*Præ*; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* The manner in which the leaves are disposed in the bud before evolution: *prefoliation*.

Præ'mor'sus, *a, um.* (*Præmordeo*, to bite off.) Ending abruptly, as if bitten off: *premorsous*.

Præ'put'ium. See *Prepuce*.

Prævis, a, um. (*Præ*; *via*, a way.) Going before: previal. See *Placenta Prævia*.

Precip'itat'e. (*Precipito*, to cast down.) Casting down. *Chem.* Applied to the substance by the addition of which a precipitate is formed. *Præcipitans, tis*, part.

Precip'itat'e. (*Precipito*.) *Chem.* The substance which sinks to the bottom in the process of precipitation. *Præcipitatum, i*, n.

Precip'itat'e, Red. *Chem.* The *Hydrargyri nitrico-oxidum*.

Precip'itat'e, White. *Chem.* The *Hydrargyri ammonio-chloridum*.

Precip'itation. (*Precipito*.) *Chem.* The process by which a salt is decomposed; by adding to its solution an alkali possessing greater affinity to the basic acid, the original alkali or oxide thereby sinks to the bottom. The latter is named the *precipitate*, the alkali the *precipitant*. *Præcipitatio, ōnis*, f.

Predis'posing. (*Prædispono*, to trim beforehand.) *Pathol.* Applied to the peculiar condition, habit of body, idiosyncrasy, age, temperament, sex, or structure of a part, which renders the system susceptible of disease; præguminal. *Prædisponens, tis*, part.

Predis'posit'ion. (Same.) *Pathol.* Any state of the system which disposes to the action of disease. *Prædispositio, ōnis*, f.

Præflorat'ion. (*Præfloro*, to blossom before the time.) *Bot.* Same as *Æstivation*. *Præfloratio, ōnis*, f.

Præfron'tal. (*Præ*; *frontale* os, the frontal bone.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the middle part of the ethmoid bone. *Præ, frontâlis, is*, e.

Preg'nancy. (*Pregno*, to be great with young.) The state of being with child. *Pregnantia, æ*, f. See *Graviditas*.

Prehen'sile. (*Prehendo*, to lay hold on.) Capable of laying hold on a thing. *Prehensilis, is*, e.

Pre'hens'ion. (Same.) A laying hold on a thing. *Prehensio, ōnis*, f.

Præmatur'e Lab'our. *Obstet.* Takes place any time during the last three months of the natural term, but before its completion.

Præmaxil'lary. (*Præ*; *maxillare* os, the maxillary bone.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied to the *pars incisiva* of the superior *maxilla*. *Præmaxillâris, is*, e.

Præ-oper'cular. (*Præ*; *operculâris*.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the first or proximal segment of the radiated appendage of the tympano-mandibular arch. *Præoperculâris, is*, e.

Præp'uce. (*Præ*; *pūtus*, the virile member.) *Anat.* The membranous or cutaneous fold which covers the *Glans penis*; also, a similar covering for the *Glans clitoridis*: the foreskin. *Præputium, ii*, n.

Præp'uce, Absen'ce of. See *Apella*.

Pres'byōptia, æ, f. (*Πρόσβυς*, an old man; *ὤψ*, the eye.) *Pathol.* A defect of vision by which objects are seen imperfectly when near, but clearly when a little removed; depending on too slow contraction of the iris.

Prescrip'tion. (*Præscribo*, to write before.) *Med.* A *formula*, or writing of medicines to be exhibited; a *recipe*. The term *anagraph* was employed with the same meaning by Hippocrates. *Præscriptio, ōnis*, f.

Præsen'tat'ion. (*Presento*, to present.) *Obstet.* The particular position of the child in the passages at birth—as arm-presentation, breech-presentation, etc. *Præsentatio, ōnis*, f.

Præsphen'oid. (*Præ*; *sphenoidēs* os, the sphenoid bone.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied to the anterior part of the base of the sphenoid bone. *Præsphenoidēs, adj*.

Prætympan'ic. (*Præ*; *tympanicus*, tympanic.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied to the anterior subdivision of the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes. *Prætympanicus, a, um*.

Prilap'is'mus, i, m. (*Πρίανος*, the virile member; terminal *-ισμός*.) *Med.* Continual erection of the *penis*: priapism.

Prick'le. See *Aculeus*.

Prick'ly. See *Aculeatus*.

Prim'æ Vi'æ. *Anat.* The stomach and intestines; thus titled in reference to their importance.

Primar'ies. *Ornithol.* The ten elastic quills attached to the hand or third portion of the wing.

Primar'ius, a, um. (*Primus*, first.) *Astron.* Applied to those planets that have the sun for the centre of their movement, in distinction from the satellites or secondary planets: primary.

Prim'ates, um, m. pl. (*Primus*, first.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order of the *Mammifera*, which by their entire organisation seem deserving to be placed at the head of the Class, and of the animal kingdom.

Primig'enus, a, um. (*Primus*; *gêno*, to beget.) That which comes naturally of itself. *Bot.* Applied the same as *Primitivus*.

Primin'a, æ, f. (*Primus*.) *Bot.* The more exterior of the two membranes which envelope the nucleus of the ovule: the primine.

Primip'ara, æ, f. (*Primus*; *pârto*, to bring forth.) *Obstet., Physiol.* A woman who has brought forth her first child.

Primip'arus, a, um. (Same.) *Obstet., Physiol.* Belonging to a first birth: primiparous.

Prim'itive, ærum, f. pl. (*Primus*.) *Obstet.* The waters which usually escape before the child is born.

Prim'itive Earths. *Chem., Geol.* There are nine—Barytes, *Strontia*, Lime, *Magnesia*, *Alumina* or Clay, *Silica*, *Glucina*, *Zirconia*, *Ytria*; to which a tenth, *Fluorina*, has lately been added.

Prim'ordial'is, is, e. (*Primus*; *ordo*, a beginning.) First in order: primordial.

Prim'ordium, ii, n. (*Primus*; *ordium*, a beginning.) *Physiol.* The germ of the future bird in the egg.

Pris'ma, âtis, n. (*Πρίζω*, to cut with a saw.) *Geom.* A solid figure consisting of several planes with polygonal bases, equal, parallel, and similarly situated. *Nat. Philos.* A solid, glass, triangular-shaped body, through which the sun's rays are refracted so as to exhibit the colours of the rainbow.

Pris'matic Spectrum. *Nat. Philos.* The coloured band produced by passing light through a glass

prism, whereby its decomposition is effected. *Spectrum Prismaticum.*

Pris'maticus, a, um. Belonging to a prism: prismatic.

Pris'matoid'ës, adj. (*Prisma*; terminal -*idëa*.) *Mineral.* Resembling a prism: prismatoid.

Priv'ities. See *Naturalia*.

Pro Re Nat'a. *Med.* For the occasion.

Prö'bang. (Supposed from *Pröbo*; to persuade or try.) *Surg.* A slender piece of whalebone with a portion of ivory or sponge at its extremity.

Probe. (*Pröbo*, to try.) *Surg.* An instrument for trying the depth and extent of wounds, etc. *Spëcilus, i, m. Stylus, i, n.*

Prob'lëma, âtis, n. (*Προβάλλω*, to lay before.) *Geom.* A difficulty or proposition to be discussed: a problem.

Pröbos'cidian'us, a, um. *Zoöl.* Having a proboscis: proboscidian.

Pröbos'cidif'erus, a, um. (*Pröboscis*; *fëro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Bearing a proboscis: proboscidiferous.

Pröbos'cis, idis, f. (*Πρö*, before; *βόσχω*, to feed.) *Entomol.* The fleshy or membranous organ constituting a sort of sucker in certain of the *Suctoria*, etc. *Zoöl.* The trunk or snout, as that of the elephant, etc.

Prö'ces'sus, us, m. (*Pröcëdo*, to go forth.) *Anat.* A projecting point or eminence of a bone; also, similar objects in the soft parts; a protuberance: a process. See *Protuberantia*.

Prö'ciden'tia, æ, f. (*Pröcido*, to fall down.) *Surg. Pathol.* The falling down of some organ or part, as the anus, eye, uterus, etc. See *Prolapsus*.

Prö'cidentia Utëri. *Surg. Pathol.* A falling down of the womb, which descends into the vagina, owing to the relaxation of its connections; when it protrudes through the external parts, *Prolapsus uteri* is then applied. See *Hysteroptosis*.

Pro'cliv'itas, âtis, f. (*Pro*, before; *clino*, to incline.) *Med.* Inclination or disposition; predisposition: proclivity.

Prö'ce'lius, a, um. (*Πρö*; *κοιλία*,

the belly.) *Anat.* Having a swollen, prominent paunch, or belly.

Proctāgra, α, f. (Πρωκτός, the anus; ἀγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Pain of the anus.

Proctāl'gia, α, f. (Πρωκτός; άλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Nervous pain of the anus: proctalgy.

Proctat'rēs'ia, α, f. (Πρωκτός; ἀπρητος, without aperture.) *Anat., Pathol.* Imperforate anus: proctatresy.

Proct'it'icus, α, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Proctitis*: proctitic.

Proct'it'is, idis, f. (Πρωκτός; terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the anus, or of the rectum.

Procto-. (Πρωκτός.) A prefix denoting reference to the anus.

Proctocacē Gangrēnō'sa. (Same; gangrenosus, cankerous.) *Med.* A disease of the rectum, said to prevail in Peru, Quito, etc.

Proctōcēl'ē, es, f. (Πρωκτός; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Hernia, or prolapsus of the anus.

Proctōcystōtōm'ia, α, f. (Πρωκτός; cystōtōmia, a cutting into the bladder.) *Surg. Pathol.* The rectovesical section: proctocystotomy.

Proctōdŷn'ia, α, f. (Πρωκτός; δδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Spasmodic pain of the anus.

Proctōdyn'icus, α, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Proctodynia*: proctodynic.

Proctōptōm'a, dtis, m. (Πρωκτός; πτώμα, a fall.) *Surg. Pathol.* A fall or prolapse of the anus.

Proctōptōs'is, is, or eos, f. *Surg. Pathol.* The progress or formation of *Proctoptoma*.

Proctōtōm'ia, α, f. (Πρωκτός; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* The cutting of the anus, or rectum, as in imperforate anus; the operation for fistula in ano, etc.: proctotomy.

Procumbens, tis, part. (*Procumbo*, to lie along.) *Bot.* Lying on the ground; trailing: procumbent.

Prodrōm'c. (Πρόδρομος, running before.) *Pathol.* Applied to some affections which indicate the super-vention of another disease, as *vertigo* is sometimes said to be a prodrome or precursor of apoplexy. Neut. of *Prodrōmus*, α, um.

Proēg'mēnus, α, um. (Προηγέ-μας, to lead the way.) *Pathol.* That

which precedes; predisposing; pro-egumenal: proegumenuous.

Proflūvia. (Pl. of *profluvium*, a flux.) *Pathol.* Fluxes with fever; an Ord., Cl. *Pyrexia*.

Prōfūnd'us, α, um. (*Prōcul a fundo*, far from the bottom.) Deep; profound. *Anat.* Applied to vessels, nerves, muscles, etc., from their relative situation as to others.

Prognōs'is, is, f. (Πρό; γινώσκω, to know.) *Pathol.* The knowledge of a disease, drawn from a consid-eration of its signs and symptoms.

Prognōst'ic. (Same.) *Pathol.* Applied to the symptoms from a consideration of which a prog-nosis of any particular disease is formed.

Prōlāb'ium, ii, n. (*Pro*; lā-bium, a lip.) *Anat.* The extreme prominent part of the lip; the same as *Procheilum*.

Prōlap'sus, i, m. (*Prōlābor*, to glide down.) *Pathol.* A protrusion, as well as falling down, of a part of some viscus, so as to be partly ex-ternal or uncovered, applied to the anus, uterus, etc.; a genus, Ord. *Ectopiae*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Prōlap'sus An'i. } *Surg.*
Prōlap'sus Rec'ti. } *Pathol.* A falling down of the extremity of the rectum, occurring in infancy, and at any period of life.

Prōlap'sus Ut'eri. *Surg. Pathol.* Protrusion of the wound beyond or at the vulva.

Prōm'inen'tia, α, f. (*Prōmineo*, to stand out.) *Anat.* Applied to objects elevated above the surface, or standing out from the parts to which they are attached; same as *Protuberantia*: a prominence.

Prōm'ontōr'ium, ii, n. (*Pro*; mons, a mountain.) *Geol.* A great prominence, as of the shore of the sea formed by the low land; a head-land: a promontory.

Prōm'ontōr'y of the Sacrum. *Anat.* The upper, anteriorly-pro-jecting portion of the sacrum, when in situ in the pelvis. *Prōmontōrium ossis sacri*. See the foregoing.

Pron'ation. (*Pronus*, prone.) *Med.* The act of turning the hand, palm downwards. *Pronatio, ōnis*, f.
Pron'ator, ōris, m. (Same.) *Anat.*

Applied to certain muscles used in the act of pronation.

Proof Spir'it. *Chem.* The *Spiritus vini tenuior*, or weaker spirit of wine.

Pro'p. (Sax. *Proppe*.) See *Fulcrum*.

Prö'pāc'ulum, *i*, *n.* (Dim. *Prö-pāgo*.) *Bot.* A species of slip terminating in a bud; with leaves capable of taking root when separated from the parent plant: a propacule.

Prö'pāg'o, *inis*, *f.* (*Prö'pāgo*, to produce.) *Bot.* An old vine-stock cut down and set deep in the earth, that many shoots may spring from it; a cutting or slip. *Anat.* The smaller branches of vessels and nerves have been called *propagines*.

Prö'phylac'tic. (Πρό; φυλάσσω, to guard.) *Med.* Applied to any medium or means used for the preservation of health, or prevention of disease; belonging to *Prophylaxis*. *Prö'phylacticus*, *a*, *um*.

Prö'hýlax'is, *is*, *f.* (Προφύλαξις, caution, providence.) *Med.* That which induces, or constitutes wariness in observing the rules necessary to the preservation of health, or prevention of disease.

Prö'sec'tor, *öris*, *m.* (*Prösëco*, to cut asunder.) *Anat.* An anatomist; one who prepares the subject for the lecturer on anatomy; the same as *Dissector*.

Prö'söp'ölög'ia, *a*, *f.* (Χρöσωπον, the face; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* A dissertation on the countenance: *prosopology*.

Prö'söp'ömant'ia, *a*, *f.* (Χρöσωπον; μαντεία, prophesying.) *Pathol.* Prognosis from examination of the countenance.

Prö'söp'öneur'al'gia, *a*, *f.* (Χρöσωπον; neuralgia.) *Pathol.* *Neuralgia*, or pain of the nerves of the face: *prosoponeuralgy*.

Pröstät'al'gia, *a*, *f.* (*Prostata* glandula; άλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the prostate gland: *prostatalgia*.

Prös'tätäux'e, *es*, *f.* (*Prostata* glandula; αύξη, increase.) *Surg. Pathol.* Enlargement of the prostate gland.

Prös'tate. (Χρö; ιστιμη, to stand.) *Anat.* The large heart-shaped gland below the neck of the urinary blad-

der, and behind the bulb of the *urethra*. *Prostātus*, *a*, *um*.

Prös'tat'ic. Belonging to the prostate gland. *Prostāticus*, *a*, *um*.

Prös'tätit'is, *idis*, *f.* (*Prostata* glandula; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation in the prostate gland. See *Parastatitis*.

Prös'trät'ion. (*Prosterno*, to fall flat.) *Med.* Extreme feebleness, or exhaustion, the effect of disease; dejection. *Prosträtio*, *önis*, *f.*

Prös'trät'us, *a*, *um*, part. (Same.) *Bot.* Lying flat, or spreading horizontally over the ground: *prostrate*.

Pröt'elfor'mis, *is*, *e.* (*Pröteus*; forma, shape.) *Med. Pathol.* Changing its form: *proteiform*.

Pröt'eín'. (Χρωτείνω, to be first.) *Chem.* A definite compound of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and nitrogen; forming the basis of the most important constituents of animal fibrin, albumen, casein, gluten, and legumen. A product, by decomposition, of albumen when treated with potash. *Pröteína*, *a*, *f.*

Pröt'hö'rax, *äcis*, *f.* (*Pro*; thö'rax, the chest.) *Entomol.* The anterior segment of the thorax.

Pröt'o-. (Χρöτος, first.) *Chem.* A prefix expressing first, or denoting a first degree of combination.

Pröt'öphyl'um, *i*, *n.* (Πρöτος; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* A seminal leaf: a *prophyll*.

Pröt'öp'hýtum, *i*, *n.* (Πρöτος; φύτον, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied (pl. *n.*) to the *Algæ*, regarded as the first productions of the vegetable kingdom, because developed without earth: a *protophyte*.

Pröt'opläs'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Πρöτος; πλάσις, a moulding.) *Physiol.* The primary formation of a thing.

Pröt'öpläs'ma, *ätis*, *n.* (Πρöτος; πλάσσω, to form.) *Physiol.* The nitrogenous substance from which the cell-nucleus is formed.

Pröt'öpläs't. (Same.) *Physiol.* A primary formation. *Prötöplasta*, *a*, *f.*

Pröt'ox'ide. (*Pröto*-; oxydum, an oxide.) *Chem.* The first degree or stage of oxidisement; when there are several oxides of the same substance. *Prötöoxýdum*, *i*, *n.*

Pröt'oxýdät'us, *a*, *um*. *Chem*

That state of whatever has been converted into a protoxide: protoxidated.

Protrading. See *Exsertus*, *Protrusus*.

Protuberant. See *Torosus*.

Protuberantia, *æ*, f. (*Pro*; *tuber*, a swelling.) A swelling, or protuberance. *Anat.* An apophysis; a process.

Proud Flesh. *Surg. Pathol.* A popular term for *Fungus*; but commonly misapplied to any redundant growth of healthy granulation.

Proximal. *Anat.* Same as *Proximal*, used adverbially.

Proximal. (*Proximus*, the nearest.) *Anat.* Applied as meaning—towards the end nearest the trunk, when treating of the aspects of the four extremities.

Proximate Cause. *Pathol.* That which occurs next to, or immediately after, the exciting cause of any disease, being in fact the disease itself.

Proximate Principles. *Chem.* Compounds associated together; their elements being termed Ultimate Principles.

Pruina, *æ*, f. (Πρωινός, belonging to the morning.) Hoar-frost. *Bot.* The flowery or powdery substance observed on ripe fruit, especially plums: pruin.

Pruinatus, *a*, um. } *Bot.*, *Chem.*

Pruinosus, *a*, um. } Having or full of pruin: pruinat; pruinous.

Prune. *M. Med.* The dried fruit of the *Prunus domestica*. *Prunum*, *i*, n.

Pruniformls, *is*, e. (*Prunum*, a plum; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a plum: pruniform.

Prunin. (*Prunus cerasus*, the cherry-tree.) Same as *Cerasin*. See *Adraganthin*. *Prunina*, *æ*, f.

Prunum, *i*, n. (*Prunus*.) *Bot.* A plum or prune. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the prepared fruit of the *Prunus domestica*.

Prunum Gallicum. *Bot.* The French plum; the prune, or dried fruit of the *Prunus domestica*.

Prunus, *i*, f. (Προυνή, the plum tree.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Icosandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Amygdaleæ*,

Prunus Domestica. *M. Med.* The plum, or damson tree, the dried fruit constituting the prune. See *Prunum*.

Prunus, Laur'o-Cérâsus. *M. Med.* The cherry-tree laurel, or poison-laurel; also called *Alexandria*.

Prurig'o, inis, f. (*Prurio*, to itch; terminal -igo.) *Pathol.* A papular eruption, affecting the whole surface of the skin; or confined to some particular part or organ; accompanied with a sense of constant itching; also termed *Pruritus*.

Pruritus, us, m. (Same.) *Pathol.* An intense degree of itching. The same as *Prurigo*.

Prussian Blue. *Chem.* A well-known pigment of a rich blue colour; its colouring matter is ferrocyanate of peroxide of iron; together with the sub-sulphates of one or both of those bases.

Prussiate. (*Prussicum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of prussic acid with a base. *Prussias, âtis*, f.

Prussic. *Chem.* Belonging to Prussian blue; applied to an acid obtained from it; also termed *Cyanic* and *Hydrocyanic*. *Prussicus, a*, um.

Prussian. (*Prussian blue*.) *Chem.* Another name for *Cyanogen*. *Prussina, æ*, f.

Psallis, idis, f. The *Corpus psaloides*, or *Fornix cerebri*.

Psaloides, adj. (Ψάλλω, to play a stringed instrument; i.e., a psalter, harp, or cithara: or as if *Psaltido-eides*, from *Ψαλς*, an arched work; terminal *idēs*.) *Anat.* Resembling an arch: psaloid. See *Corpus Psaloides, Lyra*.

Psammodēs, adj. (Ψάμμος, sand; terminal -ώδης.) Having or full of sand: psammous. See *Sabulous*.

Pselismus, i, m. (Ψελλίζω, to stammer.) *Med.* Hesitation of speech; stammering; bad utterance. A genus, Ord. *Dyscinesis*, Cl. *Locales*. See *Blæstias*.

Pseud-. (Ψευδής, false.) A prefix meaning false or spurious.

Pseudæsthēsia, æ, f. } (Ψευδής; **Pseudæsthēs'is, is**, or } αίσθησις, *æ*, f. } *Physiol.* False or imaginary feel.) *Physiol.* False or imaginary

feeling or sensation; imaginary sense of touch in organs that have been long removed; as experienced by those who have suffered amputation, in regard to the separated limb.

Pseud'alcanin'a, *a*, *f*. *Chem*. The red colouring matter extracted from the roots of the *Anchusa tinctoria*: pseudalcanin.

Pseud'ap'he, *es*, *f*. } (*Ψευδης*;
Pseud'ap'hia, *a*, *f*. } *ἀφή*, the
sense of touch.) *Pathol*. Same as *Pseudæsthesia*.

Pseud'arthrōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (*Ψευδης*; *arthrōsis*.) *Surg. Pathol*. The formation of a false joint.

Pseud'o-. Same as *Pseud-*.

Pseud'oblep'sia, *a*, *f*. } (*Ψευδης*;
Pseud'oblep'sis, *is*, *f*. } *βλέψις*,
a beholding.) *Pathol*. Depraved sight, in which objects are imagined, or seen different from what they are; false vision. A genus, *Ord. Dysæsthesiæ*, *Cl. Locales*.

Pseud'ocarpius, *a*, *um*. (*Pseudo*;
καρπός, fruit.) *Bot*. Applied to fruits hidden by other parts, so that these seem to constitute them: pseudocarpious.

Pseud'ocyēs'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (*Pseudo*;
κύων, pregnancy.) *Obstet*. A mole of false conception.

Pseud'o-membrane. (*Pseudo*;
membrāna, a membrane.) *Med. Pathol*. An organised layer of effused lymph, the effect of inflammation: false membrane. *Pseudomembrāna*, *a*, *f*.

Pseud'icus, *a*, *um*. (*Ψόα*, the loin.) *Anat*. Belonging to the loin, or to the *psosæ* muscles: psadic.

Pseud'ōtōm'ia, *a*, *f*. (*Psoas*;
τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg*. A cutting into the *psosæ* muscles.

Pso'æ. (*Ψόα*, pl. of *ψόα*.) *Anat*. The loins; also applied to two pairs of muscles of the loins. Pl. of *Psoa*, *a*, *f*.

Psoas'. (*Ψόα*, the loin.) *Anat*. Of the loin; applied to two muscles of each loin, the *Psoas magnus* and *parvus*.

Psoas' Abscess. *Anat*. Abscess of the loin. See *Lumbar Abscess*.

Psol't'is, *idis*, *f*. (*Psoas*; terminal -*itis*.) *Pathol*. Inflammation of the sheath of the *Psoas* muscles.

Psō'a, *a*, *f*. (*Ψόα*.) *Pathol*.

The itch; a genus, *Ord. Dialyses*, *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology; also termed *Scabies*.

Psōr'elcōm'a, *ātis*, *n*. (*Ψόρα*, the itch; *ἔλκος*, an ulcer.) *Pathol*. A scabious ulcer.

Psōr'elcōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. *Pathol*. The progress of *psorelcoma*; scabious ulceration.

Psōriās'is, *is*, *f*. (*Ψόρα*.) *Pathol*. A cutaneous disease characterised by a rough, scaly cuticle, continuous, or in separate, irregular patches, generally with fissures of the skin; tetter.

Psōriās'is Diffus'a. *Pathol*. A variety of *Psoriasis*, attacking persons pursuing certain trades; and variously denominated baker's, bricklayer's, grocer's itch, etc.

Psōriās'is Guttat'a. *Pathol*. Small distinct but irregular patches of laminated scales, with little or no inflammation round them, rarely extending to the size of a sixpence, having neither the raised edges, nor oval or circular form, of the other varieties of *lepra*.

Psōriās'is Gyrat'a. *Pathol*. A species distributed in narrow patches or stripes, variously figured or gyrated.

Psōriās'is Infantil'is. *Pathol*. The dry tetter affecting infants between two months and two years of age; irregular, scaly patches of various size, on the cheeks, breast, back, *nates*, and thighs.

Psōriās'is Inveterāt'a. *Pathol*. Characterised by an almost universal scaliness, with a harsh, dry, and thickened state of the skin.

Psor'ic. *Pathol*. Belonging to *Psora*, or itch. *Psoricus*, *a*, *um*.

Psōrōd'ēs, *adj*. (*Ψόρα*; terminal -*ōdης*.) *Pathol*. Having or full of itch: psorous.

Psōrōid'ēs, *adj*. (*Ψόρα*; terminal -*idēs*.) *Pathol*. Resembling *psora*: psoroid.

Psōrop'hthal'mia, *a*, *f*. (*Ψόρα*; *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye.) *Pathol*. Inflammation of the eye attended with itchy ulcerations: psorophthalmy.

Psorop'hthal'mic. *Pathol*. Belonging to psorophthalmy. *Psorophthalmicus*, *a*, *um*.

Psychiatria, *a*, *f*. (*Ψυχή*, the mind; *ιατρεία*, a healing.) *Pathol*.

The medical treatment of mental disorders.

Psychical. (Ψυχῇ.) *Physiol.* Belonging to the mind or intellect. *Psychicus*, *a*, *um*.

Psychology. (Ψυχῇ; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of the soul, or of mind. *Psychologia*, *a*, *f*.

Psychonöselög'ia, *a*, *f*. (Ψυχῇ; nöselög'ia, the doctrine of diseases.) *Pathol.* The doctrine of mental diseases: psychonöselög'ia.

Psychopat'hia, *a*, *f*. (Ψυχῇ; πάθος, a disease.) *M. Jur., Pathol.* Mental disease or affection: psychopathy.

Psychopat'hic. *M. Jur., Pathol.* Belonging to psychopathy, or mental disease. *Psychopáthicus*, *a*, *um*.

Psychós'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (Ψυχῇ.) *Pathol.* Affection of the mind: applied to a Class (pl.) of such affections.

Psychrómēt'rum, *i*, *n*. (Ψυχρός, cold; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An apparatus which, by the aqueous precipitate formed on its surface, serves to determine the quantity of vapour present in the atmosphere: a psychrometer.

Psychrac'ious. (*Psychracium*.) *Pathol.* Having of or the nature of a *psychracium*. *Psychracium*, *a*, *um*.

Psychrac'ium, *i*, *n*. (Dim. Ψύδραξ, a small blister.) *Pathol.* A minute species of pustule causing a slight elevation of the cuticle, and terminating in a laminated scab.

Ptar'micus, *a*, *um*. (Πταίρω, to sneeze.) *Pharm.* Causing to sneeze; sternutatory: ptarmic.

Pterig'enus, *a*, *um*. (Πτερίς, the fern; γεννάω, to produce.) *Bot.* Growing upon ferns: pterigenous.

Pterigráp'hia, *a*, *f*. (Πτερίς; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* A description of ferns: pterigraphy.

Pter'o-. (Πτερόν, a wing.) *Anat., Nat. Hist.* A prefix signifying relation or likeness to a wing.

Pter'ocar'pi Lignum. (B. P.) See the subjoined.

Pter'ocar'pus, *i*, *m*. (*Ptero*; καρπός, fruit.) *M. Med.* The generic name of the *Pterocarpus santalinus*, or red sanders, or sandal-wood. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diadelphia*, Ord. *Decandria*, Juss. *Leguminosæ*.

Pter'ocar'pus, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Bot.* Having winged fruits: pterocarpous.

Pter'ocar'pus Drac'o. *Bot.* Systematic name of one of the trees yielding the substance Dragon's blood.

Pter'ocaul'is, *is*, *e*. (*Ptero*; caulis, a stem.) *Bot.* Having a winged stem: pterocauline.

Pteroid'ēs, *adj.* (Πτερόν; terminal -ιδēs.) *Bot.* Resembling a wing: pteroid. See *Pterygoidea*.

Pterōph'orus, *a*, *um*. (Πτερόν; φέρω, to bear.) *Entomol.* Having wings: pterophorous.

Pter'opod'eus, *a*, *um*. (Πτερόν; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Applied to a section (pl. f.) of the *Oxalis* genus, having the petiole dilated or winged: pteropodeous.

Pter'op'odus, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Bot.* Having winged petioles: pteropodous.

Pter'osper'mus, *a*, *um*. (Πτερόν; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having winged seed or fruit, as the *Sida pterosperma*. Should be *Pterospermatus*.

Pter'ostyl'us, *a*, *um*. (Πτερόν; στῦλος, a pillar.) *Bot.* Having the style compressed and large, in form of a wing: pterostylous.

Pter'yg'ium, *i*, *n*. (Πτέρυξ, a wing.) *Bot.* Applied to petals, etc., bearing likeness to a wing. *Pathol.* A membranous excrescence on the internal *canthus* of the eye, expanding on the *tunica albuginea* and *cornea* towards the pupil.

Pter'ýgo-. (Πτέρυξ.) *Anat.* A prefix denoting attachment to, or connection with, the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone.

Pter'ýgōd'ēs, *adj.* (Πτέρυξ; terminal -ώδης.) *Nat. Hist.* Having or full of wings: pterygous.

Pter'ýgōid'ēs, *adj.* (Πτέρυξ; terminal -ιδēs.) Resembling a wing: pterygoid.

Ptis'āna, *a*, *f*. (Πτίσσω, to bruise.) *Pharm.* Barley pounded and made into balls; also a drink made of farinaceous substances boiled in water and sweetened: a ptisan, tisane, or more correctly, perhaps, ptissan.

Ptōs'is, *is*, *f*. (Πτώω, to fall.) *Surg. Pathol.* A falling of, or inability to raise, the upper eyelid.

Ptyál'ágōgue. (Πτύαλον, spittle; ἄγω, to act.) *Pharm.* Promoting or increasing the flow of saliva; termed also *Sialagogue*. *Ptyálāgōgus*, *a, um*.

Ptyál'in. (Πτύαλον.) *Chem.* A constituent principle peculiar to saliva; and on which its faint, sickly, or salivary odour depends. *Ptyālina*, *a, f*.

Ptyál'is'mus, *i, m*. (Πτυαλίζω, to spit abundantly.) *Pathol.* Increased and involuntary flow of saliva: ptyalism. *Med.* A condition induced artificially, by exhibition of mercury, etc.

Ptyál'ōp'hthisis, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (Πτύαλον; φθίσις, a wasting.) *Pathol.* *Tabes salivaris*, or wasting from excessive salivation.

Ptyál'um, *i, n*. (Πτύαλον.) *Physiol.* The secretion called saliva; mucus from the *bronchia*: spittle.

Pub'erty. (*Pūeo*, to wax ripe.) *Med. Jur.*, *Physiol.* That period of human life when the individual acquires the power of propagating his species. *Pūbertas*, *ātis*, *f*.

Pūb'ērus, *a, um*. *Anat.* Belonging to the *pubes*: pubic.

Pūb'es, *is*, *f*. (Same.) *Anat.* The external part immediately over the generative region, which is more or less covered with hair after puberty: the *pubes*. *Bot.* The kind of down on leaves, stems, seeds, etc., of certain plants: pubescence.

Pūb'es'cence. (*Pūbesco*, to grow mossy.) *Bot.* All kinds of hair, down, and bristle-like bodies on the surface of leaves, pods, stems, etc. *Pūbescentia*, *a, f*.

Pūb'es'cent. (Same.) *Bot.* Having or becoming covered with soft wool, or hair. *Pūbescentis*, *part*.

Pūb'in'ōrus, *a, um*. (*Pūbes*, down; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to plants having the calyx or the corol covered with light or tufted down: pubiflorous.

Pūb'ig'ērus, *a, um*. (*Pūbes*; *gēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing down: pubigerous.

Pūb'is, *Os*. *Anat.* A bone entering into the formation of the *Os innominatum*; but forming a separate bone in the fetal pelvis.

Pūd'en'dāgra, *a, f*. (*Pūdenda*, the private parts; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Pain in the *puđenda*.

Pūd'en'dum, *i, n*. (*Pūdōr*, modesty.) *Anat.* The genital organs, or parts of generation of either sex, taken as a whole; also used in the plural with more correctness.

Pūd'en'dum Mūlleb're. *Anat.* The female parts of generation, collectively.

Pud'ic. } (*Pūdeo*, to be
Pud'ical. } ashamed.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *puđenda*, or genital organs. *Pūdicus*, *a, um*.

Puer'p'ra, *a, f*. (*Puer*, a child; *pārio*, to bring forth children.) *Obstet.* A woman in childbed, or who has been lately delivered.

Puer'peral. (*Puerp'ra*.) *Obstet.* Belonging to, or consequent on child-bearing. *Puerp'ralis*, *is*, *e*.

Puer'peral Fever. *Pathol.* A severe febrile disease which takes place generally about the third day after child-birth, originating in an inflamed condition of the *peritoneum*.

Puer'peral Man'ia. *Pathol.* The delirious excitement which occurs, often to an extreme degree, in puerperal fever.

Puer'p'rium, *ii, n*. (*Puerp'ra*.) *Obstet.* The period of a woman's confinement, and her condition during the same, after delivery.

Puer'p'rop'ŷra, *a, f*. (*Puerp'rium*, confinement to childbed; *πύρ*, a fever.) *Pathol.* Term for puerperal fever.

Pug. *Pharm.* For *pugillus*.
Pūg'il'ius, *i, m*, or *um*, *i, n*. (Dim. *Pugnus*, the fist.) *Pharm.* A little handful; held to be about the eighth part of a handful: a pugil. See *Manipulus*.

Pūg'ion'ifor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Pūgio*, a poignard; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the shape of a poignard; applied to leaves: pugioniform.

Pūlēg'ium, *ii, n*. (*Pūlex*, a flea.) *M. Med.* Name of the dried herb *Mentha pulegium*.

Pul'mōm'ētrum', *i, n*. (*Pulmo*, the lung; μέτρον, a measure.) *Anat.* An instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs: a pulmo-meter.

Pul'mom'etry. (*Pulmo*; μετρέω, to measure.) *Med.* The measuring the size or capacity of the lungs, in reference to the quantity of air

inhaled in respiration. *Pulmömëtria*, *æ*, f. See *Spirometry*.

Pul'monary. (*Pulmo*.) *Anat.* Belonging or having reference to the lungs: pulmonic. *Pulmônälis*, *is*, *e*: *Pulmônäris*, *is*, *e*.

Pul'monary Con'sump'tion. See *Phthisis Pulmonalis*.

Pul'monary Plex'us. *Anat.* The bronchial plexus of nerves, or that formed at the back of the bronchia by the *par vagum* and great sympathetic nerves.

Pul'môn eus, *a*, *um*. (*Pulmo*.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. f.) of the *Gasteropoda*, which respire air through an opening in the margin of the mantle.

Pul'mon'ic. (*Pulmo*.) Synonymous with pulmonary. *Pulmônicus*, *a*, *um*.

Pul'mônif'ërus, *a*, *um*. (*Pulmo*; *fëro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Having or bearing lungs: pulmoniferous.

Pul'mônit'is, *idis*, *f*. (*Pulmo*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lung. See *Pneumonitis*.

Pul'pa, *æ*, *f*. *Bot.* The soft matter in the interior of the cells of certain fruits, or surrounding certain seeds: pulp.

Pul'pös'us, *a*, *um*. (*Pulpa*; terminal -ösus.) Having or full of pulp; pulpy: pulpose.

Pul's, *tis*, *f*. A kind of food made of meal, water, honey, etc. *Bot.* All kinds of grain contained in husks, or shells: pulse.

Pul'sät'ilis, *is*, *e*. (*Pulso*, to strike.) *Physiol.* Beating; pulsating: pulsatile.

Pul'sat'ion. (*Pulseo*.) *Pathol.*, *Physiol.* Any throbbing sensation, resembling the beating of the pulse; also the beating of the pulse itself; or the heart's action felt in the arteries, in any situation of the body. *Pulsatio*, *önis*, *f*.

Pulse. See *Puls*, *Pulsus*.

Pul'sim'ëtrum, *i*, *n*. (*Pulsus*, the pulse; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Physiol.* Contrivance for calculating the action of the heart or pulse: a pulsimeter.

Pul'söm'ëtrum. Same as *Pulsimëtrum*.

Pul'sus, *üs*, *m*. (*Pello*, to strike.) *Physiol.* The contractile action of the heart impelling the blood, felt

along the arteries; but commonly understood as that in the radical artery at the wrist: the pulse.

Pul'taceus, *a*, *um*. (*Puls*.) Belonging to pulse: pultaceous.

Pulv. *Med.* For *pulvis*, or other case of the same word.

Pul'vëräc'eus, *a*, *um*. (*Pulvis*, a powder.) *Bot.* That which is covered with powder: pulveraceous.

Pul'ver'ulent. (*Pulvis*.) Full of dust; of the quality of dust. *Pulvërülentus*, *a*, *um*.

Pul'vinät'us, *a*, *um*. (*Pulvinus*, a cushion.) *Bot.* Belonging to or having a cushion: pulvinated.

Pul'vinifor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Pulvinus*; *forma*, likeness.) Having the form of a cushion, i.e. more or less hemispherical, and somewhat stuffed out: pulviniform.

Pul'vis, *ëris*, *m*. *Pharm.* A powder formed of any medicinal substances, one or more.

Pümice'for'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Pümex*; pumice-stone; *forma*, likeness.) *Geol.* Resembling pumice-stone: pumiciform.

Pümice'ösus, *a*, *um*. (*Pümex*; terminal -ösus.) Having or full of pumice-stone: pumicose.

Pun'cta Lac'hrymäl'ia. *Anat.* Two small orifices at the edges of the eyelids and inner side of the eye.

Pun'ctät'us, *a*, *um*. (*Pungo*, to prick.) *Bot.* Punctured: punctate.

Pun'ctum Aur'eum. *Anat.* A small orange-coloured, or yellow spot on the internal surface of the retina and in the direction of the axis of the eye; termed, also, the Spot of Soemmering.

Pün'ica, *æ*, *f*. (*Pünicus*, belonging to Africa.) A Linn. genus, *Öl. Icosandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Pomaceæ*.

Pün'ica Gränät'um. *M. Med.* The pomegranate tree, the flowers of which are termed balaustine flowers.

Püp'a, *æ*, *f*. (*Püpus*, a puppet.) *Entomol.* The second condition of metamorphosis; the *nympha*, or *chrysalis*.

Pup'il. (*Püpa*, a babe.) *Anat.* The round black or dark opening in the centre of the iris. *Püpilla*, *æ*, *f*.

Päp'Ipärus, *a*, *um*. (*Püpa*; *pärio*,

to bring forth.) *Entomol.* Bringing forth in the *pupa* state: pupiparous.

Pūp'ivōr'us, *a, um.* (*Pūpa*; *vōro*, to devour.) *Entomol.* *Pupa*-devouring: pupivorous.

Pūp'op'hāgus, *a, um.* (*Pūpa*; *phāgō*, to eat.) Same as *Pupivorus*.

Purgātio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*Purgo*, to cleanse.) *Pharm.* A purging or evacuating of the bowels: a purgation.

Purgative. (Same.) *Pharm.* Increasing the alvine excretions. *Purgātivus*, *a, um.*

Purging. (Same.) *Pharm.* Having the power of evacuating the bowels, etc. *Purgans*, *tis*, part.

Purging Flax. *M. Med.* The *Linum catharticum*.

Pur'iform. (*Pus*, matter; *forma*, likeness.) *Pathol.* Resembling pus. *Pur'iformis*, *tis*, *e.*

Pur'pūra, *æ*, *f.* (Πορφύρα, a shell of a purple colour.) A purple colour. *Pathol.* A disease in which there are small distinct purple specks and patches, with general debility, but not always with fever.

Pur'pūra Hæ'morrhāg'ica. *Pathol.* Malignant petechial fever. See *Hæmätospilia*.

Pur'purāt'e. (*Purpuritum* acidum; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of purpuric acid with a salifiable base. *Pur'puras*, *ātis*, *f.*

Pur'pur'ic. (*Purpūra*; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to purple; applied to an acid. *Purpuricus*, *a, um.*

Pur'purin'. (*Purpūra*.) *Chem.* A substance prepared by boiling madder root acted on by sulphuric acid with water and alum, and collecting the precipitate. *Pathol.* Also found in urine. *Purpurina*, *æ*, *f.*

Pur'ring Trem'or. See *Frémissement Cataire*.

Pur'ulent. *Pathol.* Having the quality or appearance of pus. *Pur'ulentus*, *a, um.*

Pus, *pūris*, *n.* (Πύος, putrified blood.) *Pathol.* A bland, cream-like fluid found in abscesses, or on the surface of sores: matter.

Pus'tūlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Pustūla*, a pustule.) *Bot.* Provided with pustules: pustulate.

Pus'tule. (Dim. *Pus*.) *Pathol.*

A small globate, or conoidal elevation of the cuticle, containing pus, or lymph. *Pustūla*, *æ*, *f.*

Pūt'āmen, *tnis*, *n.* (A shell or paring.) *Bot.* The bark, or shell; also, synonymous with *Endocarpus*.

Pūt'āmin'eus, *a, um.* (*Pūtāmen*.) *Bot.* Belonging to a shell: putamineous.

Put'refac'tion. (*Putrēfacio*, to make rotten.) *Chem.* The spontaneous decomposition of animal or vegetable matters. *Putrēfactio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

Put'rescen'tia, *æ*, *f.* (*Putresco*, to be rotten.) *Chem.*, *Pathol.* A state of rottenness or putridity: putrescence. Same as *Putrefaction*.

Put'rid Fev'er. See *Typhus*.

Pyæ'mia, *æ*, *f.* Same as *Pyohæmia*.

Pyaul'acōmēl'ē, *æ*, *f.* (Πύον, pus; *aulacōmēlē*, a grooved probe.) *Surg. Pathol.* A grooved probe for searching for matter or pus.

Pyē'nōcar'pus, *a, um.* (Πυκνός, thick; *καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having thick, swollen fruit: pyncocarpous.

Pyē'nōcēp'hālus, *a, um.* (Πυκνός; *κεφαλή*, the head.) *Bot.* Collected together in thick heads; applied to flowers: pyncocephalous.

Pyē'nōstāc'hyus, *a, um.* (Πυκνός; *σταχys*, an ear or spike.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in large spikes: pyncostachyous.

Pyē'līt'is, *idis*, *f.* (Πύελος, a trough; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *pelvis* of the kidney.

Pyēs'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Πύσις.) *Pathol.* A disease attended by suppuration; especially as in pulmonary consumption. See *Pyosis*.

Pyē'us, *a, um.* (Πύον, pus.) *Med. Pathol.* Of or belonging to pus: pyic.

Pyin. (Πύον, pus.) *Chem.* A constituent principle of pus. *Pyina*, *æ*, *f.*

Py'lōr'ic. *Med.* Belonging to the pylorus. *Pyloricus*, *a, um.*

Pyl'ōrid'eus, *a, um.* (Πυλωρίς, the pylorus.) *Zool.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (pl. n.) of the *Acephalophora Lamellibranchiæ*, having a shell gaping at the two ends: pylorideous.

Pyl'ōr'us, *i*, *m.* (Πύλη, an entrance; *ὄρος*, a guard or keeper.)

Anat. The inferior aperture of the stomach, at the commencement of the *duodenum*.

Pyo- (Πύον, pus.) A prefix denoting relation to pus, or purulency.

Pyo'blennorrhœ'a, æ, f. (Πύον; βλέννα, mucus; πέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A flow of purulent mucus.

Pyô'gên'êsis, is, or eos, f. (Πύον; γένεσις, production.) *Pathol.* The secretion or formation of pus.

Pyô'gênêt'icus, a, um. *Pathol.* Same as *Pyogenicus*; also, pertaining to *Pyogenesis*: pyogenetic.

Pyô'gên'icus, a, um. (Πύον; γεννάω, to form.) *Med.* Forming or secreting pus: pyogenic.

Pyô'hæ'mia, æ, f. (Πύον; αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol.* Purulent blood, or a state of the blood in which pus globules are found floating among the proper blood discs: pyohemy. Also spelt *Pyemia*.

Pyoid'ês, adj. (Πύον; terminal idês.) *Pathol.* Resembling pus: pyoid.

Pyô'mêlê, es, f. (Πύον; μέλη, a probe.) Same as *Pyaulacomele*.

Pyô'poiês'is, is, or eos, f. (Πύον; ποίω, to make.) Same as *Pyogenesis*.

Pyô's'is, is, or eos, f. (Πύωσις.) *Pathol.* The progress or formation of pus. Same as *Pyogenesis* and *Pyesis*.

Pyramid. (Πυραμῖς.) *Geom.* A solid whose base is a right lined figure, or polygon; with triangular sides meeting in a point above the base, called the vertex. *Pýramis, idis*, f.

Pýrâm'idâl'is, is, e. Belonging to a pyramid in form: pyramidal.

Pýrâm'idoid'ês, adj. (*Pýramis*, terminal-idês.) Resembling a pyramid: pyramidoid.

Py'êthri Rad'ix. (Πύρεθρον.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for Pellitory root. See *Anthemis Pyrethrum*.

Pýr'êt'icus, a, um. (Πυρετός, fever.) *Pathol.* Belonging to fever: pyretic.

Pýr'êtôgênês'is, æ, f. } (Πυρε-
Pýr'êtôgên'êsis, is, or } τος; γέ-
eos, f. } νεσις,
generation.) *Pathol.* The origin and formation of fever.

Pýr'êtôgrâp'hia, æ, f. (Πυρετός; γράφω, to write.) *Med.* A history or description of fever: pyretography.

Pýr'êtôlôg'ia, æ, f. (Πυρετός; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* The doctrine or consideration of fevers, their nature, causes, and distinctive characters: pyretology.

Pýr'ex'ia, æ, f. (Πῦρ, fire; ἔχω, to hold.) *Pathol.* The state familiarly understood by the word fever. See *Fever*. Pl., febrile diseases; a Class of Cullen's Nosology.

Pýr'ex'ial. *Pathol.* Belonging to *pyrexia*; febrile. *Pyrexialis*, is, e.

Pýr'if'êrus, a, um. (*Pýrum*, a pear; φέρο, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing fruits in form of the pear: pyriferous.

Pýr'ifor'mis, is, e. (*Pýrum*; forma, resemblance.) Resembling a pear in shape: pyriform. *Pýriformis*, is, e.

Pýr'ites, æ, m. (Πῦρ, fire.) *Chem.* Native compounds of metals with sulphur, as iron pyrites, etc.

Pýr'ituf'êrus, a, um. (*Pýrites*; φέρο, to bear.) *Geol.* Containing pyrites: pyritiferous.

Pýr'itôlôg'ia, æ, f. (Πυρίτης, pyrites; λόγος, a discourse.) *Geol.* A treatise on pyrites: pyritology.

Pýr'o-. (Πῦρ.) *Chem.* A prefix denoting relation to, or application of, fire or heat.

Py'r'o-acet'ic. (*Pýro*-; acêticus, acetic.) *Chem.* Belonging to acetic acid obtained by the help of fire. *Pýro-aceticus*, a, um.

Py'r'ogal'lic Ac'id. (Πῦρ; Γαλλία, Gaul.) Also named *Pyrogallol*. An acid formed by action of heat on *gallie acid*. Proposed for use in skin diseases, instead of *Chrysophanic acid*. (See the latter.)

Pyrogen. (Πῦρ; γεννάω, to generate.) *Chem.* Electricity considered as a material substance possessing weight. *Pýrôgênium*, ù, n.

Pýr'ôgênês'is, æ, f. } (Πῦρ;
Pýr'ôgên'êsis, is, or eos, f. } γένε-
sis, generation.) *Chem., Physiol.* The generating or producing of fire.

Pýr'ôgênêt'icus, a, um. *Chem., Physiol.* Belonging to *Pyrogenesis*, fire, heat, or warmth: pyrogenetic.

Pýr'ôgen'eus, a, um. (Πῦρ; γεννάω, to produce.) *Chem.* Pro-

duced by fire, or heat: pyroge-neous.

Pýr'og'énus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Geol.* Applied to a class of earths comprehending the volcanic and actual igneous strata: pyrogenous.

Pýr'óla, *æ, f.* (*Pýrus*.) Name of the *Chimaphila umbellata*, formerly *Pyrola umbellata*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Decandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Pyrolaceæ*.

Pýr'óla Um'bellat'a. *M. Med.* The *Chimaphila corymbosa*, *Chimaphila umbellata*, or American winter-green.

Pýr'ólac'eous, *a, um.* *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement as in the genus *Pyrola*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): pyrolaceous.

Pýr'olig'neous. (*Pýro-*; *lign'us*, of wood.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained by the destructive distillation of wood. *Pýr'olig'neus*, *a, um.*

Pýr'olig'neous Ac'id. *Chem.* Acetic acid contaminated with empyreumatic oil and bitumen. *Ac'idum Pýr'olig'neum*.

Pýr'ológ'ia, *æ, f.* (*Πῦρ*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine or theory of fire: pyrology.

Pýr'ómān'ia, *æ, f.* (*Πῦρ*; *μανία*, madness.) *Med. Jur.* A supposed species of moral insanity, believed to actuate incendiaries or fire-raisers in their criminal acts.

Pýr'ómeter. (*Πῦρ*; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Chem.* An instrument for ascertaining those higher degrees of heat to which the thermometer cannot be applied. *Pýr'omētrum*, *i, n.*

Pýr'óp'hórus, *i, m.* (*Πῦρ*; *φορέω*, to bear.) *Chem.* An artificial substance which takes fire or burns on exposure to the air; also an instrument for striking fire or light.

Pýr'oscóp'tum, *ii, n.* (*Πῦρ*; *σκοπέω*, to consider.) *Nat. Philos.* Same as *Pyrometer*.

Pýr'ósis, *is, f.* (*Πυρώω*, to burn.) *Pathol.* A disease characterised by

pain in the stomach; with copious eruption of a watery, insipid fluid, being a form of *Cardialgia*; water-brash; water-tomes; a genus, Ord. *Spasmi*, Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Pýr'osphýr'a, *æ, f.* (*Πῦρ*; *σφύρα*, a hammer.) *Surg.* An instrument formed like a hammer, heated or plunged into hot water, and employed as a cautery, to produce counter-irritation or vesication: the pyrospphyre.

Pýr'otec'hnia, *æ, f.* (*Πῦρ*; *τέχνη*, art.) *Chem.* Applied to the art of making fireworks: pyrotechny.

Pýr'ótic'os. } (*Πυρώω*, to

Pýr'ótic'us, *a, um.* } burn.) *Pharm.* Having power to burn; caustic: pyrotic.

Pýr'oxýl'ic'us, *a, um.* (*Πῦρ*; *ξύλον*, wood; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Applied to ascetic spirit, because obtained in the distillation of wood: pyroxylic.

Pýr'oxýlin'. (Same.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for gun-cotton; or other substances similarly obtained. *Pýr'oxýlina*, *æ, f.*

Pýr'oxýl'ós'us, *a, um.* (Same; terminal *-ósus*.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid of less power than the pyroxylic, obtained in the distillation of wood: pyroxylous. See *Pyro-ligneous*.

Pýr'rhin'. (*Πυρρῶς*, ruddy.) *Nat. Philos.* A substance regarded as the chief colorant of red snow; produced by divers elements, and of a very volatile nature; existing at the organic surface of the earth. *Pýrr'hina*, *æ, f.*

Pýrus, *i, m.* (*Πῦρ*.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Icosandria*, Ord. *Pentagynia*. Juss. *Rosaceæ*.

Pýrus Com'mūnis. *Bot.* Systematic name of the pear-tree; the juice of its fruit, when fermented, forms perry.

Pýrus Cyd'onia. *M. Med.* The *Cydonia vulgaris*, or quince-tree.

Pýrus Mā'l'us. *Bot.* Systematic name of the apple-tree; of all the vast varieties of which, the common crab-tree is the parent.

Q.

Q.P. *Med.* For *quantum placet*, as much as is thought fit.

Q.S. *Med.* *Quantum sufficit*, more correctly *quantum sufficiat*, as much as may suffice.

Q.V. *Med.* For *quantum vis*, as much as you will.

Quackery. (Allied to Saxon *Cveccan*, to make a commotion.) "Mean, or base acts in physic;" not only comprehending absurd impostures of ignorant pretenders; but also unbecoming acts committed by professional men themselves. The term has allowably been supposed, by some, to derive its origin from the noisy sound of ducks, which in English is called *quacking*, Ger. *quaken*, Dutch *kwakken*.

Quadrant. *Geom.* The half of a semicircle; the fourth part of a circle, or 90 degrees. Applied to an instrument of great use in practical geometry.

Quadratus, a, um. (*Quadra*, a figure of four equal sides.) *Anat.* Applied to certain muscles from their shape. *Geom.* Squared; of a square figure: quadrate.

Quadri-. (*Quadrus*, four-square.) A prefix denoting four; of or relating to, the objects expressed by the word to which it is prefixed; as *quadrilateral*, four-sided, etc.

Quadri-alātus, a, um. (*Quadri-*; *alātus*, winged.) *Bot.* Having four wings: quadri-alate.

Quadricapsulāris, is, e. (*Quadri-*; *capsulāris*.) *Bot.* Applied to a fruit formed by the union of four capsules: quadricapsular.

Quadricarinātus, a, um. (*Quadri-*; *carinātus*.) *Bot.* Surmounted by four carinae: quadricarinate.

Quadricornis, is, e. (*Quadri-*; *cornu*, a horn.) *Bot.* Applied to anthers when their lobes, terminating in a point and diverging, form four species of horns: quadricornate.

Quadrilocotyledoneus, a, um. (*Quadri-*; *cotyledōnus*.) *Bot.* Applied to an embryo with four cotyledons: quadricotyledoneous.

Quadrident's, tis, adj. } (*Quadridentatus, a, um.*) *Bot.* Having four teeth, points or divisions; applied to a calyx, to *calathidia*, petals, *spathelules*, etc.: quadridentate.

Quadrigitātus, a, um. (*Quadri-*; *digitātus*, fingered.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf, the petiole of which terminates in four folioles: quadrigitate.

Quadrifārius, a, um. (*Quadri-*; *fāriam*, in four ways.) *Bot.* Having leaves disposed in four rows: quadrifarious.

Quadrifidus, a, um. (*Quadri-*; *fido*, to cleave.) *Bot.* Divided nearly to the middle of its length, into four equal portions: quadrifid.

Quadriflorus, a, um. (*Quadri-*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Containing or bearing four flowers: quadriflorous.

Quadrifoliolātus, a, um. (*Quadri-*; *foliolātus*, having folioles.) *Bot.* Composed of four folioles: quadrifoliolate.

Quadrifolius, a, um. (*Quadri-*; *foliātus*, pertaining to leaves.) *Bot.* Bearing four leaves: quadrifoliate.

Quadrigēminus, a, um. (*Quadri-*; *gēminus*, double.) Having four double portions: quadrigeminous. See *Tubercula Quadrigemina*.

Quadrifjugus, a, um. (*Quadri-*; *jūgum*, a yoke.) *Bot.* Having four pairs of folioles: quadrifjugate.

Quadrilātērāl's, is, e. (*Quadri-*; *lātērāl's*, pertaining to the side.) *Geom.* Presenting four sides: quadrilateral.

Quadrilobātus, a, um. (*Quadri-*; *lobātus*, lobed.) *Anat.*, *Bot.* Divided into four lobes: quadrilobate.

Quadriloculāris, is, e. (*Quadri-*; *loculus*, a cell.) *Bot.* Separated into four compartments: quadrilocular.

Quadrupartitus, a, um. (*Quadri-*; *partitus*, divided.) *Bot.* Divided into four partitions: quadripartite.

Quadriripen's, is, e. (*Quadri-*;

penna, a wing.) *Entomol.* Possessing four wings: quadripennate.

Quadrivalvis, *is, e.* (*Quadri-; valvæ*, folding doors.) *Bot.* Separated into four valves, as the capsule of the *Epilobium*: quadri-valve.

Quadrivalvulātus, *a, um.* (*Quadri-; valvula*, a little valve.) *Bot.* Having four valves: quadri-valvulate.

Quadro-. (*Quattuor*, four.) *Chem.* A prefix signifying four, or four times.

Quadrūmānus, *a, um.* (*Quattuor*, four; *mānus*, the hand.) *Zoöl.* Having four hands: quadrumanate; quadrumanous.

Quadrūpes, *pēdis*, adj. (*Quattuor*; *pes, pēdis*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having four feet: quadrupede.

Quadrūpes. (Same.) *Zoöl.* A quadrupede, or four-footed animal: a quadruped.

Qualitative Analysis. *Chem.* Mode of estimating compounds, with reference only to the *properties* of their constituents; without regard to *quantities*.

Quantitative Analysis. *Chem.* Experimenting for the purpose of ascertaining exact quantities. See foregoing.

Quarantin'e. (Ital. *Quaranta*, forty; because it used generally to last forty days.) *Med.* The period during which vessels, from infected or suspected ports, are debarred from entering a healthy one; and from landing their goods, crew, or passengers, unless to be confined in a *lazaretto*. *Quarantina*, *æ, f.*

Quartānus, *a, um.* (*Quartus*, the fourth.) Occurring every fourth day: quartan.

Quartīn'a, *æ, f.* (*Quartus*.) *Physiol.* The fourth envelope of the ovule: the quartine.

Quartzicus, *a, um.* Belonging to quartz: quartzic.

Quartzōsus, *a, um.* (*Quartz*; terminal-ōsus.) Having or full of quartz: quartzous; quartzose.

Quassia, *æ, f.* Pharmacopœial name of the wood of *Quassia excelsa*; or chiefly of *Picræna excelsa*; but sometimes *Q. amara*; or *Simaruba excelsa*.

Quassia Amār'a. *M. Med.* A

tree from which quassia wood is obtained.

Quassia Excel'sa. *Bot.* The mountain damson, from which great part of the quassia wood is obtained.

Quassie Lignum. *M. Med.* (B. P.) See foregoing.

Quassin'. *Chem.* A peculiar vegetable principle obtained from the *Quassia simaruba*. *Quassina*, *æ, f.*

Quaternar'y. (*Quaterni*, four by four.) Disposed in fours. *Quaternarius*, *a, um.*

Quaternāt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to verticillated leaves four by four: quaternate.

Quaternifol'ius, *a, um.* (*Quaterni*; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having quaternate leaves: quaternifoliate.

Queen's University in Ireland. Chartered, 1850. Consists of 3 colleges, viz., Belfast, Cork, Galway. Rules, scholarships, etc., alike. Requirements and degrees same as other Universities.

Quercus, *is, m.* (Unascertained.) Name of the bark of the *Quercus pedunculata*; the *Quercus cortex*; or the bark of the *Quercus roboris*. *A* Linn. genus, Cl. *Monœcia*, Ord. *Polyandria*. *Juss. Cupuliferæ*.

Quercus Cerr'is. *M. Med.* The tree which affords the gall-nut; also called *Quercus infectoria*.

Quercus Cort'ext. (B. P.) See *Quercus* above.

Quercus Infect'oria. *Bot.* The same as *Quercus cerris*.

Quercus Ped'unculāt'a. *M. Med.* A name for the *Quercus robur*.

Quercus Rob'ur. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the oak-tree; a decoction of its acorns is reputed efficacious against dysentery and colic; also called *Quercus pedunculata*.

Quicklime. (Sax. *Cvic*, living; lime.) Unslaked, or unquenched lime. *Calx Vivum*.

Quicksilver. (Sax. *Cvicseolfer*.) See *Argentum Vivum*, *Hydrargyrum*.

Quin'a, *æ, f.* See *Quinine*.

Quin'æ Sul'phas. *M. Med., Chem.* (B. P.) *Sulphate of quinine*.

Quin'quin'a. See *Cinchona*.

Quin'ate. See *Kinate*.

Quinātus, *a, um.* (*Quini*, five.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves that are inserted five by five around the stem.

Quin'ce. *M. Med.* The fruit of *Pyrus Cydonia*. *Cydonium*, ii, n.

Quin'cuncial'is, *is, e.* (*Quincunx*, an arrangement in fives.) *Bot.* Arranged in the manner of a *quincunx*: quincuncial.

Quin'cunx, *cis, m.* (*Quinque*, five.) *Bot.* A mode of planting trees, so that in whatever way they are viewed they stand directly against each other and equidistant.

Quin'decagon'. (*Quinque*; *δέκα*, ten; *γωνία*, an angle.) *Geom.* A plane figure having fifteen sides and angles. *Quindécagōnum*, i, n.

Quin'decag'onal. *Geom.* Belonging to a quindecagon. *Quindécagōnus*, *a, um.*

Quin'icus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied to salts that have quinine for their base: quinic.

Quin'idin'e. *Chem., M. Med.* An alkali of the *Cinchonas*.

Quin'ine. (*Quinquina*, yellow bark.) *M. Med.* *Quinquina*, one of the alkaloid principles (the other being *Cinchonine*) in which the medicinal virtues of Peruvian bark reside; chiefly got from *Cinchona cordifolia*. *Quina*, *Quinia*, or *Quina*, *a, f.*

Quin'ine, Amor'phous. See *Quinoidine*.

Quin'ine, Disul'phate of. *M. Med.* A combination of two equivalents of *Quina*, with one of sulphuric acid and eight of water, known in the shops as the sulphate of quinine.

Quin'inism. (*Quina*; terminal-ismus.) *Med.* That disturbance of the nervous system caused by continued use, or large doses, of the disulphate of quinine. *Quininismus*, i, m.

Quin'oidine. (*Quina*; *είδος*, resemblance.) *Chem.* A resinous substance obtained from the mother liquor remaining after all the crystals which can be procured are separated in the preparation of sulphate or disulphate of quinine; also called amorphous quinine. *Quinoidinia*, *a, f.*

Quin'quangulār'is, *is, e.* (*Quinque*, five; *angulus*, an angle.) *Bot.* Having five angles: quinquangular.

Quin'quangulāt'us, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Bot.* Having

five proper angles: quinquangulate.

Quin'quangulōs'us, *a, um.* (Same; terminal-ōsus.) *Bot.* Having five angles: quinquangulous.

Quin'quēdentāt'us, *a, um.* (*Quinque*; *dentātus*, toothed.) *Bot.* Terminating in five teeth or serratures: quinquedentate.

Quin'quēdigitāt'us, *a, um.* (*Quinque*; *digitātus*, fingered.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf the petiole of which terminates in five folioles: quinquedigitated.

Quin'quēfid'us, *a, um.* (*Quinque*; *findo*, to cleave.) *Bot.* Divided into five parts: quinquēfid.

Quin'quēflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Quinque*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having five flowers: quinquēflorus.

Quin'quēfōl'iolāt'us, *a, um.* (*Quinque*; *fōliolum*, a foliole.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf the common petiole of which terminates in five folioles: quinquēfoliolate.

Quin'quēfōrus, *a, um.* (*Quinque*; *fōro*, to pierce.) *Bot.* Having five holes: quinquēforus.

Quin'quējūgus, *a, um.* (*Quinque*; *jūgum*, a yoke.) *Bot.* Applied to a pinnate leaf the petiole of which bears five pairs of folioles: quinquējugate.

Quin'quēlobāt'us, *a, um.* (*Quinque*, five; *lobus*, a lobe.) *Bot.* Divided to the extent of one-half, and even more deeply into five portions or lobes: quinquēlobate.

Quin'quēloculār'is, *is, e.* (*Quinque*; *locula*, a cell.) *Bot.* Containing five cells or compartments: quinquēlocular.

Quin'quēner'vius, *is, e.* } (*Quin-*
Quin'quēner'vius, *a,* } *que;*
um. } *nervus*,
a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf having five longitudinal nervures separating from its base: quinquēnervious.

Quin'quēpartit'us, *a, um.* (*Quinque*; *partitus*, divided.) *Bot.* Composed of five parts produced by divisions prolonged almost to the base; applied to a calyx, etc.: quinquēpartite.

Quin'queplicāt'us, *a, um.* (*Quinque*; *plicātus*, plaited.) *Bot.* Presenting five plaits: quinquēpliccate.

Quin'quēpunctāt'us, *a, um.* (*Quinque*; *punctātus*, pointed.) *Bot.* Marked with five points: quinquepunctate.

Quin'quēval'vis, *is, e.* (*Quinque*; *valva*, a valve.) *Bot.* Opening in five valves: quinquevalvate.

Quin'quin'a, *a, f. M. Med.* Another name for *Cinchona*.

Quin'sy. (*Cynanche*, sore throat.) *Pathol.* A popular term for *Cynanche tonsillaris*, or *Tonsillitis phlegmonodes*.

Quin'ta Es'sent'ia. Quintessence; the active principle of any substance separated by art from the inert matters with which it was combined; concentrated to

the highest degree; figuratively, the fifth.

Quin'tānus, *a, um.* (*Quintus*, the fifth.) *Pathol.* Applied to a fever the exacerbations of which occur every fifth day: quintan.

Quin'tes'sence. See *Quinta Es'sentia*.

Quin'tina, *a, f.* (*Quintus*.) *Bot.* In many plants the ovule presents a fifth envelope, named *quintine*.

Quōt'idīān'us, *a, um.* (*Quōtidie*, daily.) *Pathol.* A kind of intermittent fever, in which the paroxysm returns every twenty-four hours; therefore termed *quotidiana (febris)*, or quotidian ague; a genus, *Ord. Febris*, *Cl. Pyrexiae*.

R.

R. For *Recipe*. Written at the beginning of any medicinal formula. The French have adopted the letter *P* for the same purpose; being the initial letter of their word *Prenez*—take thou.

Rāb'ies, *ei, f.* (*Rābio*, to be mad.) *Pathol.* That formidable disease of dogs and other animals; in which their saliva, if absorbed into the human system, through a wound, bite, or scratch, produces that condition best known by the name of *Hydrophobia*.

Rāb'ies Cānīn'a. *Pathol.* Canine madness; the disease *Hydrophobia*; also termed *Lyssa*.

Rācēmīfēr'us, *a, um.* (*Rācēmus*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing flowers in clusters: racemiferous.

Rācēmīfōr'us, *a, um.* (*Rācēmus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having clusters of flowers: racemiflorous.

Rācēmōs'us, *a, um.* (*Rācēmus*; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Bot.* Having or full of clusters: racemous.

Rācēmālōs'us, *a, um.* (*Dim. Rācēmus*; terminal *-ōsus*.) Having flowers in small clusters: racemulous.

Rācēmus, *i, m.* (Probably *ῥάξ*, a berry.) *Bot.* A cluster of flowers, currants, grapes, or the like: a raceme.

Rāc'hīagra. } See words begin-
Rāc'hīalgia. } ning similarly,
Rāc'hīalgitis. } under the spell-
ing *Rha*.

Rād'esyge. (*Danish*.) *Pathol.* A virulent and infectious disease; Scandinavian syphilis, with particular affection of the throat, skin, and bones.

Rād'iad. *Anat.* Applied the same as *Radial*, used adverbially.

Rād'ial. (*Rādīus*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *radius*, applied as meaning—towards the *Radius*. *Rādīālis*, *is, e.*

Rād'iāns, *antis*, part. (*Rādīo*, to radiate.) *Bot.* Applied to the *corona* of the *Synantheree*, when the flowers which constitute it exceed in length those of the disc: radiant.

Rād'iātīfōr'us, *a, um.* (*Rādīus*, a ray; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having radiated flowers: radiatiflorous.

Rād'iātīfōr'mis, *is, e.* (*Rādīus*; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Applied to the *calathidium* when the flowers are progressively longer as they remove from the centre: radiatiform.

Rād'iātus, *a, um.* (*Rādīus*.) *Bot.* Having rays: radiated.

Rād'ical. (*Rādīx*, a root.) *Bot.* Springing from a root. *Chem.* Applied to that which, by its union with oxygen, in ox-acids, distin-

guishes one from another; as sulphur is the radical of sulphuric acid. *Radicālis*, *is*, *e*.

Rād'icans, *tis*, part. adj. (*Rādīcor*, to take root.) *Bot.* Applied to stalks bending and taking root on reaching the earth; or striking root by fibres which support their hold, but do not imbibe nourishment, as the ivy.

Rād'icat'ion. (Same.) *Bot.* That principle by which plants germinate. *Radicatio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Rād'iciflor'us, *a*, *um*. (*Rādix*, a root; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers growing from the root: radiculiflorous.

Rād'iciformis, *is*, *e*. (*Rādix*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a root: radiciform.

Rād'icūla, *æ*, *f*. (Dim. *Rādix*.) A little root: a radicle or radicle.

Rād'iculiformis, *is*, *e*. (*Rādīcūla*; *forma*.) *Bot.* Having the form of radicles: radiculiform.

Rād'iculōs'us, *a*, *um*. (*Rādīcūla*; terminal-*ōsus*.) *Bot.* Having of full of radicles: radiculous.

Rād'iōlus, *i*, *m*. (Dim. *Rādīus*, a rod.) *Surg.* A probe; also a sound.

Rād'iōsus, *a*, *um*. (*Rādīo*, to radiate; terminal-*ōsus*.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to the point whence emanate the luminous rays: radious.

Rad'ish, *Horse*. *M. Med.* The plant *Cochlearia armoracia*.

Rād'ius, *ii*, *m*. (*Páðos*, a rod, or spoke.) *Anat.* The external bone of the fore-arm. *Astron.* A line drawn from the centre to the circumference of a circle. *Bot.* The ray of a flower.

Rād'ix, *icis*, *f*. (*Páðis*, a branch.) *Bot.* The root, or lower extremity of a plant, by which it is fixed to the earth; or to the substance whereon it grows; it consists of the *caudex*, body, or middle part; the life-knot, or place where the root and stem unite; and the radicles, or inferior terminating fibres of the root.

Rais'in. *M. Med.* The dried fruit of the *Vitis vinifera*; also called *Uva passa*, or *passula*.

Rak. An East Indian name for a spirit distilled from rue, hence *Al Rak*, *Arrak*, or *Arrack*; rue-brandy.

Râle. (Fr. *Râler*, to rattle in the

throat.) *Med.* A rattle; applied to every kind of noise attending the circulation of air in the *bronchia* and vesicles of the lungs; different from the murmur produced by it in health; also termed *Rhonchus*.

Râle Crép'itant. *Pathol.* The crepitating rattle; a pathognomonic sign of the first degree of *pneumonia*; being a sound like that of butter boiling, or of particles of salt thrown on live coals or heated iron.

Râle Muq'neux. *Pathol.* The mucous rattle; like the sound produced by blowing through a pipe into soapy water.

Râle Sib'illant. *Pathol.* The sibilant, or hissing rattle; like the sound produced by suddenly separating two oiled surfaces.

Râle Son'ore. *Pathol.* The sonorous rattle; like the cooing of a dove; or, sometimes, the snoring of a sleeping man.

Râm'cālis, *is*, *e*. (*Rāmus*, a branch.) *Bot.* Placed or growing on branches: rameal.

Râm'entāc'eus, *a*, *um*. (*Rāmentum*.) *Bot.* Applied to a stem that is covered with small membranous scales, dry and scattered, as the *Erica ramentacea*: ramentaceous.

Rām'entum. (*Rādo*, to scrape.) *Bot.* A species of pubescence, consisting of hairs, in form of flat, strap-like portions. *Chem.* Everything which is reduced, or rubbed down by a file; filings; raspings.

Rāmeus, *a*, *um*. Same as *Ramealis*.

Rām'icor'nis, *is*, *e*. (*Rāmus*, a branch; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having ramous *antennæ*: rami-corn.

Rām'ifērus, *a*, *um*. (*Rāmus*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing branches: ramiferous.

Rām'ificāt'io, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Rāmus*; *fācio*, to make.) *Bot.* The division of a stem into many branches: ramification.

Rām'ificāt'us, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Bot.* Having or made into branches: ramified.

Rām'iflor'us, *a*, *um*. (*Rāmus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers growing upon the branches: ramiflorous.

Rām'iformis, *is*, *e*. (*Rāmus*;

forma, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a branch : ramiform.

Ram'ollis'sement. (Fr. *Ramolir*, to soften again.) *Pathol.* A softening.

Rām'ōsis'simus, a, um. (*Rāmōsus.*) *Bot.* Very much branched; having branches repeatedly subdivided : ramosissimal.

Rām'ōsus, a, um. (*Rāmus*; terminal-*ōsus.*) *Bot.* Full of branches; much branched : ramose, or ramous.

Rām'ūlīfōr'us, a, um. (*Rāmūlus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers on the ramules, as the *Crasula ramuliflora* : ramuliflorous.

Rām'ūlōs'us, a, um. (*Rāmulus*; terminal-*ōsus.*) *Mineral.* That which separates in form of little branches : ramulous.

Rām'ūlus, i, m. (Dim. *Rāmus.*) *Bot.* A little branch : a ramule.

Rām'us, i, m. (Probably *armus*, an arm, by transposition.) *Bot.* A bough, arm, or branch.

Rām'us'cūlus, i, m. (Dim. *Rāmus*; terminal-*ūlus.*) A little branch, or division : a ramuscule.

Ranc'id'itas, ātis, f. (*Rancidus*, musty and rotten.) *Chem.* The state of fat, or a body containing oil or grease which has become rancid : rancidity.

Ranc'id'us, a, um. (*Ranceo*, to grow mouldy.) *Chem.* Applied to fat, oil, and every greasy body that, by absorbing oxygen from the air, has acquired a strong odour and disagreeable taste; due to the development of acid gas, as the stearic and oleic.

Ran'ine. (*Rāna*, a frog.) Belonging to the frog. *Anat.* Applied to a branch of the lingual artery. *Rāninus, a, um.*

Rān'iv'ōrus, a, um. (*Rāna*; *vōro*, to devour.) *Ornithol.*, *Zool.* Living on frogs : ranivorous.

Rān'ūla, æ, f. (*Rāna.*) *Pathol.* A tumour under the tongue from accumulated saliva and mucus in the ducts of the sublingual gland.

Rān'uncūlāc'eus, a, um. *Bot.* Having an arrangement, as in the *Ranunculus* : ranunculaceous.

Rān'uncūlōid'ēs, adj. (*Rānuncūlus*; terminal-*idēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the *Ranunculus* : ranunculoid.

Rāpāc'eus, a, um. (*Rāpa*, the radish, or turnip.) *Bot.* Having a root like that of the *Rapa*, i.e., tuberous : rapaceous.

Rāpax', ācis, adj. (*Rāpio*, to seize, or take by violence.) *Ornithol.* Greedy; ravenous; devouring; rapacious. Applied to an Ord. (pl. f.) of the *Aves*; also called *Accipitres* and *Raptiores*.

Rap'e. (*Rāpa*, the turnip.) *Bot.* The *Brassica napus*, or wild navew. (Also, *rāpio*, to take by violence.) *Med. Jur.* The commission of defloration forcibly and against the will of the female, or on a girl of tender age who has, as yet, in the legal sense, no will. *Raptus, ūs, m.*

Rāp'hān'ia, æ, f. (*Rāphānus*, the radish.) The cripple disease; spasms of the joints; a genus, Ord. *Spasmi*, Cl. *Neuroses*.

Rāp'hānus, i, m. (Ῥαφάνις.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetradynamia*, Ord. *Siliculosa*. Juss. *Cruciferae*. The radish.

Rāp'hānus Rust'icān'us. See *Cochlearia Armoracia*.

Rap'he, es, f. (Ῥαφή, a seam, or suture.) An apparent ridge, or suture, as if the symmetrical parts (as in the *scrotum*) had been stitched together; generally indicating the mesial line of the animal frame.

Rāp'h'id'es, f. pl. (Ῥαφίς, a needle.) *Bot.* The *acicular* bodies found in the texture of some plants, stated to be crystals of phosphate of lime.

Rap'tor, ōris, m. (*Rāpio*, to take by violence.) *Ornithol.* Applied to an Ord. (pl.) also called *Accipitres* and *Rapaces*.

Rar'ēfaction. (*Rārus*, thin; *fācio*, to make.) The act or state of any medium being expanded or rarefied by heat. *Rar'ēfactio, ōnis, f.*

Rār'icos'tus, a, um. (*Rārus*, few; *costa*, a rib.) *Bot.* Having a small number of ribs : raricostous.

Rār'iflōr'us, a, um. (*Rārus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having few flowers : rariflorous.

Rār'ifōl'ius, a, um. (*Rārus*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having few leaves : rarifolious.

Rār'ispinōs'us, a, um. (*Rārus*; *spina*, a thorn.) *Bot.* Having few spines : rarispinous.

Rash. *Pathol.* An eruption on the skin. See *Exanthema*.

Ras'er, ôris, m. (*Râdo*, to scrape.) *Ornithol.* Applied to an Ord. (pl.) which scrape the ground for their food; also called *Gallinacea*.

Ras'pâtôr'ium, ii, n. (*Râdo*.) *Surg. Pathol.* An instrument for rasping bones: a raspatory. See *Scalprum*.

Rât'io, ônis, f. (*Reor*, to suppose.) *Geom.* The proportion which one magnitude bears to another of the same kind with respect to quantity. *Physiol.* Reason, or the power of judging or thinking; rationality; mind; intellect, or understanding.

Rat'ion. (*Ratio, ônis*, a proportion.) *Med.* The daily quantity of food appropriated to soldiers and sailors at meals; sometimes applied to the amount of diet prescribed for patients.

Rat's Bane. *Chem.* Arsenious acid. *M. Med.* The seed of the *Strychnos nux vomica*.

Rattle-snake Milkwort. *M. Med.* The *Polygala senega*.

Rat'tles. *Pathol.* Vulgar term for the rattling sound in the throat of dying persons, arising from the accumulation of mucus, or purulent matter in the bronchia, etc.

Rauc'edo, înis, f. (*Raucus*, hoarse.) *Pathol.* Hoarseness, caused by an inflamed state of the mucous membrane of the larynx and trachea.

Raw, Process of. *Anat.* The *processus gracilis* of the malleus.

Ray. *Bot.* The collection of florets in the circumference of certain flowers, external to and enclosing the disc. *Ichthyol.* Applied to the bony, or cartilaginous formations, more or less numerous, which support membranous fins. *Nat. Philos.* A single radiation from a body which sends out emissions in all directions. See *Radius*.

Re-ac'tion. (*Re-ago*, to act by turn.) *Chem.* The state or process of applying a reagent, or test for detecting the presence of certain other bodies. *Physiol.* The effect produced on glands subjected to an irritant, or on the system in a state of depression by *stimuli*. *Re-actio, ônis, f.*

Re-ag'ent. (Same.) *Chem.* That which is used for detecting the presence of other bodies; a test. *Reâgens, entis, m.* See *Test*.

Re'al'gar. *Chem.* The proto-sulphuret of arsenic; also called *Arsenicum rubrum factitium, Auripigmentum rubrum*.

Re'ceiv'er. *Chem.* A vessel fitted to a retort, alembic, or the like; for receiving the product of distillation.

Re'ceptâc'ulum, i, n. (*Rêctpio*, to receive.) A receptacle. *Bot.* The common basis on which the parts of fructification are connected.

Re'ceptâc'ulum Chylli. *Anat.* The somewhat expanded lower portion of the thoracic duct.

Rêc'ipe. (Imper. mood, *rêctpio*, to take.) *Med.* Constantly used in abbreviated form, *Rx*, as the commencement of *formulae* of remedies. The term is also used *substantively*, to mean *a formula, a prescription on paper*.

Recl'inat'ion. (*Reclino*, to lie upon.) *Surg.* One of the operations for cataract, in which the object is to throw the lens backwards into the middle and towards the bottom of the vitreous humour. *Reclînâtio, ônis, f.*

Recl'inât'us, a, um. (*Reclino*.) *Bot.* Bending downwards: reclinate.

Recl'ûsus, a, um. (*Reclûdo*, to reveal.) *Bot.* Applied to the vegetable embryo when contained in the perisperms: recluse.

Re'cru'des'cence. (*Recrûdesco*, to wax worse, or sore.) *Pathol.* Growing worse, or sore again. *Recrûdescens, tis, part.*

Rec'tal'gia, æ, f. (*Rectum; âλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Same as *Proctalgia*; pain of the rectum: rectalgia.

Rec'tan'gle. (*Rectus*, right; *angulus*, an angle.) *Geom.* A square whose sides and angles are all equal. *Rectangulus, i, m.*

Rec'tangûlâr'is, is, e. *Crystall.* Applied to a rectangle: rectangular.

Rec'tem'bryus, a, um. (*Rectus; embryon*.) *Bot.* Applied to a Section (pl. f.) of the *Leguminosæ*, containing those the radicle of the embryo of which is straight.

Rec'tificat'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Rectifico*, to make right.) *Chem.* A second or repeated distillation; in which substances are expected to be more perfectly purified: rectification.

Rec'tificat'us, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Chem.* Made more pure, or stronger: rectified.

Rec'tified Spir'it. *M. Med.* See *Spiritus Rectificatus*.

Rec'tifōr'us, *a*, *um*. (*Rectus*, straight; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers parallel to the axis of the *calathidium*: rectiflorous.

Rec'till'neus, *a*, *um*. (*Rectus*, straight; *linea*, a line.) *Bot.* Having, or lengthened in straight lines: rectilines; rectilineous.

Rec'tiner'vis, *is*, *e*. (*Rectus*; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Having nervures prolonged in a straight line: rectinervine.

Rec'tiros'tris, *is*, *e*. (*Rectus*; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Nat. Hist.* Having a straight beak; applied to shells, birds, etc.: rectirostrate.

Rec'tilis, *idis*, f. (*Rectum*; terminal-*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *rectum*. See *Proctitis*.

Rec'trix, *trix*, f. (*Rēgo*, to guide.) *Ornithol.* The plumes (pl.) forming the tail in birds.

Rectum, *i*, n. (*Rectus*.) *Anat.* The last portion of the large intestine, terminating at the *anus*.

Rectus, *a*, *um*. (*Rēgo*, to rule.) *Anat.*, *Bot.* Right; straight; applied to muscles, and parts of plants.

Rē'cur'rens, *entis*, part. (*Rē-curro*, to run back.) *Anat.* Running back; applied to a nerve, and to branches of arteries, nerves, etc.: recurrent.

Rē'curvāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Recurvo*, to bend back.) *Surg. Pathol.* A bending backwards; applied to the vertebral column: recurvation.

Rē'curvāt'us, *a*, *um*. } (Same.)

Rē'cur'vus, *a*, *um*. } *Bot.* Bent backwards: recurvate.

Rē'curvisōlius, *a*, *um*. (Same; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves recurved or reflected at their extremity: recurvifolious.

Red Gow'n. } *Pathol.* Popular

Red Gum. } names for *Strophulus intertinctus*.

Red Lead. *Chem.* *Minium*, or red oxide of lead.

Red Precip'itate. *M. Med.* The *Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum*.

Red San'dal. } *M. Med.* The
Red San'ders. } wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*.

Rēd'integrāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Re*, again; *intēger*, entire.) *Physiol.* A re-forming of a part or organ; complete restitution: redintegration.

Rēd'integrāt'us, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Physiol.* Re-formed; restored; redintegrate.

Red'uc'tion. (*Rēduco*, to bring back.) *Chem.* The process by which metals, changed or disguised by a union with other substances, are restored to their metallic state. *Surg.* The returning of a dislocated bone into its natural situation. *Reductio*, *ōnis*, f.

Rē'duc'tor, *ōris*, m. (Same.) *Anat.* A bringer or leader back; applied to a muscle of the vertebral column.

Red'uplicat'ion. (*Rēduplico*, to double.) *Med.* Applied to the paroxysms of *ague* of a double type. *Rēduplicatio*, *ōnis*, f.

Rē'duplicātiv'us, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to *æstivation* when the parts of a floral tegument are disposed in a circle; but each having its replicated border, and rolled from the outside: reduplicative.

Reflec'tion. (*Reflecto*, to bend again.) *Nat. Philos.* The return of a ray of light when it falls on any wet or polished body, describing an angle equal to that of its incidence. *Physiol.* Meditation, on a series of thoughts or considerations that succeed each other. *Surg. Pathol.* A bending back of the *uterus*. See *Retroversio Uteri*. Also, eversion or bending back of the eyelids. See *Ectropium*. *Reflectio*, *ōnis*, f.

Reflec'tion, *Angle of*. *Nat. Philos.* The angle made by the line of direction of the reflected body at the point of contact where it flies off.

Reflex. (Same.) *Physiol.* Applied to certain actions and functions of living beings; also to certain of the spinal system of nerves. *Reflexus*, *a*, *um*.

Reflex Act'ion. *Pathol.* Applied to those movements caused by irritation of the origin of the inci-

dent spinal nerves; by which the impression is conveyed to the true spinal marrow, and from it is brought back by the reflex spinal nerves producing the movements in question.

Re'flex Fun'ction. *Pathol.* Applied to certain functions of living beings; as distinguished from reflex actions, which are pathological.

Re'flex Spin'al Ner'ves. *Physiol.* Those of the spinal system of nerves which convey *motor phenomena* from the true spinal marrow; consequent on impressions upon, or irritation of the surface of the body, or mucous membranes, brought to it by the incident spinal nerves.

Re'flux'us, i, m. (*Refluo*, to flow back.) *Nat. Philos.* The movement of the sea when it retires after the flux or flow; the ebb: the reflux. *Physiol.* The return of the blood from the head, or from the lower half of the body, to the heart.

Re'fractär'ius, a, um. (*Refrägor*, to resist.) *Chem.* Applied to a substance which it is difficult or impossible to melt: refractarius.

Re'fraction. (*Refrango*, or preferably, *Refringo*, to break.) *Nat. Philos.* In dioptrics, the variation of a ray of light from the right line; because of the resistance of the medium through which it passes. *Refraction, önis, f.*

Re'fractiv'us, a, um. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* Causing or producing refraction: refractive.

Re'frangibil'is, is, e. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* Susceptible of refraction: refrangible.

Re'frangibil'itas, ätis, f. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* A property of luminous rays, of breaking from the perpendicular, when they fall obliquely from one diaphanous medium into another: refrangibility.

Re'frig'erant. (*Refrigëro*, to cool.) *Pharm.* Applied to medicines which cool the body, or blood. *Refrigerans, tis, part.*

Re'frigerät'io, önis, f. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* The lowering of the temperature of a body by parting with its caloric to less warm bodies that surround it: refrigeration.

Re'frigerätör'ium, ii, n. (Same.) *Chem.* A vessel filled with cold

water, for condensing vapours; or cooling substances.

Rë'gënerät'io, önis, f. (*Rëgënero*, to beget again.) *Physiol.* The new growth of substance lost by disease or injury: regeneration.

Rë'gimen, inis, n. (*Rëgo*, to govern.) *Med.* The regulation of the diet.

Rë'gion. (*Rëgo.*) *Anat.* A particular portion of the body; also, any portion in reference to a particular organ or viscus, as of the liver, heart, kidney, etc. *Rëgio, önis, f.*

Rë'gister. (*Fr. Registre; Registre.*) *Med.* Term used in auscultation, to denote the scale, compass, or gamut of sounds, perceived in human voices, individually.

Rë'gülarisör'us, a, um. (*Rëgülaris*, regular; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to the *calathidium* and the *discus* of the *Synanthereæ*, when composed of flowers with regular corols: regulariflorous.

Rë'gulus, i, m. (Dim. *Rex*, a king.) *Chem.* A pure metal reduced from its ore.

Rë'gurgität'io, önis, f. (*Re*, again; *gurgito*, to swallow.) *Physiol.* Synonymous with *Eructatio*.

Rë'lassät'ion. (*Rëlasso*, to loosen.) *Med.* Languor; debility. *Rëlassätio, önis, f.*

Rë'linquäe, ärum, f, pl. (*Rëlinquo*, to leave.) *Geol.* Applied to organic remains, as fossil *Zoophyta*, *Crustaceæ*, etc.

Rë'mëd'ium, ii, n. (*Re*; *mëdeor*, to heal.) *Med.* That which is employed in the treatment of diseases; whether palliative, preventive, or curative: a remedy.

Rë'm'iges, f, pl. (*Rë'migo*, to row.) *Ornithol.* Lengthened, strong, and stiff feathers in the wings, which answer the purpose of oars in flying.

Rë'mit'tent. (*Rë'mitto*, to abate.) *Pathol.* Applied to disorders the symptoms of which abate considerably and then return again and again until the disease is overcome, or proves fatal. *Rë'mittens, tis, part.*

Rë'möt'ifol'ius, a, um. (*Rë'mötus*, distant; *fölium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves distant from each other: remotifolious.

Rēmōtīv'us, *a, um*. (*Rēmōveo*, to remove.) *Bot.* Applied to germination when the episperm is withdrawn from the sheath of the cotyledon; or from its vaginiform prolongation, by a lengthening of the cotyledons of which it envelopes the summit.

Ren, *ēnis*, *m*. (*ῥέω*, to flow.) *Anat.* The kidney, by which the urine is secreted.

Renal. (*Ren*, the kidney.) *Anat.* Belonging to the kidney. *Rēndlis*, *is, e*.

Ren'al Ap'oplex'y. *Pathol.* The disease *Ischuria renalis*.

Ren'al Cal'culus. *Pathol.* A concretion of the kidney. See *Nephrolithos*.

Ren'al Glands. *Anat.* The suprarenal glands or capsules; called also atrabiliary capsules. *Glandulæ Rēnālēs*.

Rēn'ifol'ius, *a, um*. (*Ren*; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having reniform leaves: renifolious.

Ren'iform. (*Ren*; *forma*, resemblance.) Formed like the kidney. *Reniformis*, *is, e*.

Rēpan'dus, *a, um*. (*Re*, again; *pando*, to bow down.) *Bot.* Bending down, or waved: repand.

Rēpel'lent. (*Rēpello*, to beat back.) *Med.* Driving back; applied to medicines of this character. *Rēpellens*, *tis*, *part*.

Rēpens, *tis*, *part*. (*Rēpo*, to creep.) *Bot.* Growing on the earth; creeping: repent.

Rēpercuss'ion. (*Rēpercūtio*, to beat back.) *Obstet.* Proposed to be substituted for *Ballotement*. *Rēpercussio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Rēpercūt'iens, *entis*, *part*. (Same.) *Pharm.* Beating back or repelling; applied to medicines: repercutient.

Rēplet'ion. (*Repleo*, to fill up.) *Med.* The state or condition of being full, or gorged. *Rēpletio*, *ōnis*, *f*. See *Plethora*.

Rēplicātiv'us, *a, um*. (*Replico*, to unfold or fold back.) *Bot.* Applied to *æstivation*, when the floral organs are folded inwards upon themselves; to *prefloration* when the superior part of the leaves contained in the bud is bent back and rests upon the inferior: replicative.

Rep'licat'us, *a, um*. (*Replico*, to

unfold.) Unfolded so as to form a groove, or channel: replicate.

Rēprōduc'tio, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Reprōduco*, to produce again.) *Nat. Hist.* The action by which organised bodies produce others similar: reproduction.

Rēprōduc'tiv'us, *a, um*. (Same.) *Nat. Hist.* Producing again: reproductive.

Rēpt'itio, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Repto*, to creep much.) *Zool.* The mode of progression proper to serpents and certain *Invertebrata*; creeping: reptation.

Rēpt'ilis, *is, e*. (*Rēpo*, to creep.) *Zool.* Anything that creeps; applied to a Class (pl. n.) which have either no feet, as the serpents, or feet so short, as the lizards, that they creep with their bodies close to the ground: reptile.

Rēpt'ili'vorus, *a, um*. (*Reptilis*; *voro*, to devour.) *Ornithol., Zool.* Eating reptiles: reptilivorous.

Rēpul'sion. (*Rēpello* to beat back.) *Nat. Philos.* That power, force, or agency which causes the particles of matter to separate, and is in constant opposition to attraction. *Rēpulsio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Rēpul'sivus, *a, um*. (*Rēpello*, to repel.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to double refraction when the extraordinary ray is more removed from the axis than the ordinary, and this is situated between it and the axis: repulsive.

Res Nat'urāles. *Med., Physiol.* Natural things; comprehending life, its cause and effects, which remain in some degree notwithstanding all disease.

Res Non-nātūrāles. *Physiol.* Non-natural things; those principal things and substances which are necessary to the body's existence, viz., air, meat and drink, motion and rest, sleep and wakefulness; and, lastly, the *secreta* and *retenta*.

Rēs'ec'tion. (*Rēsēco*, to cut off.) *Surg.* A variety of amputation. *Rēsectio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

RēsIn'a, *ae, f*. (*ῤηίνη*, from *ῥέω*, to flow.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for a vegetable, solid, inflammatory substance; the residuum of the turpentine of various species of *Pinus* and *Abies*: resin.

Rĕsĭn'a Al'ba. *M. Med.* White resin; obtained from various species of *Pinus*; the residuum of the distillation of turpentine in a particular state of purity. The resin is composed almost entirely of an acid which is isomeric with sylvic and pinic; it is named *pimaric acid*. See following.

Rĕsĭn'a Flāv'a. *M. Med.* Yellow resin, the residuum of the distillation of oil of turpentine. This resin consists of *pinic* and *sylvic* acids, which are *isomeric*.

Rĕsĭn'a Nĭgr'a. *Chem.* Black resin, the residuum after distilling of turpentine from common turpentine; also called *Colophonia*.

Rĕsĭnāt'us, *a, um.* (*Rĕsĭna*.) *Pharm.* Belonging to or having resin: *resinat'us*.

Rĕsĭnĭfĕrus *a, um.* (*Rĕsĭna*; *fĕro*, to bear.) Bearing, or affording: *resiniferous*.

Rĕsĭnĭfōrmĭs, *is, e.* (*Rĕsĭna*; *forma*, likeness.) Having the appearance of a resin: *resiniform*.

Rĕsĭn'oid'ēs, *adj.* (*Rĕsĭna*; *terminalis*.) *Pharm.* Resembling resin: *resinoid*.

Rĕsĭn'ous. (*Rĕsĭna*, *terminalis*.) Having resin: *resinous*, *a, um*.

Resistance. (*Pōs'to*, to withstand.) *Nat. Philos.* In mechanics, the application of force, in instances where it cannot be balanced or overcome by employing another force for its displacement. *Rĕsistantĭa*, *a, f*.

Re'solut'ion. (*Rĕsolvo*, to undo.) *Pathol.* One of the terminations of inflammation, in which it gradually disappears without abscess, mortification, etc. *Rĕsolūtiō*, *ōnis, f*.

Re'sol'vent. (Same.) *Pharm.* Applied to substances that discuss inflammatory, or other tumours, discutient. *Re'solvens*, *tis, part*.

Re'sonanc'e. (*Rĕsōno*, to sound with an echo.) *Pathol.* A more than natural resounding of the voice.

Re'sorpt'ion. (*Rĕsorbo*, to swallow again.) *Med.* Nearly synonymous with absorption; applied to that degeneration of an organ, or part, resulting in atrophy. *Re'sorptiō*, *ōnis, f*.

Re'spirābĭlĭs, *is, e.* (*Re'spĭro*, to

breathe again.) *Chem.* Applied to a gas fitted for respiration: *respirable*.

Re'spirābĭl'ĭtas, *ātis, f.* (Same.) *Chem.* The quality of a gas proper for respiration: *respirability*.

Re'spirat'ion. (Same.) *Physiol.* The function of breathing, including both inspiration and expiration. *Re'spirātiō*, *ōnis, f*.

Re'spirat'ion, Bron'chial. *Pathol.* A sound of the air passing through the bronchial tubes without entering the minute air-cells.

Re'spirat'ion, Cav'ernous. *Pathol.* A sound of the air passing from the *bronchia* into large morbid cavities, instead of the air-cells.

Re'spirat'ion, Puer'ile. *Pathol.* A particular sound of the respiration, like that in infants.

Re'spirat'ory. (*Re'spĭro*.) *Physiol.* Belonging to respiration. *Re'spirātōrius*, *a, um*.

Re'spirat'ory Murmur. *Physiol.* The murmuring sound heard from the lungs of a healthy adult, produced by the air traversing the pulmonary tissue and its expulsion from it.

Re'stĭfōrmĭs, *is, e.* (*Restis*, a cord; *forma*, resemblance.) *Anat.* Having the appearance of a cord or rope; applied to two eminences on the *Medulla oblongata*: *restiform*. See *Corpora Restiformia*.

Rĕsūpināt'us, *a, um, part.* (*Rĕsūpĭno*, to turn upward.) *Bot.* Having the lower surface turned upward: *resupinate*.

Re'suscitat'ion. (*Rĕsuscito*, to raise up again.) *Med.* The restoring to life those apparently dead. *Rĕsuscitātiō*, *ōnis, f*.

Rĕtar'dāt'io, *ōnis, f.* (*Rĕtarde*, to hinder.) *Obstet.* A stopping or hindering; applied to the slowness or delay of childbirth: *retardation*. See *Retention*.

Ret'ching. (Sax. *Heæcan*, to strain.) *Med.* Continued involuntary efforts to vomit, without effect. *Vōmitūritiō*, *ōnis, f*. See *Böcken*.

Rĕt'c, *is, m.*

Rĕt'is, *is, m. and f.* } *Anat. Anat.* Any interlacement of fibres, nerves, or vessels, like net-work.

Rĕt'e Mal'pĭghĭi. See *Mal'pighii Rete*.

Rēt'e Mirā'ble. *Comp. Anat.* The network of blood-vessels at the base of the brain of quadrupeds: the wonderful net.

Rēt'e Mucō'sum. *Anat.* The mucous net; a mucous substance between the *derma* and *epidermis*, which gives the colour to the skin; best demonstrated in the negro.

Rēt'e Tes'tis. *Anat.* The tubular structure, or mingling of the *Tubuli recti*, on the back of the *Tunica albuginea testis*.

Rētention. (*Rētīneo*, to retain.) *Pathol.* The keeping back, or stoppage, of any of the excretions; particularly the urine. *Rētentio, ōnis*, f.

Reten'tion of the Men'ses. *Pathol.* The state otherwise termed *Chlorosis* and *Emansiomensium*. See *Amenorrhæa*.

Retic'ular. (*Rēte*, a net.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or like a net. *Reticulāris*, *is*, e.

Retic'ular Mem'brane. *Anat.* The cellular membrane, which secretes only a fine serous exhalation.

Retic'ulātus, *a*, *um*. (*Rēte*, a net.) Having meshes like a net: reticulated.

Retic'ulum, *i*, *n*. (*Dim. Rēte*.) A little net. *Zool.* The second stomach of the *Ruminantia*.

Retif'erus, *a*, *um*. (*Rēte*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Zool.* Marked with, or having lines like a net: retiferous.

Ret'iform. (*Rēte*; *forma*, likeness.) Formed like a net. *Retiformis*, *is*, e.

Rēt'ina, *æ*, *f*. (*Rēte*.) *Anat.* The innermost membrane of the eye; being an expansion of the optic nerve.

Rēt'Ināc'ulum, *i*, *n*. (*Rētīneo*, to hold back.) A stay, or tie. *Anat.* Applied to the *frænum*, or fold of membrane continued from each commissure of the ilio-cæcal and ilio-colic valves round on the inner side of the *cæcum*. *Bot.* A viscous globular corpuscle, to which is attached the small pedicle which sustains the masses of pollen in the *Orchideæ*. *Surg.* An instrument for keeping the bowels or other parts in their place in certain operations.

Rēt'Iner'vis, *is*, e. (*Rēte*; *nervus*,

a nerve.) *Bot.* Having nervures; reticulated: retinervine.

Rēt'Init'is, *idis*, *f*. (*Rētīna*; terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the retina. See *Amphiblastroiditis*.

Rēt'Ipes, *pēdis*, *adj*. (*Rēte*; *pes*, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Having the skin of the legs divided, as it were, into small polygonous scales: retipede.

Rē'tort. (*Rētorqueo*, to bend back.) *Chem.* A vessel made of glass, earthenware, or iron, for the purpose of distillation. *Rētorta, æ*, *f*.

Rē'tort', Tub'ulated. *Chem.* A retort, having a small hole for a stopper in the roof.

Rē'trac'tilis, *is*, e. (*Retrāho*, to draw back.) *Nat. Hist.* Applied to nails or claws when the phalanx which bears them is articulated in such a manner that, in repose, they are withdrawn to the superior part of the toe.

Rē'trac'tilitas, *ātis*, *f*. (Same.) *Nat. Hist.* The quality of a part that is retractile: retractility.

Rē'trac'tion. (Same.) *Surg. Pathol.* The shortening of a broken limb, from the contraction of the muscles forcing the broken ends of the bone to glide by each other, as in oblique fractures. *Retractio, ōnis*, *f*.

Rē'trac'tus, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Bot.* Drawn back: retracted.

Rē'trah'en's, *tis*, *part*. (Same.) *Anat.* Drawing back: retrahent.

Rē'troced'ent. (*Retrōcēdo*, to go back.) *Pathol.* Shifting from one part of the body to another, as gout, rheumatism, etc. *Retrōcēdens*, *tis*, *part*.

Rē'troflexio, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Retro*, backwards; *flecto*, to bend.) A bending backwards: retroflexion.

Rē'troflex'io Ut'eri. *Obstet.* A bending back of the womb, at the point where the neck and the body of the organ join; the *fundus* sinking down between the *cervix* and the *rectum*.

Rē'troflex'us, *a*, *um*. (*Retro*; *flecto*, to bend.) *Bot.* Abruptly changing direction, as if bent by force: retroflex.

Rē'trogrād'us, *a*, *um*. (*Retrogrādiōr*, to go backward.) *Pathol.* Same as *Retrocedent*: retrograde.

Retróversio, *ōmis*, f. (*Retro*; *verto*, to turn.) *Surg. Pathol.* A turning back: retroversion; applied to the bladder, *uterus*, etc.

Retróversio Uteri. *Obstet.* A displacement of the *uterus* in which the *fundus* is thrown downwards, below the promontory of the *sacrum*; while the *os* and *cervix* are forced upwards and forwards against or over the *Symphysis pubis*.

Rētūs, *a*, *um*. (*Retundo*, to make blunt.) *Bot.* Blunted: retuse.

Rēverbātō, *ōnis*, f. (*Rēverbēro*, to beat back again.) *Nat. Philos.* Reflection of light (also sound) and heat by a body that does not absorb them: reverberation.

Rēverbātōrium, *ii*, n. (*Rēverbēro*, to beat back again.) *Nat. Philos.* The metallic plate appended to lamps for the purpose of increasing the intensity of their light.

Reverberatory Furnace. *Chem.* That which is adapted to the purposes of distillation, etc.; the flame or heated air being beaten back, or reverberated by its peculiar construction.

Révérie. (Fr. *Rêver*, to muse.) See *Aphelxia*.

Rēvolūtīō, *a*, *um*. (*Rēvolvo*, to roll back; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves rolled upon their borders: revolutifolious.

Rēvolūtō, *ōnis*, f. (Same.) *Astron.* The space of time which a celestial body takes to turn round another, or on its own axis: a revolution.

Rēvolūtus, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Bot.* Rolled back: revolute.

Rēvulsant. (*Rēvello*, to draw off.) *Med.* Drawing off; deriving. *Rēvulsans*, *tis*, part. See *Derivative*.

Rēvulsio. (Same.) *Med.* By the humoral pathologists this term is employed to express their theory of drawing the humours a contrary way. *Surg.* A pulling or drawing off, as the hair, teeth, etc. *Rēvulsio*, *ōnis*, f.

Rhābarbārum, *i*, n. (*Rha*, a river in Russia, the *Volga*; *barbārus*, wild.) *Bot.*, *M. Med.* Linnaeus' name for *Rheum*.

Rhāchis, *a*, *um*. ('*Páχis*, the spine.) *Anat.* Belonging to the spine: rachieous.

Rhāchlagra, *a*, f. ('*Páχis*; *ágra*, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Gout or severe pain in the spinal region. Also spelt *Rachisagra*.

Rhāchialgia, *a*, f. ('*Páχis*; *álgos*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain occurring in the spine, or vertebral column: rhachialgy.

Rhāchialgīa, *idis*, f. *Pathol.* Inflammatory rhachialgia.

Rhāchismus, *i*, m. ('*Páχis*.) *Pathol.* Applied, by M. Hall, to the first symptoms of epilepsy, consisting in a spasmodic action of muscles at the back of the neck.

Rhāchīo-. ('*Páχis*.) A prefix denoting relation to the spine or spinal column.

Rhāchīocampsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('*Páχis*; *kámψis*, a bending.) *Surg. Pathol.* Curvature of the spine.

Rhāchīohysis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('*Páχis*; *chúsis*, a pouring forth.) *Pathol.* Accumulation of water within the vertebral column. See *Hydroorrhachis*.

Rhāchīocyphosis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('*Páχis*; *kyphosis*, a bowing.) *Surg. Pathol.* *Gibbus* or hump on the back.

Rhāchīodýnia, *a*, f. ('*Páχis*; *ódýnē*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the back, spasmodic or hæmorrhoidal, but not purely nervous.

Rhāchīomyelitis, *idis*, f. ('*Páχis*; *myelitis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the spinal marrow.

Rhāchīomýelopathisis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('*Páχis*; *myelōs*, inarrow; *phōsis*, wasting.) *Pathol.* *Tabs dorsalis*.

Rhāchīoparalysis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('*Páχis*; *parálýsis*.) *Pathol.* Paralysis of the spinal marrow.

Rhāchiorrheuma, *ātis*, n. ('*Páχis*; *réuma*, a flow.) *Pathol.* Dorsal rheumatism.

Rhāchioscoliom, *ātis*, n. ('*Páχis*; *skolíωμα*, a curve.) *Surg. Pathol.* Lateral curvature of the spine.

Rhāchioscoliosis, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Surg. Pathol.* The progress or formation of *Rhachioscoliom*.

Rhāchiotōmia, *a*, f. ('*Páχis*; *témno*, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the spine: rhachiotomy.

Rhāchiotōmus, *i*, n. } (Same.)
Rhāchiotōmus, *i*, m. } *Anat.*

An instrument for opening the spinal canal : a rachiotome.

Rhâc'his, eos, f. (ῥάχis.) *Anat.* The spine, or vertebral column. *Bot.* The rib, or leaf-stalk of ferns ; the spike-stalk, or receptacle of the florets in the spikelets of grasses, or of the spikelets themselves.

Rhac'hisâg'ra. See *Rhachiagra*. **Rhâc'hitis, idis, f.** (ῥάχis ; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the spine ; a disease peculiar to children, etc. ; rickets ; a genus, *Ord. Intumescensia*, *Cl. Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Rhâc'ôdês, adj. (ῥάκος, a ragged garment, in the pl. *ράκεια*, wrinkles ; terminal -ώδης.) *Med.* Having or full of wrinkles : rhacous.

Rhâc'ôma, âtis, n. (ῥακόω, to tear in strips.) *Surg. Pathol.* A lax or pendulous condition of the *scrotum* ; also a rent or chapped portion of the skin.

Rhâc'ôsis, is, or eos, f. (Same.) *Surg. Pathol.* The progress of *Rhacoma*.

Rhâg'âdes. (Pl. of ῥαγὰς, a rent or chink.) The same as *Rhagadia*.

Rhâg'âdia. (ῥαγᾶδια, according to Celsus, *de Med.* vi. 187.) *Surg. Pathol.* Clefts, chaps, or excoriations of the skin, especially of the *anus*.

Rham'ni Suc'cus. *M. Med.* (B. P.) Buckthorn juice.

Rham'nus, i, n. (ῥάδαμνος, a young branch or sprout.) Name of the *Rhamnus catharticus*. A Linn. genus, *Cl. Pentandria*, *Ord. Monogynia*. Juss. *Rhamnææ*.

Rham'nus Catharticus. *M. Med.* The purging buckthorn.

Rhat'anla, æ, f. *M. Med.* The root of the *Krameria triandra* : rhatany. See *Krameria Radix*.

Rheg'ma, âtis, n. (ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Surg. Pathol.* A rent, rupture, or puncture of a part, applied to the eyeball, bones, etc. ; also the opening or bursting of an abscess ; also termed *Rhexis*.

Rheg'mâtôd'ês, adj. (ῥήγμα, a rent ; terminal -ώδης.) *Pathol.* Having a, or full of rent, tear, or rupture : rhegmatous.

Rheg'mâtôid'ês, adj. (ῥήγμα ; terminal -ιδês.) *Pathol.* Resembling a *rhegma*, rent, or tear : rhegmatoid.

Rhein'. *Chem.* A substance obtained by treating rhubarb with ether. *Rheina, æ, f.*

Rhê'i Rad'ix. *M. Med.* (B. P.) See following.

Rhê'um, i, n. (*Rha*, the river Wolga.) Name of the root of the *Rheum palmatum* and *undulatum* ; also the root of an undetermined species of *Rheum*. A Linn. genus, *Cl. Enneandria*, *Ord. Trigynia*. Juss. *Polygonææ*.

Rhê'um Pal'matum. *M. Med.* The officinal rhubarb.

Rhê'um Rhâb'âr'hârum. *M. Med.* Linnæan name for the *Rheum undulatum*.

Rhê'um Un'dûlât'um. *M. Med.* The Russian, Siberian, or undulated rhubarb.

Rheum'a, âtis, n. (ῥεύμα, from ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* The discharge from the lungs or nostrils caused by cold : rheum.

Rheum'arthrô'sis, is, or eos, f. (ῥεύμα ; ἄρθρον, a joint.) *Pathol.* Rheumatism of the joints.

Rheum'âtal'gia, æ, f. (ῥεύμα ; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Chronic rheumatic pain.

Rheum'âticus, a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to rheumatism : rheumatic.

Rheum'âtis'moid. (*Rheumätismus* ; terminal -idês.) *Pathol.* Resembling rheumatism. *Rheumätismoidês, adj.*

Rheum'âtis'mus, i, m. (ῥευματί-ζομαι, to be affected with a fluxion.) *Pathol.* A disease in which there are severe and fitfully shifting pains in the joints, and the muscles in connection ; and considerable heat in the part, attended with *pyrexia* : rheumatism ; a genus, *Ord. Phlegmasiæ*, *Cl. Pyrexix*.

Rheum'âtôd'yn'ia, æ, f. (ῥεύμα ; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Rheumatic pain : rheumatodyny.

Rheum'âtôp'ÿra, æ, f. (ῥεύμα ; πυρ, a fever.) *Pathol.* Rheumatic fever.

Rheum'âtospas'mus, i, m. (ῥεύμα ; σπασμὸς, a convulsion.) *Pathol.* Rheumatic spasm or cramp : rheumatospasm.

Rhin'al'gia, æ, f. (ῥίη, the nose ; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the nose : rhinalgia.

Rhin'encēphāl'icus, *a, um*. ('Piv; ἐγκεφαλος, that which is within the head.) *Anat.* Connected with the nose and brain, etc.: rhinencephalic.

Rhin'encēp'hālus, *i, m*. ('Piv; ἐν, in; κεφαλή, the head.) *Pathol.* A monster-fœtus, having the nose prolonged in form of a proboscis.

Rhin'itis, *idis, f*. ('Piv; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the nose.

Rhin'o-. ('Piv.) A prefix denoting connection with the nose.

Rhin'ōdŷn'ia, *a, f*. ('Piv; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the nose.

Rhin'ōphōn'ia, *a, f*. ('Piv; φωνή, the voice.) *Pathol.* The sound of the voice heard through the nose: rhinophony.

Rhin'oplas'tica, *a, f*. ('Piv; πλάσσω, to fabricate.) *Surg.* Nose-making; the operation of forming a nose from the integuments of the forehead, otherwise termed the Taliascotian operation: rhinoplastics; rhinoplasty.

Rhin'oplas'ticus, *a, um*. *Surg.* Belonging to the operation of rhinoplasty. *Rhinoplasticus*, *a, um*.

Rhin'ōpōly'pus, *i, m*. ('Piv; πολύpus.) *Surg. Pathol.* Polypus of the nose or nostrils: a rhinopolyp.

Rhin'orrhāg'ia, *a, f*. ('Piv; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Surg. Pathol.* Sudden and excessive bleeding from the nose. See *Epistaxis*.

Rhin'otrix, *ichos, f*. ('Piv; ὄπιξ, a hair.) *Anat.* In pl., the *Vibrissæ*, or hairs of the nose.

Rhiz'anthus, *a, um*. ('Piza; a root; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers growing from the root: rhizanthous.

Rhiz'o-. ('Piza.) A prefix, denoting a root, or roots.

Rhiz'ōcar'pus, *a, um*. ('Piza; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to a Cl. (pl. m.) of mosses, having the fructification developed near the root: rhizocarpous.

Rhiz'ōdēs, *adj*. ('Piza; terminal -ώδης.) *Bot.* Having, or full of roots: rhizous.

Rhiz'ōgēnum, *i, n*. ('Piza; γεννώ, to produce.) *Bot.* A peculiar organ of some *Algæ*, which increases and fixes itself by numerous roots: a rhizogen.

Rhiz'ōgōn'ium, *ii, n*. ('Piza; γονή, seed.) *Bot.* Applied to mosses with fructiferous roots: a rhizogon.

Rhiz'ōgrap'hia, *a, f*. ('Piza; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* A description of roots: rhizography.

Rhiz'ōidēs, *adj*. ('Piza; terminal -idēs.) *Bot.* Resembling a root: rhizoid.

Rhiz'ōlog'ia, *a, f*. ('Piza; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on, or the doctrine of, roots: rhizology.

Rhiz'ōma, *ātis, n*. ('Pizōw, to support by roots.) *Bot.* The subterraneous horizontal stem of a perennial plant: a rhizome.

Rhiz'ōmatōid'ēs, *adj*. } (*Rhizō-*
Rhizōmatōideus, *a*, } *ma*; ter-
um. } minal

-idēs.) *Bot.* Applied to roots that have a rhizome; by which is meant what is commonly called the pivot of the root: rhizomatoid.

Rhiz'ōmor'phus, *a, um*. ('Piza; μορφή, form.) *Bot.* Having the form of, or bearing resemblance to, a root: rhizomorphous.

Rhiz'ōp'hōrus, *a, um*. ('Piza; φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or having roots: rhizophorous.

Rhiz'ōphyl'lus, *a, um*. ('Piza; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves bearing roots: rhizophyllous.

Rhiz'ōpōd'is, *is, e*. } ('Piza;
Rhiz'ōpōd'us, *a, um*. } ποδς, a
foot.) *Bot.* Having the stipules supplied with roots, or the fructification near the roots: rhizopodous.

Rhiz'ūla, *a, f*. (Dim. 'Piza.) *Bot.* The very fine roots of mushrooms: a rhizule.

Rhōd'ico-. (*Rhodium*; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* A prefix applied to double salts resulting from the combination of a rhodic with another salt, as *Rhodico-ammonicus*.

Rhōd'ium, *ii, n*. ('Pōdon, a rose.) *Chem.* A metal found among the grains of crude platina; named from the rose-colour of its compounds.

Rhōd'ius, *a, um*. ('Pōdon.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Of a rose-colour.

Rhōd'ōcan'thus, *a, um*. ('Pōdon; ἄκανθα, a spine.) *Bot.* Having rose-coloured spines: rhodocanthous.

Rhōd'ōden'dron, *i, n*. ('Pōdon; δένδρον, a tree.) A Linn. genus, Cl.

Decandria, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Ericaceæ*.

Rhōd'ōden'dron Chrys'an'thum. *M. Med.* The plant dwarf rose-bay, or yellow-flowered rhododendron.

Rhōd'ōgrap'hia, *α*, *f.* (ῥόδον, a rose; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* A description of roses: rhodography.

Rhōd'ōlōgia, *α*, *f.* (ῥόδον; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* A treatise on roses: rhodology.

Rhōd'osper'mus, *α*, *um.* (ῥόδον; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* Having seeds or *sporidia* of a rose-colour: rhodosperruous.

Rhō'adīn', *Chem.* The colouring matter of the *Papaver rhœas*.

Rhœ'ados' Pet'ala. *M. Med.* (B. P.) See following.

Rhœ'as, *ādos*, *m.* (ῥέω, to flow.) *M. Med.* Name for the fresh petals of the *Papaver rhœas*; the *Rhœados petala*.

Rhom'bifol'ius, *α*, *um.* (ῥόμβος, a figure of four sides, and four angles, two acute and two obtuse; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having rhombous leaves: rhombifoliate.

Rhom'bifor'mis, *is*, *e.* (ῥόμβος; forma, shape.) *Geom.* Having the form of a rhomb: rhombiform.

Rhom'bip'orus, *i*, *m.* (ῥόμβος; πόρος, a pore.) *Zool.* Having rhombiform pores: rhombiporous.

Rhom'bōd'ēs, *adj.* (ῥόμβος; terminal-ώδης.) *Geom., Mineral.* Having or full of rhombs: rhombous.

Rhom'bohēd'ral. } *Geom.* Be-
Rhom'bohēd'rical. } longing to
a rhombohedron, *Rhombōhedrus*,
α, *um.*

Rhom'bohēd'ron. (ῥόμβος; ἔδρα, a basis.) *Geom.* A solid figure of six rhomboid faces. *Rhombōhedrum*, *i*, *n.*

Rhom'boīdāl'is, *is*, *e.* (*Rhomboīdēs*, resembling a rhomb.) *Crystatl., Geom., Mineral.* A superfluous form of *Rhomboīdēs*, having the same application; its strict meaning would be pertaining to a rhomboid figure: rhomboidal.

Rhom'boīdēs, *adj.* (ῥόμβος; terminal-ιδής.) *Geom.* Resembling a rhomb: rhomboid.

Rhon'chus, *i*, *m.* (ῥόγχος.) A rattling sound in the throat, or a very strong wheezing. See *Rhale*.

Rhub'arb. (*Rha*, now the Wolga, a river in Russia; *barbārus*, wild.) *M. Med.* The genus *Rheum*.

Rhub'arb, Of'fīnal. *M. Med.* The *Rheum palmatum*.

Rhub'arb, Rus'sian. } *M.*
Rhub'arb, Siber'ian. } *Med.*
Rhub'arb, Un'dūlat'ed. } The
Rheum Russicum, or *undulatum*, the
R. rhubarbarum of Linnæus.

Rhus, *rhois*, *m.* and *f.* (ῥοῖς, a stream.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Trigynia*. Juss. *Terebinthinaceæ*. The sumach tree. *Physiol.* A flow or discharge, as that of the *catamenia*.

Rhus Tōx'icōden'dron. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the poison oak, or sumach.

Rhy'as, *ādis*, *f.* (ῥέω, to flow.) *Surg. Pathol.* A disease of the eye; consisting in a decrease or defect of the *Caruncula lacrymalis*; congenital, accidental, or the result of excision, which induces an incurable *Epiphora*, or continual flow of tears.

Rhyn'chos'pōrus, *α*, *um.* (ῥύγχος; σπόρα, seed.) *Bot.* Having seeds prolonged in form of a beak, as the *Rondeletia*: rynchosporous.

Rhyn'cōllit'es, *is*, or *α*, *m.* (ῥύγχος; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* A fossil beak: a rhyncolite.

Rhyt'hm. (ῥυθμός, a measured movement.) *Physiol.* Applied to the order of the contractions of the different portions of the heart and lungs, their respective duration, succession, and relation to each other. *Rhythmus*, *i*, *m.*

Rib. See *Costa*, *Nervus*.

Rib'and-shap'ed. See *Ligula-tus*.

Rib'bed. See *Costatus*, *Nervous*.

Rib'es, *is*, *n.* (Arab.) Applied to the currant and gooseberry tribe. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. The currant-tree.

Rib'es Nig'rum. *Bot.* The black currant plant.

Rib'es Rub'rum. *Bot.* The red currant plant, of which the white currant tree is only a variety.

Rib'es'ius, *α*, *um.* *Bot.* Belonging to, or having arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Ribes*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): ribesious.

Rib'less. See *Enervis*, *Enervius*.

Ric'e. (Teut. *Reiss*.) *Bot.* Common name for the *Oryza sativa*.

Ric'inat'e. (*Ricinicum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of ricinic acid with a base. *Ricinas, âtis, f.*

Ric'inicus', a, um. (*Ricinus*.) *Chem.* Applied to one of the three acids produced by the saponification of castor oil: ricinic.

Ric'inoid'es, adj. (*Ricinus*; terminal -idēs.) *Bot.* Resembling the *Ricinus*: ricinoid.

Ric'Inus, i, m. (A vermin called a tick, which its seed resembles.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monœcia*, Ord. *Monadelphœa*. Juss. *Euphorbiacæ*.

Ric'Inus Com'mûn'is. *M. Med.* The castor oil plant.

Ric'Inus Vulgâr'is. *Bot.* Another name for the *Ricinus communis*.

Ric'kets. See *Rachitis*.

Ric'tus, ūs, m. (*Ringor*, to grin.) *Bot.* The opening between the lips of ringent, or personate flowers.

Rig'idifol'ius, a, um. (*Rigidus*, stiff; *fôlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having rigid leaves: rigidifolious.

Rig'iditas', âtis, f. (*Rigidus*.) *Pathol.* Stiffness or want of mobility: rigidity.

Rig'or, ôris, m. ('*Pyew*, to be cold.) *Pathol.* A sudden shivering from cold or feverishness. See *Algor*.

Rim'a, æ, f. (*Rimor*, to cleave as timber does in storms.) An opening, fissure, chap, cleft, or crack.

Rim'a Glôt'tidis. *Anat.* The opening of the glottis, or rather of the larynx.

Rim'ôsus, a, um. (*Rîma*; terminal -ôsus.) Having or full of fissures, openings, or cracks: rimose; rimous.

Rim'ûla, æ, f. (Dim. *Rîma*.) A small fissure, opening, chap, cleft, or crack: a rimule.

Ring. See *Annulus*.

Ring'ent. (*Ringor*, to grin.) *Bot.* Gaping; grinning. *Ringens, tis, part.*

Ring'entiflor'us, a, um. (*Ringens*, gaping; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to the *calathidium* and the disc in the *Synanthereæ*, when composed of ringent corols: ringentiflorous.

Ring'entiflor'mis, is, e. (*Rin-*

gens; *forma*, shape.) *Bot.* Applied to corols that are nearly ringent: ringentiform.

Ring-like. See *Annularis*, *Crioides*.

Ring'worm of the Scal'p. *Pathol.* The disease *Porrigo scutulata*.

Rip'ples. *Pathol.* A popular term in Scotland for *Tabes dorsalis*.

Ris'us Can'înus. } See *Sardo-*
Ris'us Sardon'îcus. } *nic Laugh*.

Rivin'ian Duc'ts. *Anat.* The excretory ducts of the *Glandule sublinguales*, first pointed out by Rivinus.

Roas'ting. (Germ. *Rosten*, to dress meat.) *Chem.* Process by which mineral substances become divided, by subjection to heat in crucibles.

Rob. (Arab.) A thicker syrup made from the juice of fruits with sugar, and raised to greater consistence by boiling.

Rôb'ôran's, tis, part. (*Rôbôro*, to make strong.) Making strong; strengthening: roborant.

Roc'cel'la. *M. Med.* The plant *lîmus* or dyer's lichen. See *Lichen Rocella*.

Roc'cel'late. (*Roccellicum acîdum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of roccellic acid with a base. *Roccellas, âtis, f.*

Roc'cel'licus, a, um. *Chem.* Applied to a peculiar acid discovered in the *Rocella tinctoria*.

Rochel'le Salt. *M. Med.* The *Tartras potassæ et sodæ*, or *Soda tartarizata*.

Rock But'ter. *Mineral.* Common name for the substance anciently termed *Alumen liquidum*.

Rock Oil. See *Petroleum*.

Rod-shap'ed. See *Virgatus*.

Rôd'ens, tis, part. (*Rôdo*, to gnaw.) *Zoöl.* Gnawing; applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Mammalia*, characterised by two large incisor teeth in each jaw with which they gnaw their food.

Rhœ'ados Pet'ala. The fresh petals of *Papaver Rhœas*.

Rol'ler. (Teut. *Rollen*, to make up into a roll.) *Surg.* A band of required length and breadth, composed of linen, calico, or flannel, wound up from one or both ends.

Root. See *Radix*.

Rōr'ifer, *ēra*, *ērūm*. } (*Ros*, dew ;
Rōr'ifer'us, *a*, *um*. } *fēro*, to
bear.) Dew-bearing : *roriferous*.

Rōs'a, *α*, *f*. ('*Ῥόσος*, a rose.) *Bot.*
A Linn. genus, Cl. *Icosandria*, Ord.
Polygamia. Juss. *Rosaceæ*. *Pathol.*
Popular name for Saint Anthony's
fire. *Erysipelas*.

Rōs'a Dam'ascēna. *Bot.* The
Rosa centifolia.

Rōs'a Pal'lida. *Bot.* The *Rosa*
centifolia.

Rōs'a Rub'ra. *Bot.* The *Rosa*
Gallica.

Rōs'a Syl'ves'tris. *Bot.* The
Rosa canina.

Rōsāc'eus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Having
an arrangement as in the *Rosa* ;
applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.) :
rosaceous.

Rōsāc'eus, *a*, *um*. *Chem.* Ap-
plied to a substance of a rose-colour,
deposited by the urine on the access
of intermittent fever, and termed
rosacic acid by Prout.

Rōs'æ Can'inae Fruc'tus. *M.*
Med. (B. P.) Fruit of the dog-rose.

Rōs'æ Cent'ifoliae Pet'ala. *M.*
Med. (B. P.) Cabbage-rose petals.

Rōs'æ Gal'licae Pet'ala. *M. Med.*
(B. P.) Red-rose petals.

Rōs'cidus, *a*, *um*. (*Ros*, dew.)
Moistened with dew. See *Mel Ros-*
cidum.

Rose. See *Rosa*.

Rose, **Chris'tmas**. *Bot.* The
Helleborus niger.

Rōsel'la, *α*, *f*. (Dim. *Rōsa*.)
Bot. A mass of small leaves of
various form and colour which
terminates the stem of certain
mosses : a rosette. See *Stellula*.

Ros'emary. *M. Med.* The plant
Rosmarinus officinalis.

Rōs'cōla, *α*, *f*. (Dim. *Rōsa*.)
Pathol. A rose-coloured rash, not
contagious, and without *papulae*,
mostly symptomatic of different
febrile diseases.

Ros'in. Properly, *Resin*.

Rōs'mārin'us, *i*, *m*., or *um*, *i*, *n*.
(*Ros*, dew ; *mārinus*, belonging
to the sea.) Pharmacopœial name for
the tops of *Rosmarinus officinalis* ;
the *Rosmarina herba*, or rosemary.
A Linn. genus, Cl. *Dianthia*, Ord.
Monogynia. Juss. *Labiatae*.

Rōs'mārinus Offici'nāl'is. *M.*
Med. The plant rosemary.

Rōs'tellāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*Rostellum*,
a little beak.) *Bot.* Prolonged into
a small rigid and sometimes crooked
point : *rostellate*.

Rōs'tel'lum, *i*, *n*. (Dim. *Rostrum*,
a beak.) *Bot.* A little beak ; ap-
plied to any such object.

Rōs'trālis, *is*, *e*. *Entomol.* Belong-
ing to a *rostrum* or beak : *rostral*.

Rōs'trātus, *a*, *um*. (*Rostrum*.)
Bot. Having an appearance like a
beak ; beaked : *rostrate*.

Rōs'tricor'nis, *is*, *e*. (*Rostrum* ;
cornu, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having
the antennæ upon a prolongation of
the head : *rostricornate*.

Rōs'trifor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Rostrum* ;
forma, resemblance.) Formed like
a beak : *rostriform*.

Rōs'ūlār'ius, *a*, *um*. (*Rōsa*.) *Bot.*
Having the form or disposition of
the petals of a rose : *rosularious*.

Rōs'y-drop. See *Acne*.

Rōt'acis'mus, *i*, *m*. ('*Ῥωακισ-*
μός.) The harsh vibration of the
letter *r*, common in the northern
parts of England, called a *burr*.

Rōt'ātor, *ōris*, *m*. (*Rōto*, to
turn.) *Anat.* Applied to certain
muscles employed in producing a
circular movement.

Rōt'ātus, *a*, *um*. (*Rōta*, a wheel.)
Bot. Having wheels, or their form :
rotate.

Rōt'heln. (*Bastard Measles*.)
Name, applied to what is known as
German measles. Generally con-
sidered a form of *rubeola* ; modified
by the presence of some symptoms
akin to *scarlatina*.

Rōt'ifērus, *a*, *um*. (*Rōta* ; *fēro*,
to bear.) *Zoöl.* Having, or bearing
wheels : *rotiferous*.

Rōt'ifōrm'is, *is*, *e*. (*Rōta* ; *forma*,
likeness.) Having the form of a
wheel : *rotiform*.

Rōt'ūla, *α*, *f*. (Dim. *Rōta*.) A
little wheel. *Anat.* Another name
for the knee-pan. See *Patella*.

Rōt'ulad. *Anat.* Applied the
same as *Rotular*, used adverbially.

Rōt'ular. *Anat.* Belonging to
the *Rotula* ; applied, by Dr. Barclay,
as meaning—towards the *Rotula*, or
patella. *Rōtūlāris*, *is*, *e*.

Rōt'ūlātus, *a*, *um*. (*Rōtūla*.)
Conchol. Having the form of little
wheels : *rotulate*.

Rōt'ūlō's'us, *a*, *um*. (*Rōtūla* ; ter-

minal-*deus*.) *Bot.* Having or full of little wheels: rotulous.

Rô'tundifol'ius, *a, um*. (*Rôtundus*, round; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having round leaves: rotundifoliate.

Rouge. *Bot.* The dye prepared from *Carthamus tinctorius*.

Rough. See *Asper*, *Scaber*, *Scabridus*.

Roughness. See *Scabrities*.

Round Ligament. See *Ligamentum Teres*.

Roun'd-leav'ed. See *Rotundifolius*.

Royal Col'lege of Sur'geons. A society incorporated by Royal Charter, for examination of candidates for a *diploma*, by virtue of which they may practise the surgical art. There are three Royal Colleges of Surgeons in the United Kingdom—namely, the R.C.S. of England, the R.C.S. of Edinburgh, and the R.C.S. of Ireland. Of these three Royal Colleges, a peculiarity attaches to that of Edinburgh as to its local name, which ought to be R.C.S. of Scotland, Her Majesty's bestowal of that comprehensive title being certain, whenever requested by the Edinburgh Royal College of Surgeons and the Glasgow Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons conjointly, as expressed in Acts 21 and 22 Vict., c. 9, clause 50.

Royal Col'lege of Sur'geons, Ed'inburgh. *Rules for Licentiate-ship*.—Candidates must have studied in a University, or an Established School of Medicine—*i.e.*, in "those recognised schools of cities in Great Britain and Ireland, where diplomas in Surgery are granted." Candidates must have been engaged (during four years *after passing the enjoined preliminary examination*) in professional studies; which period shall include not less than four winter, or three winter and two summer sessions' attendance at a recognised Medical School. In fulfilment of the prescribed curriculum, the following courses of Lectures must have been attended, and certification, thereto, produced:—**Anatomy and Practical Anatomy** (*six months each course*) *during eighteen months—i.e.*, three courses

of the two, conjointly; Chemistry, Practical and Analytical; **Materia Medica**; Physiology; Practice of Medicine; Clinical Medicine; Principles and Practice of Surgery—and Clinical Surgery;—Midwifery; Medical Jurisprudence. The courses of study in Scotland consist of not fewer than 100 lectures—excepting in respect of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, which have divided courses of fifty lectures each.

Royal Col'lege of Sur'geons, England. *Rules for Membership*.—Candidates commencing education on or after 1 Jan., 1861, must possess one of the following certificates:—1. Either of graduation in Arts, at any of the British Universities, or of *certain recognised Universities on the Continent*, etc. 2. Of having passed examination for Matriculation, or such other examination instead, as may be sanctioned by the College Council. 3. Evidence as to competent knowledge of Latin and Mathematics. [Some other branches of preliminary schooling are named in the statutes of this College; but which are so usually included in seminary-courses that a detail thereof seems unnecessary here—*viz.*, Writing from Dictation, English Grammar, Geography, History, etc.] *Professional Education*.—Attendance on the practice of an Hospital, or other Practical Institution, recognised for that purpose. Instruction by a legally qualified Surgeon of an Hospital, Dispensary, or Workhouse, etc., etc. Attendance on Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, or Chemistry, by Lecturers of this College. Before admission to the Primary Examination, Candidates must possess certificates as follows:—Anatomy and Dissections, two winter sessions each; Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, one winter session each. The Pass Examination, on Surgical Anatomy, the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Medicine, depends on production of the following Certificates:—On Surgical Anatomy, and the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Medicine;

of being twenty-one years of age ; of having subsequently been examined, and having afterwards (*for four years*) been engaged in the acquirement of professional knowledge.

Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland. *Rules for Licentiate-ship.*

—1. Candidates must be “registered (pupils) on the College Books, if the Council approve,” etc. 2. If “*letters testimonial*” are desired, “registered pupils” may have a *special* or the *stated* examination by paying a conditional fee. 3. The *stated* (usual) examinations are held in April, July, and November. 4. The examinations, *preliminary and pass*, shall be conducted by *written*, partly by *oral* questions. “The Greek language enters as a compulsory subject” of inquiry on the occasion of preliminary competency. The Pass Examination requires previous attendance on and study of the following scientific departments of Medicine :—Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, Chemistry, *Materia Medica*, Botany, Histology, Theory and Practice of Surgery; Practice of Medicine; Midwifery; Operative Surgery and Appliances; Medical Jurisprudence. These studies—including Hospital experience of *three years*—to occupy six years altogether.

Rūbēd’o, *inis*, f. (*Rüber*, red.) *Med.* A diffused redness of the skin, as in blushing.

Rub’efac’ient. (*Rūbēfācio*, to make red.) *Med.* Applied to any substance which reddens without blistering the skin, and employed as a counter-irritant. *Rūbēfāciens*, *is*, part.

Rūbeōl’a, *æ*, f. (*Rūbeo*, to blush.) *Pathol.* The measles, a disease known by inflammatory fever, dry cough, sneezing, drowsiness, and an eruption of small red points, perceptible by the touch. A genus, *Ord. Exanthemata*, *Cl. Pyrexizæ*, of Cullen’s Nosology.

Rubecol’oid’. (*Rūbēōla*; terminal *Pathol.* Resembling *Rubeola*.
; adj.

æ, f. (*Rüber*, red.) A Linn. genus, *Cl. Tetrandria*, *Ord. Monogynia*. Juss. *Rubiaceæ*. *M.*

Med. Pharmacoposial name for the root of *Rubia tinctorum*.

Rūb’ia Tin’ctor’um. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the madder plant; the root is called *Radix rubra*.

Rūb’iāc’us, *a*, *um*. (*Rūbia*.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Rubia*; applied to a Juss. *Ord.* (pl. f.): rubiaceous.

Rūb’i’form’is, *is*, *e*. (*Rūbus*, the raspberry; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the form of a raspberry; rubiform.

Rūb’iginōs’us, *a*, *um*. (*Rūbigo*; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Chem.*, *Nat. Philos.* Having, or of the colour of rust: rubiginous.

Rūb’igo, *inis*, f. (As if *Rūdigo*, from *rodo*, to gnaw.) *Chem.* Rust.

Rub’ricaul’is, *is*, *e*. (*Rüber*; *caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Having a red stem: rubricauline.

Rub’riflōr’us, *a*, *um*. (*Rüber*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having red flowers: rubriflorous.

Rūb’ūla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Rūbus*.) The specific name for the yaws in Good’s Nosology. See *Anthraxia Rubula*.

Rūb’us, *i*, m. (*Rüber*, red.) A Linn. genus, *Cl. Icosandria*, *Ord. Polygynia*. Juss. *Rosaceæ*.

Rūb’us Cæs’ius. *Bot.* The dew-berry plant, or heath bramble, the fruit similar to the blackberry.

Rūb’us Frūt’icōs’us. *Bot.* The common bramble, which yields blackberries.

Rūb’us Idæ’us. *Bot.* The raspberry plant.

Ruc’tatio. See *Ructus*.

Ruc’tuōs’us, *a*, *um*. (*Ructus*; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Med.* Having or full of eructation or belching: ructuous.

Ruc’tus, *ūs*, m. (*Ἐρυγμός*, from *ερω*, to belch.) An eructation, belching, or discharge of wind from the stomach: eructation.

Rud’dle. *Chem.* A kind of red chalk.

n. (*Rūdis*, unfashioned.) That which forms the first condition or origin of a thing: rudimentary.

Ruc. *M. Med.* The *Ruta graveolens*.

a, *um*.

ruddy; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruit of a ruddy colour: ruficarpous.

Rūf'īner'vis, *is, e.* (*Rūfus*; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Having ruddy-coloured nervures: rufinervine.

Rūg'īfō'l'ius, *a, um.* (*Rūga*, a wrinkle; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having wrinkled leaves; rugifolious.

Rūg'ōsus, *a, um.* (*Rūgo*, to have wrinkles.) *Bot.* Rugged; wrinkled: rugose.

Rum. A well-known spirituous liquor obtained from the sugar-cane; Jamaica spirit. *Spiritus Jāmaicensis*.

Rūm'ex, *icis, m.* (A spear.) Pharmacopœial name of the leaves of the *Rumex acetosa*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Hexandria*, Ord. *Trigynia*. Juss. *Polygonæa*. See *Lapathum*.

Rūm'ex Ac'ētōs'a. *M. Med.* The common sorrel, or sour-dock.

Rūm'īnān's, *tis, part.* (*Rūm'ino*, to chew the cud.) *Zool.* Chewing the cud: applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Mammalia*: ruminating.

Rum'īnāt'ion. (Same.) *Physiol.* Chewing the cud, or bringing up of the food, which has been swallowed, into the mouth again to be properly chewed. *Rūmīnatio*, *ōnis, f.*

Rūn'cīnāt'us, *a, um.* (*Rūncīna*, a saw.) *Bot.* Notched, like a saw; toothed: runcinate.

Rūn'ner. See *Sarmentum*.

Rūn'ning. *Pathol.* Popularly, any purulent matter when coming away from a diseased part; as the discharge in *gonorrhœa*.

Rupel'len'sis Sal. (*Rupella*, Rochelle.) *M. Med.* Rochelle salt; the *Soda tartarizata*, or *Sodæ potassiotartras*.

Rūp'ia, *æ, f.* (*ῥύπος*, sordes.) *Pathol.* An eruptive disease, in which there are broad flat vesicles; succeeded by an ill-conditioned discharge, which thickens into scabs, easily detached and immediately replaced by new ones.

Rup'tīner'vis, *is, e.* (*Ruptus*, broken; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves, the nervures of

which, growing almost parallel, break from space to space, so as to form a kind of lash.

Rup'ture. (*Rumpo*, to break.) *Surg.* The disease *Hernia*; popular term. *Ruptūra*, *æ, f.*

Rus, *a, um.* (*Rus*, the country; *cōlo*, to inhabit.) *Zool.* Living in the country, or fields: ruricolous.

Rust. *Chem.* The powder, or crust, which grows on iron and other metals when long exposed to the air. *Ærugo*, *inis, f.*; *Rūbigo*, *inis, f.*

Rust of Iron. See *Ferrugo*.

Rus'tīc'ōlus, *a, um.* (*Rus*, the country; *cōlo*, to inhabit.) *Ornithol.* Living in fields or meadows: rusticolous.

Rūt'a, *æ, f.* (*ῥύσαι*, to protect.) Name for the leaves, and also the unripe fruit, of the *Ruta graveolens*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Decandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Rutaceæ*.

Rūt'a Grāv'ēolēn's. *M. Med.* The common rue plant.

Rūt'āceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the genus *Ruta*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): rutaceous.

Rūt'idōs'is, *is, f.* (*ῥυτίς*, a wrinkle.) *Pathol.* A drawing, shrinking, or puckering of the *cornea*, a certain sign of approaching death.

Ruys'chiān'a, **Mem'brān'a.** *Anat.* The internal layer of the choroid coat of the eye: first particularised by Ruysch; also called *Tunica Ruyschiana*.

Ruys'chii, **Tūn'īca Cel'lulōs'a.** *Anat.* The cellular coat of the intestines, described by Ruysch.

Rye. (Sax. *Ryge*.) A kind of bread corn of a coarse quality; also a kind of grass.

Rye, Er'got of. See *Ergota*.

Rye Plan't. *Bot.* The *Secale cereale*.

Rye, Spur'ed. *Bot., Med.* The *Secale cornutum*, or ergot of rye.

Ryt'idōcar'pus, *a, um.* (*ῥυτίς*, a wrinkle; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having wrinkled fruits: rytidocarpous.

S.

S. *Pharm.* For *Semissis* or half.

S.A. or **S.A.L.** For *Secundum artem* or *Secundum artis leges*—according to the rules of art.

S. Ac. *Chem.* For *Sine acido*, without acid.

S. Alk. } *Chem.* For *Sine alkali*,

S. K. } *Sine kali*, without alkali,

S. N. *Med.* For *Secundum naturam*, or according to the natural course.

SS. *Pharm.* For *Semissis*.

S. S. S. *Pharm.* For *Stratum super stratum*, layer upon layer.

Sāb'ādill'ia, *α, f.* (Span. *Cebábarley*.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the dried fruit of *Asagrea officinalis*.

Sāb'adillin'. *Chem.* An excessively acrid white substance obtained from the seeds of *Helonias officinalis* and *Veratrum sabadilla*. *Sabadillina*, *α, f.*

Sābin'a, *α, f.* Pharmacopœial name for the tops of *Juniperus sabina*: *savin*.

Sābin'æ Cac'umina. (B. P.) See foregoing.

Sāb'ūlicōl'us, *α, um.* (*Sābūlum*, sand; *cōlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Growing or living in sand: *sabulicolous*.

Sāb'ūlōs'us, *α, um.* (*Sābūlum*; terminal -*ōsus*.) Gritty; sandy: *sabulous*.

Sāb'ur'ra, *α, f.* (*Sābūlum*.) *Med.* Foulness of the stomach; *sordes*.

Sac. See *Sacculus*, *Saccus*.

Saccāt'us, *α, um.* (*Saccus*, a bag.) Encysted, or contained in a membranous bag: *saccated*.

Sac'chārāt'us, *α, um.* (*Sacchārum*, sugar.) *Med.* Having or containing sugar: *saccharated*.

Sac'chārūm, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (*Sacchārūm*; *ephidrosiis*, a sweating.) *Pathol.* A saccharine sweating.

Sac'chārl Fræ'x. *M. Med.* Treacle, or molasses.

Sac'chārum, *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Yielding sugar: *sacchariferous*.

Sac'chārīf'icāt'io, *ōnis*, *f.* (*Sacchārum*, sugar; *fīo*, to become.)

Chem. The conversion of a substance into sugar, as starch, when treated by sulphuric acid: *saccharification*.

Sac'chārīf'icāt'us, *α, um.* (Same.) *Chem.* Converted into sugar: *saccharificated*.

Sac'chārīn'us, *α, um.* (*Sacchārum*.) Belonging to sugar: *saccharine*.

Sac'chāroid'ēs, *adj.* (*Sacchārum*; terminal -*idēs*.) Resembling sugar: *saccharoid*.

Sac'chārōlōg'ia, *α, f.* (*Sacchārum*; *lógos*, a discourse.) *Chem.* A treatise on sugar: *saccharology*.

Sac'chārōm'ētrum, *i, n.* (*Sacchārum*; *μέτρον*, a measure.) An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of sugar in liquors, syrups, etc.: a *saccharometer*.

Sac'chārum, *i, n.* (Arab. *Sacchar*.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Triandria*, Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Gramineæ*. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of the prepared juice of the *Saccharum officinarum*; *sugar*.

Sac'chārum Acer'num. Sugar obtained from the *Acer saccharinum*; also called *Saccharum Canadense*; *maple-sugar*.

Sac'chārum Al'bum. White, or refined sugar; *loaf-sugar*.

Sac'chārum Canāden'se. *Bot.* The *Saccharum acernum*, or *maple-sugar*; *Canadian sugar*.

Sac'chārum Com'mune. } *M.*
Sac'chārum Non-pūr'i- } *Med.*
fīcāt'um. } Sys-

tematic terms for moist sugar; otherwise termed *Muscovado sugar*.

Sac'chārum Lac'tis. (B. P.) *Sugar of Milk*.

Sac'chārum Offīcīnāl'e. } *M.*
Sac'chārum Offīcīnār- } *Med.*
um. } The

sugar-cane.

Sac'chārum Pūrīf'icatum. (B. P.) *Refined Sugar*.

Sac'chārum Sāt'urni. *M. Med.* The *Acetas plumbi*, or sugar of lead.

Sac'cholac'tate. (*Sacchōlacticum acidum*; terminal -*ate*.) *Chem.* A

combination of saccholactic acid with a base. *Sacchōlactas, ātis, f.*

Sac'cholac'tic Acid. Same as *Mucic acid. Sacchōlacticum acidum.*

Sac'chōlac'ticus, a, um. (*Sacchōrūm; lac, milk; terminal-icus.*) *Chem.* Applied to mucic acid, because first obtained from sugar of milk: saccholactic.

a, um. (*Saccus, a sack; fēro, to bear.*) *Bot.* Bearing a sack: sacciferous.

Sac'cifor'mis, is, e. (*Sæcus; forma, likeness.*) *Bot.* Formed like a sack: sacciform.

Sac'cōd'ēs, adj. (*Saccus; terminal-ōdes.*) Having or full of sacks: saccous.

Sac'culat'ed. (*Saccūlus, a little bag.*) Bagged, or pursed out in little expansions. *Saccūlātus, a, um.*

Sac'cūlō'sus, a, um. (*Saccūlus; terminal-ōsus.*) Having or full of little sacs: sacculose.

Sac'cūlus, i, m. (*Dim. Saccus.*) A little bag, sac, or pouch: a saccule.

Sac'cūlus Ad'īpōs'us. *Anat.* The *bursa mucosa* of a joint.

Sac'cūlus Cord'is. *Anat.* The *pericardium*; the bag of the heart.

Sac'cūlus Lac'hrymāl'is. *Anat.* The lachrymal sac, or bag.

Sac'cellifor'mis, is, e. (*Sacellus; forma, likeness.*) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a little sack: sacelliform.

Sac'el'us, i, m. (*Dim. Sacculus, a little sack.*) *Bot.* Applied to a monospermous root in which the seed is invested by a membranous envelope.

Sac'er Ig'nis. *Pathol.* A term for *Erysipelas*; also formerly applied to *Herpes exedens*.

Sac'or'bus. *Pathol.* An old epithet of epilepsy, from the vehemence of its attacks.

Sack. (*Sax. Sac.*) A wine formerly much used, said to be brought from the Canary Islands, and called *Canary*; also applied to a wine brought from Malaga in Spain.

Sac'rad. Applied the same as *Sacral*, used adverbially.

Sac'ral. *Anat.* Belonging to the *sacrum*; applied as meaning towards the *sacrum. Sacrāl'is, is, e.*

Sac'ro. *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the *sacrum*.

Sac'rum, i, n. (*Sacer, sacred.*) *Anat.* The triangular bone wedged (as it were) between the *Ossa innominata* posteriorly, forming a considerable portion of the true pelvis.

Saf'ety Lam'p. *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Lamp invented by Sir H. Davy; consisting of a common oil-lamp, completely surrounded with a cage of fine wire-gauze; for the miners, to indicate the moment of danger from explosion of fire-damp.

Saff'ron. *M. Med.* The *Crocus sativus*.

Saff'ron, Mead'ow. *M. Med.* The *Colchicum autumnale*.

Sāg'āpēn'um, i, n. (*Σαγάρρον.*) Name of the gum-resin of an uncertain plant, said to be a species of *Ferula*, formerly reputed as an antispasmodic, etc.

n. } (*Sagitta, an arrow; fōlium, a leaf.*) *Bot.* Having arrow-shaped leaves: sagittifolious.

Sagit'tal. (*Sagitta.*) Belonging to, or shaped like an arrow. *Sagit'tāl'is, is, e.*

Sagit'tal Sut'ure. *Anat.* That uniting the parietal bones.

Sagit'tāt'us, a, um. (*Sagitta.*) *Bot.* Having the shape of an arrow: sagittate.

Sāgittif'erus, a, um. (*Sagitta; fēro, to bear.*) *Bot., Conchol.* Bearing arrow-shaped objects: sagittiferous.

Sag'o. *M. Med.* Name for the *fecula* obtained from the pith of the *Sagus lœvis*; of various species of *Palmaceæ*, and *Cycas*; of *Sagus Rumphii*.

Salm. (*Ital. and Scot. Saime.*) *M. Med.* The *Adeps suillus*, *Azungia porcina*, or hog's lard.

St. Andrew's University, and Aberdeen University (*Marischal College.*) The degrees of M.B., C.M., and M.D., as well as degrees in arts, are granted by both these ancient Universities, on fulfilment of conditional regulations, analogous to those enjoined by the other two Universities of Scotland. The charter of foundation, relating to St. Andrew's University, bears

date 1413 : it is therefore the oldest of all the Scottish Universities. Hitherto there has never been a complete medical school at St. Andrew's, candidates for its degrees being consequently expected to have complied with its statutes, and studied elsewhere. There is now an anxious expectation, however, that a great change will, ere long, be effected in the said important department, by institution of an organised adaptation of the already established hospital in the flourishing and almost adjacent town of Dundee, with its 120,000 of population, and its highly promising local facilities of every kind offered for the purposes in view ; notably for becoming a tutorial scholastic ally of the University referred to. One gentleman has already guaranteed a purely contribution towards the undertaking here named. Aberdeen University, as is well known, has long been esteemed for its medical school and degrees, and its classical status.

St. Anthony's Fire. See *Anthony's Fire, St.* ; *Erysipelas*.

St. Vit us' Dan'ce. *Pathol.* The disease *Chorea*.

Sal, s̄alis, m. and sometimes *n.* ('Αλς, salt.) *Chem.* Salt ; applied to a compound in definite proportions of an acid with an alkali, earth, or metallic oxide.

Sal Am'moniac'um. See *Ammoniacum Sal*.

Sal Arg'ent'. *Chem.* The nitrate of silver.

Sal Ben'zoïn'. *Chem.* Benzoic acid.

Sal Cāt'har'ticus Amār'-

us. **Sal Cāt'har'ticus' Ang'li-**

cān'us. } *M.*
 } *Med.*
 } The sul-

phate of magnesia.

Sal Cāt'har'ticus Glaubēr'. *M. Med.* The sulphate of soda, or Glauber's salt.

Sal Chāl'ýbis. *Chem.* The sulphate of iron.

Sal Commān'is. *Chem.* The chloride of sodium.

Sal Cor'nu Cer'vi. *M. Med.* The subcarbonate of ammonia.

Sal Diār'ct'icus. *M. Med.* The acetate of potash.

Sal Ep'somen'sis. *M. Med.* The

sulphate of magnesia, or Epsom salts.

Sal Fos'silis. } *Chem.* Fossil or
Sal Gem'mæ. } rock salt ; the
chloride of sodium, or common salt.
Sal communis.

Sal Glauber'. See *Glauber's Salt*.
Sal Mirāb'ilis Glaubēr'. See *Glauber's Salt*.

Sal Prunel'le. *Chem.* Nitre, salt-petre, or the nitrate of potash, fused and poured into moulds so as to form small balls.

Sal Rupel'len'sis. *Chem.* The potassio-tartrate of soda, or Rochelle salt.

Sal Sātur'ni. *Chem.* The acetate of lead.

Sal Völāt'ilis. *M. Med.* The *Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus* ; also, the subcarbonate of ammonia.

Salac'ity. (*Sälax*, lustful.) Lechery ; lust ; orgasm. *Säläctas, ätis, f.*

Sal'ep. A farinaceous powder made from the root of the *Orchis morio*.

Salicylic Ac'id. (*Salis*, a salt— or having the properties of a salt.) *M. Med.* A product from *salicylol*, by oxidation ; or from *Salicin*, with potassium hydrate. Used same as the following.

Sal'icin'. *Chem.* An extremely bitter, white substance obtained from the bark of at least twelve species of *Salix*. *Säläcina, æ, f.* ; often used as substitute for quinia.

Sal'icin'eus, a, um. *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the genus *Salix* ; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.) : salicineous.

Säl'iferus, a, um. (*Sal*, a salt ; *féro*, to bear.) *Chem.* Containing or bearing salt : saliferous.

Sal'ifiab'le. (*Sal* ; *fio*, to be made.) *Chem.* Having the property of forming a salt, by combination with other substances. *Säl'ifiābilis, is, e.*

Sal'igenin'. (*Sälcina* ; *gēno*, to be begotten.) *Chem.* A new substance, which, together with sugar, contains the elements of salicin ; from which it is obtained. *Säl'igēnina, æ, f.*

Sal'ine. (*Sal*.) *Chem.* Belonging to, or of the nature of a salt. *Säl'inus, a, um.*

Säliv'a, æ, f. *Physiol.* The fluid

secretion of the salivary glands; spittle.

Saliv'al. *Physiol.* Belonging to the saliva. *Sälivälis, is, e.*

Sälivan's, *antis,* adj. *Pharm.* Exciting an increased flow of the saliva: salivating or saliv'ant.

Sälivär'is, is, e. *Physiol.* Belonging to the saliva: salivary.

Sal'ivat'ion. *Med.* An increased flow of the saliva, produced by the exhibition of mercury, and some other medicines. *Sälivätio, önis, f.* See *Ptyalismus*.

Sal'ix, icis, f. (*Sälto,* to spring out.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diæcia*, Ord. *Diandria*. Juss. *Salicinea*. *M. Med.* Name for the bark of *Salix alba*, *S. Caprea*, and *S. Fragilis*.

Sal'ix Al'ba. *M. Med.* The white willow.

Sal'ix Cap'rea. *M. Med.* The great round-leaved willow.

Sal'ix Fräg'ilis. *M. Med.* The common crack willow.

Sal'pet'ra, æ, f. *Chem., M. Med.* Nitre, or saltpetre.

Sal'pingit'is, idis, f. (*Salpinx*; terminal-itis.) *Surg. Pathol.* Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

Sal'pin'go-. (*Salpinx*.) *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the Eustachian tube.

Sal'pingys'téröcÿs'is, is, or eos, f. (*Salpingo-*; *hystéra*, the womb; *cÿsis*, pregnancy.) *Obstet., Physiol.* Term for pregnancy or foætation partly in the Fallopian tube and uterus.

Sal'pinx, ingis, f. (*Σάλπιγξ*, a tube.) *Anat.* The Eustachian tube.

Sal't. The *Chloridum sodii*, or *Murias sodæ*; common salt. *Sodii chloridum* (B. P.). *Chem.* A compound, in definite proportions, of an acid with an alkali, earth, or metallic oxide. *Sal, sâlis, m.*

Sal't, Neut'ral. *Chem.* A combination of an acid with an alkali, earth, or metallic oxide, so proportioned that the resulting salt is neither acid nor alkaline.

Sal't of Lem'ons. *Chem.* A combination of oxalic acid with a small portion of potash, as found in wood-sorrel; also, crystallised citric acid.

Sal't of Tar'tar. *Chem.* A very pure carbonate of potass, prepared

from the bitartrate of potass, or cream of tartar.

Sal'tâtio, önis, f. (*Salto,* to dance.) *Med.* A dancing or leaping; synonymous with *Chorea*: saltation.

Sal'tâtör'ius, a, um. (*Salto*.) *Entomol.* Having the power of leaping: saltatory.

Sal'tig'râdus, a, um. (*Saltus*, a leap; *grâdiör*, to walk.) *Entomol.* Seizing their prey by leaping: saltigradous.

Sal'tpet're. *Chem., M. Med.* The nitrate of potass, or nitre. *Salpetra, æ, f.*

Sal'ts, Sec'ondary. *Chem.* Synonymous with neutral salts. See *Salt, Neutral*

is, m. (*Salto*.) *Med.* A springing or leaping; applied the same as *Subsultus tendinum*.

Sal'vâtel'ia. (*Sâlus*, health.) *Anat.* A small vein from the little finger, which joins the basilic vein.

Sal've. See *Saw, Unguentum*.

Sân'âra, æ, f. (The seed of the elder-tree.) *Bot.* A dry, indehiscent pericarp which has one or two cells, and is dilated at the apex, or sides, into a kind of wing or membranous appendage.

Sam'bucin'. *Chem.* A vegetable matter, found in the flowers of the *Sambucus nigra*. *Sambücina, æ, f.*

Sam'buc' Flor'es. (B. P.) See following.

Sam'buc'us, i, m. (*Sambuca*, a musical instrument.) Pharmacopœial name of the *Sambucus nigra*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Trigynia*. Juss. *Caprifoliaceæ*.

Sam'buc'us, Nig'ra. *M. Med.* The elder-tree. See foregoing.

Sânât'io, önis, f. (*Sânö*, to heal.) *Med.* A healing, or restoring to health: sanitation.

San'ative. (*Sânö*.) *Med.* Capable of healing diseases. *Sânätivus, a, um.*

San'âtör'y. (*Sânö*.) *Med.* Having power to heal. *Sânätörus, a, um.*

San'ctum Sêm'en. *M. Med.* The seed of the *Artemisia Santonica*.

San'd. See *Arena*.

San'd Bath. See *Balneum Arenæ*.

San'däliför'mis, is, e. (*Sandälum*, a sandal; *forma*, resemblance.)

Bot. Having the appearance of a sandal or slipper: sandaliform.

San'guif'erus, *a, um.* (*Sanguis*, blood; *féro*, to bear.) *Anat., Physiol.* Having, containing, or bearing blood: sanguiferous.

San'guificat'ion. (*Sanguis*; *fácio*, to make.) *Physiol.* The natural function by which the blood is formed from the chyle. *Sanguificatio, ònis, f.*

San'guin'e. (*Sanguis*.) *Physiol.* Abounding with blood; warm; ardent: sanguineous. *Sanguineus, a, um.*

San'guin'eous. (*Sanguis*.) Belonging to the blood; bloody. *Nat. Philos.* Of the colour of blood. *Pathol.* Applied to certain diseases, as sanguineous apoplexy, etc. *Physiol.* Applied to particular conditions of the body, as sanguineous, or sanguine temperament. *Sanguineus, a, um.* See *Sanguine*.

San'guinolros'tris, *is, e.* (*Sanguis*; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having a blood-red beak: sanguinirostrate.

San'guinolén'tus, *a, um.* (*Sanguis*.) *Nat. Hist.* Of a blood-red colour; bloody: sanguinolent.

Sanguis Dracôn'is. See *Dragon's Blood*.

æ, f. (*Sanguis*; *sûgo*, to suck.) *Zoöl.* A blood-sucker; the leech, properly so called: a subdivision of the genus *Hirudo*.

San'guis'g'a Officinâl'is. }
M. Med. The *Hirudo medicinalis*.

San'ies, *ei, f.* (*Sanguis*.) *Surg. Pathol.* A thin, greenish, serous, fetid discharge from *fistulæ*, ulcers, etc., sometimes tinged with blood.

Sân'ios'us, *a, um.* *Surg. Pathol.* Having or full of *sanies*: sanious.

San'itary. (*Sântas*, health.) *Med.* Belonging to health; of a wholesome character. *Sântârius, a, um.*

San'itary Author'ity. (See foregoing.) *Med.* By Act of Parliament, England is geographically mapped into districts; which, according to circumstances, are now designated—(1) "Urban sanitary districts"; and (2) "Rural sanitary districts."

(*Sanus*, pro-

bably from Ger. *saos*, *sôs*, sound.) Name now

that can be invented for promotion of the public health, and prevention of epidemic and other diseases.

Sân'itas, *âtis, f.* (*Sânus*, sound.) *Physiol.* Health or soundness of mind and body: sanity.

San'talin'. *Chem.* The colouring principle of the wood of the *Pterocarpus santalinus*, or red sanders.

San'talum Rub'rum. *M. Med.* The wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*.

San'tôn'ica, *æ, f.* (*Santônia*, its native place.) A species of southern-wood. (B. P.) See *Artemisia*.

San'tôn'icum, *i, n.* (*Santônia*.) *Bot.* The specific term for *Artemisia santonica*.

San'tonin'um. (*Santônica*.) *Chem.* A crystalline neutral vegetable principle prepared from the foregoing. (B. P.)

Anat. The different small veins which pass through the *foramina* of the cranium, communicating between the sinuses of the *dura mater* and external veins of the head.

San'torin'us, Fis'sures of. *Anat.* Certain small fissures in the cartilaginous portions of the *Meatus auditorius externus*.

San'torin'us, Tub'ercles of. *Anat.* The small projections on the arytenoid cartilages which support the ligaments of the glottis.

Sap. (*Sax. Sæp.*) The juice of trees and plants. *Succus, ci, m.*

Sâp'hênus, *a, um.* (*Σαφής*, manifest.) *Anat.* Applied to each (*Saphena vena*) of two large veins of the leg; internal and external.

Sap'id. (*Sâpio*, to smell of.) Having a smell, or taste; savoury. *Sâpidus, a, um.*

Sâp'o, ònis, f. *Chem.* A compound of oils, fats, or resin, with a salifiable base, in definite proportions; soap. *M. Med.* Name for soap made with soda and olive oil. See *Smegma*.

Sâp'o Dâr'us. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for Spanish, or Castile soap.

Sâp'o Mol'lis. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for soap made with olive oil and potash.

Sāp'e Vulgār'is. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for soap made with soda and animal oil.

Sāp'omac'eous. (*Sāpo*, soap.) Of the nature or appearance of soap; soapy. *Sāpōnaceous*, *a*, *um*.

Sāp'ōnificāt'io, ōnis, *f.* (*Sāpo*; *fācio*, to make.) *Chem.* The conversion of oils into soap by the action of alkalis: saponification.

Sāp'ōnifor'mis, *is*, *e.* (*Sāpo*; *forma*, likeness.) *Chem.* Like soap in its unctuousity: saponiform.

Sāp'ōnif. *Chem.* The frothy extract of the *Saponaria officinalis*. *Sāpōnina*, *æ*, *f.*

Sāp'ōnule. (*Dim. Sāpo*.) *Chem.* A volatile or essential oil in combination with different bases. *Sāpōnūlus*, *i*, *m*.

Sāp'ōrif'icus, *a*, *um*. (*Sāpor*, taste; *fācio*, to make.) Creating or inducing taste: saporific.

Sāp'phīr'us, *i*, *m.* (*Geol.* A precious stone of a blue colour: a sapphire.

Sāp'rostōm'us, *a*, *um*. (*Σαπρὸς*, putrid; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Med.* Having a foul or stinking breath: saprostomous.

Sār'cina, *æ*, *f.* (*Σαρκικός*, pertaining to flesh.) *Physiol.* Name given to a peculiar parasitic structure found in the contents of the stomach; also in form of four-cornered square plates, in pus from pulmonary abscess.

Sār'cina Ven'tric'ūli. (See foregoing.) *Physiol.*, *Pathol.* Name given to a microscopic cryptogam, found in the fluid of *pyrosis*, or water-brash.

Sār'clitis, *itis*, *f.* (*Σάρξ*, flesh; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Muscular inflammation; also, acute rheumatism.

Sār'co-. (*Σάρξ*.) A prefix denoting flesh, or fleshy.

Sār'cōcar'plum, *n*, *n.*

Sār'cōcar'pus, *i*, *m.* (*καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* The fleshy, or pulpy substance between the *epicarpus*, or rind, and *endocarpus*, or membrane lining the seed-cavity of a pericarp; the juicy part of apples, pears, etc.: the sarcocarp.

Sār'cōcar'pus, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Bot.* Having the *peridium* membranous or fleshy, neither pulveru-

lent nor filamentous in the interior: *sarcocarpous*.

Sār'cold'ēs, *es*, *f.* (*Σάρξ*; *κῆλη*, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A fleshy enlargement of the testicle. *Hernia carnosā*: sarcocele.

Sār'cold'ēs, *adj.* (*Σάρξ*; terminal *Physiol.* Having or full of flesh; fleshy: sarcous.

Sār'cold'ēs, *adj.* (*Σάρξ*; terminal *-idēs*.) *Bot.* Resembling flesh: sarcoid.

Sār'colēm'a, *ātis*, *n.* (*Σαρξ*; a covering.) *Anat.* An external, investing, tubular membrane by which each fibril of muscle is said to be covered: the sarcoleme.

Sār'col'ogy. (*Σάρξ*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Anat.* The doctrine, or history of the soft and fleshy parts. *Sarcōlōgia*, *æ*, *f.*

Sār'col'is, *is*, *n.* (*Σάρξ*.) *Bot.* Applied, by Link, to a fleshy part of variable form, which surrounds the ovary, or is situated upon it. *Surg. Pathol.* A fleshy tumour. A genus, *Ord. Tumores*, *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Sār'com'atous. (*Sarcōma*; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Pathol.* Like, having, or of the nature of *sarcoma*; fleshy. *Sarcōmātōsus*, *a*, *um*.

Sār'cōp'hāgus, *a*, *um*. (*Σάρξ*; *φάγω*, to eat.) Eating, consuming, or living on flesh: sarcophagous.

Sār'cōp'hym'a, *ātis*, *n.* (*Σάρξ*; *φῆμα*, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A fleshy tumour: a sarcophyme.

Sār'cōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* *Pathol.*, *Surg.* The progress of *Sarcoma*; also, preternatural generation of

Sār'cos'is, *a*, *um*. (*seed*.) *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (pl. m.) of *Dermatocarpeæ*, having fleshy capsules: sarcospermous.

Sār'cōt'icus, *a*, *um*. (*Σαρκώω*, to make or produce flesh.) *Pharm.* Making or inducing the growth of flesh; applied to medicines: sarcotic. *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Sarcoma*.

Sardon'ic Laugh. *Med. Pathol.* A singular convulsive grin, or laugh, first observed in those who had eaten the herb *Sardonia*, a kind of smallage; applied to a peculiar expression of countenance observed

in *Tetanus*, *Diaphragmitis*, etc.: also termed *Spasmus Cynicus*. *Risus Sardonicus*.

Sarmentaceus, *a, um*. (*Sarmentum*.) *Bot.* Having twigs, or runners: sarmentaceous.

a, um. (*Sarmentum*; *j'ero*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing *sarmenta*: sarmentiferous.

Sarmentosus, *a, um*. (*Sarmentum*; terminal -*osus*.) *Bot.* Full of runners: sarmentous.

Sarmentum, *i, n*. (A branch or twig of the vine; particularly those supporting the clusters of grapes.) *Bot.* A twig; also, a runner.

Sarsa (*Jam'alicensis*). *M. Med.* Name for the root of *Smilax officinalis*; *Sarsaparilla radix*: sarsaparilla (Jamaica).

Sar sápiril'la, *æ, f*. (Span. *Sarca*, or *Sarza*, a thorn, or briar; *parilla*, a little vine.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the root of *Smilax officinalis*, and other species of *Smilax*.

Sar'sæ Rad'ix. (Same.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for Jamaica sarsaparilla.

Sartor'ius, *a, um*. (*Sartor*, a tailor.) Belonging to a tailor: sartorian. *Anat.* Applied to a muscle, the longest of the human body.

Sas'safra. *M. Med.* Name for the root of *Sassafras officinale*.

Sas'safra Rad'ix. (B. P.) See foregoing.

Sat'ellit'e. (*Sâtôgo*, to be diligent. Aguard.) *Astron.* The moons, or secondary planets which move about the primary ones. *Sâtelles*, *itis, m*.

Sâtiv'us, *a, um*. (*Sêro*, to plant.) *Bot.* That which grows in a garden.

Sât'uran's, *antis*, part. (*Sâtûro*, to fill.) Filling: saturating.

Sat'urat'ion. (Same.) *Chem., Pharm.* The state of a liquid body, which has dissolved another to the greatest extent to which it has power to effect its solution. *Sâtûrâtio, ônis, f*.

Sât'urnin'us, *a, um*. (*Sâtûrnu*s, Saturn; also, a term for lead.) *Astron.* Belonging to Saturn. *Chem.* Belonging to *Plumbum*, or lead: saturnine.

is, m. (*Sârupos*, a *Pathol.* Excessive desire for

coition in men; incontinence in men. A genus, Ord. *Dysorexie*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. Also applied to a species of *Elephantiasis*, from its hideousness. See *Elephantiasis Græcorum*.

German name for cabbage preserved in brine; an article of food common in that country; like the pickled cabbage of this. See *Sour Crout*.

Saur'ius, *a, um*. (*Saura*, a lizard.) *Zool.* Belonging to a lizard: saurian.

Saur'ogrâph'ia, *æ, f*. (*Σαῦρος*, a lizard; *γράφω*, to write.) *Nat. Hist.* A description of the saurian reptiles: saurography.

Saur'oid'ês, *adj*. (*Saura*; terminal -*idês*.) *Nat. Hist.* Resembling a lizard: sauroid.

Saur'olôg'ia, *æ, f*. (*Σαῦρος*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* A treatise upon saurian reptiles: saurology.

Saur'op'hagus, *a, um*. (*φα*, to eat.) *Ornithol.* Eating lizards and other reptiles: saurophagous.

Sav'an'nah. *Geol.* A term for the great marshes which exist in the plains of South America.

Sav'in. *M. Med.* The *Juniperus sabina*.

Saw. *Pharm.* The Scotch popular term for any salve, or ointment.

Scab. *Surg. Pathol.* A crust-like substance which forms on superficial ulcerations by concretion of the fluid matter discharged from them. *Crusta, æ, f*. Also the same as *Scabies*.

Scab'er, *bra, brum*. (*Σκάπτω*, to dig.) *Bot.* Rough; rugged: scabrous.

Scab'les, *ei, f*. (*Scâbo*, to scratch.) *Pathol.* The itch; otherwise termed *Psora*, the *Yeuk*, the *Scotch fiddle*. Also, a scab.

Scab'riflôr'us, *a, um*. (*Scâber*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having calyces rough with hairs: scabriflorous.

Scab'rifol'ius, *a, um*. (*Scâber*; *fôlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having rough leaves: scabrifolious.

Scab'risêt'us, *a, um*. (*Scâber*; *sêta*, a bristle.) *Bot.* Having peduncles rough to the touch: scabrisetous.

Scā'la, æ, f. A ladder, or staircase : a scale of steps.

Scā'la Tym'pāni. *Anat.* The superior of the *Scālæ* of the *Cochlea*.

Scā'la Vestib'ūli. *Anat.* The inferior of the *Scālæ* of the *Cochlea*.

Scāl'arīfor'mis, is, e. (*Scāla; forma, likeness.*) *Conchol.* Having the form of a ladder : scalariform.

Scāl'd. (*Ital. Scaldare, to heat.*) *Surg. Pathol.* A lesion of some part, occasioned by the application of a hot fluid. *Ambustio, ðnis, f.*

Scāl'd-head. *Pathol.* *Porrigo*, or ringworm of the scalp.

Scale. (*Sax. Scælu.*) *Pathol.* An opaque whitish lamina of morbid cuticle, of small size, running into layers or crusts which fall off repeatedly and are soon reproduced. *Zool.* The small laminae which cover most fishes, serpents, the legs and feet of birds, the wings of some insects, etc., and are called scales. *Squāma, æ, f.* See *Scala*.

Scāl'ene. (*Σκαληνός, unequal.*) *Geom., Mineral.* A figure having unequal sides. *Scālēnum, n.* of *Scālēnus*.

Scāl'ēnus, a, um. (*Σκαληνός.*) *Anat.* Name of a muscle at the side of the neck ; variously divided by anatomists into from two to five muscles, distinguished according to their position.

Scāl'p. (*Ital. Scalpio, a husk.*) *Anat.* The integuments of the skull. *Epicrānium, ii, n.*

Scāl'pel. (*Scalpo, to carve.*) *Surg.* A common straight knife ; a dissecting knife. *Scalpellum, i, n.*

Scāl'prum, i, n. (*Scalpo, to scrape.*) *Surg.* A denticular raspatory, used in trepanning. See *Radula, Rasperatorium*.

Scāl'y. See *Squamous*.

Scam'mōnia, æ, f. *M. Med.* The scammony plant. See *Convolvulus Scammonia*.

Scam'mōniæ Rad'ix. (*Scam-mōniæ Resīna.*) (*B. P.*) See foregoing, and the following. *Scammony root*.

Scam'mōniæ Rēsin'a. (*Same.*) Resin of Scammony (*B. P.*)

Scam'mōnium, ii, n. (*Arab. Corr. Chamoza.*) *M. Med.* Scammony (*B. P.*)

Scam'mōnium Syriāc'um. *M.*

Med. Pharmacopœial name for the gum resin emitted from the cut root of the *Convolvulus scammonia*.

Scam'mony. *M. Med.* The powder of the root of *Convolvulus scammonia* ; also, the plant itself. *Scammonium, n.*

Scan'dens, tis, part. (*Scando, to climb.*) *Bot.* Climbing ; attaching by tendrils or claspers.

Scan'sor, ðris, m. (*Scando.*) *Ornithol.* A climber ; applied to an *Ord.* (pl.) in which the external toe is directed backwards like the thumb, whereby they are enabled to cling to and climb upon trees.

Scāp'ha, æ, f. (*Σκάπτω, to dig.*) A skiff or small boat. *Anat.* The depression or cavity of the external ear, otherwise called *Fossa navicularis*.

Scāp'hold. (*Scāpha; terminal -ides.*) *Anat.* Resembling a little boat ; navicular. *Scāphoidēs, adj.*

Scāp'idōr'us, a, um. (*Scāpus; flos, a flower.*) *Bot.* Having flowers upon a *scapus* : scapiflorous.

Scāp'ifor'mis, is, e. (*Scāpus; forma, resemblance.*) *Bot.* Formed like a scape : scapiform.

Scāp'iger, ēra, ērum. } (*Scāpus; Scāp'ig'ērus, a, um.* } *gēro, to bear.*) *Bot.* Having scape-like stems : scapigerous.

Scāp'ula, æ, f. (Supposed Hebrew. Not satisfactorily ascertained.) *Anat.* The shoulder-blade ; the blade-bone.

Scāp'ulā'gla, æ, f. (*Scāpūla; ālgos, pain.*) *Pathol.* Pain in the scapula : scapulalgia.

Scāp'ular. *Anat.* Belonging to the scapula. *Scāpūlāris, is, e.*

Scāp'ulār'is, is, e. (*Scāpūla.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the scapula ; applied to arteries, veins, etc. : scapulary ; scapular.

Scāp'us, i, m. (*Σκῆπτρον, a sceptre.*) *Bot.* A stalk which springs up from the root, bearing the flowers and fruit, but not the leaves, as in the cowslip : a scape.

Scār. See *Cicatrix*.

Scār'fskin. (*Sax. Sceorf, clothing ; skin.*) *Anat.* The cuticle, or epidermis.

Scār'ificāt'ion. (*Scārifico, to make little incisions.*) *Surg.* The operation of making small super-

ficial incisions or punctures with a lancet or scarificator, to arrest inflammation, etc. *Scārifīcātio*, *ōnis*, f.

Scārifīcāt'or. (Same.) *Surg.* An instrument used in the operation of cupping. Also, an instrument with a blunt edge, used in tooth-extraction for separating the gum. *Scāri-*
ōris, m.

Scārlātīn'a, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Small, dry, and semi-transparent; scarious.

Scārlātīn'a. (Fem. sing. of *Scārlātīnus*, *febris* being understood.) *Pathol.* Scarlet fever; a disease characterised by contagious fever, swollen face, and a scarlet eruption on the skin in patches, ending in three or four days in desquamation of the cuticle. A genus, *Ord. Exanthemata*, *Cl. Pyrexiae*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Scārlātīn'a Māllīg'na, *Pathol.* A species of *Scārlātīna*, considered to be the same with *Cynanche maligna*, accompanied by a scarlet eruption.

Scārlātīnīn'. *Pathol.* Term proposed for the zymotic principle of scarlet fever. *Scārlātīnīna*, *æ*, f.

Scārlātīnōld'ēs, *adj.* (*Scārlātīnus*; terminal *-idēs*.) *Pathol.* Resembling *scārlātīna* (*febris*); of a scarlet colour: scarlatinoid.

Scārlātīn'us, *a*, *um*. (*Ital. Scārlatto*, a deep red.) Of a deep red or scarlet colour: scarlatine.

Scārl'et Fēv'er. See *Scārlātīna*.

Scārl'ed. See *Cicatrīsatus*.

Scēl'ētōn, *i*, *n*. (*Σκελετόν*, from *σκέλλω*, to dry.) *Anat.* A skeleton or dried preparation of the bones of an animal, connected naturally, or artificially, in their proper situation: usually spelt skeleton.

Scheel's Greē'n. *Chem.* A preparation of arsenite of copper.

Scher'illēvo. *Surg. Pathol.* A disease in Illyria and Dalmatia of a syphilitic character.

to split into small pieces.) *Anat.* A variety of *Synarthrosis*, in which one bone is received into a slit in another, as the *vomer* into the sphenoid.

Schīst's. (*Σχίζω*, to cleave.) *Geol.* A species of rock of a fissile structure. *Schīsta*, *æ*, f.

, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fissile fruit: schistocarpous.

Schīstōr, *adj.* *Mineral.* Resembling schist: schistoid.

Schīstōr'rhāchīa, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Σχιστόρ*, cloven; *ράχης*, the spine.) *Surg. Pathol.* Cloven spine, or a cleft in the spinal column.

Schīstōsus, *a*, *um*. (*Σχίζω*; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Mineral.* Easily divided into parallel plates or *laminæ*: schistous.

Mem'brane.

(*Schneider*, its describer.) *Anat.* The lining membrane of the nose. See *Pituitary Membrane*.

Sciād'ōphyl'lus, *a*, *um*. (*Σκιάς*, a parasol; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves in the form of an umbrella or parasol: sciadophyllous.

Sciāt'ic. (*Ischiaticus*, ischiatic.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *ischium*. *Sciātīcus*, *a*, *um*. See *Ischiadic*.

Sciāt'ica, *æ*, f. (*Sciātīcus*, belonging to the *ischium*.) *Entomol., Pathol.* A rheumatic affection of the hip joint, also called *Ischias*. Also, a neuralgic affection of the sacro-sciatic nerve. See *Ischiagra*.

Sciēn'tia, *æ*, f. (*Scio*, to know.) Knowledge, learning, skill, or cunning: science.

Sci'll'a, *æ*, f. (*Σκέλλω*, to dry.) A Linn. genus, *Cl. Hexandria*, *Ord. Monogynia*. *Juss. Liliaceæ*. Pharmacopœial name (B.P.) for the bulb of the *Urginea scilla*; of the *Squilla maritima*; the *Scille maritimæ bulb*; of the *Scilla maritima*. Squill.

Sci'll'a Mar'it'ima. *M. Med.* The squill, or sea-onion.

Sci'll'itīn'. (*Scilla*.) *Chem.* The active principle of the squill. *Sci'llītīna*, *æ*, f.

Scim'itar-shap'ed. See *Acinaciformis*.

Scin'tillat'ion. (*Scintillo*, to sparkle.) *Nat. Philos.* A sparkling, as of fire. *Scintillat'io*, *ōnis*, f.

Sc'ion. *Bot.* A young branch garnished with leaves. See *Surculus*.

Scir'rhoid'e. (*Σκίρρος*, a hard tumour; *ειδος*, resemblance.) *Pathol.* The Fr. rendering of the name of a disease resembling *Cancer*; also termed *Cancroide* and *Keloide*.

Scir'rhōm'a, *ātis*, *n*. (*Σκίρρῶς*, to harden.) *Pathol.* The same as *Scirrhus*.

Scirr'hōsār'ca, α, f. (*Scirrhus*; σάρξ, flesh.) *Pathol.* The *Scleriosis neonatorum*, or scirrhus hardening in the flesh of new-born infants. See *Scleroma*.

Scirr'hōs'us, α, um. (*Scirrhus*.) *Pathol.* Having, or of the nature of *scirrhus*: scirrhus.

Scirr'hus, ι, m. (Σκίρρος.) *Pathol.* A hard indolent tumour of a glandular part; an induration; but generally restricted to that which precedes cancer in the ulcerated state. A genus, Ord. *Tumores*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Scleriosis*.

Sclis'sor-Legged Deform'ity. That example of distortion, which consists in the legs being twisted across each other *at*, or *opposite* the knees, and thus retained, owing to ankylosis of the hip-joints, on both sides; progression being thereby effected from the knees, as from a pivot.

Sclat'er. See *Slater*.

Sclēr'lāsis, is, f. (Σκληρός, hard.) *Pathol.* An induration, or hard tumour: a scirrhus.

Sclēr-o-. (Σκληρός, hard.) A prefix denoting hardness.

Scler'ogen. *Bot.* An adaptation of *Sclerogenus* to the hardening matter of cells.

Sclēr'ogēnus, α, um. (Σκληρός: γεννάω, to produce.) *Bot.* Making hard; hardening or thickening: sclerogenous.

Sclēr'ōma, ātis, n. (Σκληρώω, to harden.) *Pathol.* Term for an unnatural condition of the integuments, forming a hardening or hard tumour: a sclerome.

Sclēr'ōmēnīn'x, gis, f. (Same; μήνιγξ, a membrane.) *Anat.* The *Dura mater*.

Sclēr'ōphyl'lus, α, um. (Σκληρός; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having rigid or stiff leaves: sclerophyllous.

Sclēr'ōpus, α, um. (Σκληρός; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the foot or *stipes* very hard: scleropous.

Sclēr'ōsarcōm'a, ātis, n. (Σκληρός; σάρκωμα, a fleshy tumour.) *Pathol.* A hard, fleshy excrescence.

Sclēr'ōsis, is, or eos, f. *Pathol.* The progress of *Scleroma*.

Scler'ōtal. (Σκληρός.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the

cartilaginous or osseous parts of the sclerotic coat of the eye. **Sclērō-tālis**, is, e.

Scler'ōtic. (Σκληρώω.) *Anat.* Hard; tough. **Sclērōticus**, α, um.

Scler'ōtic Coat. *Anat.* The external, dense, opaque, fibrous membrane of the eye. **Tūnica Sclērōtica**. **Sclēr'ōtis**, is, f. *Anat.* The *Tunica Sclerotica*.

Sclēr'ōtīt'is, idis, f. (*Sclērōtica tūnica*; terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the sclerotic coat.

Scōb'icūlāt'us, α, um. (*Scoba*, dust.) The same as *Scobiformis*: scobiculate.

Scōb'iform'is, is, e. (*Scoba*; forma, likeness.) *Bot.* Applied to seeds that are fine as sawdust from wood: scobiform.

Scōl'ecōl'd'ēs, adj. (Σκώληξ, a worm; terminal-idēs.) Resembling a worm; vermiform: scolecoïd.

Scōl'ecōlōg'ia, α, f. (Σκώληξ; λόγος, a discourse.) *Zoöl.* A treatise upon worms: scolecozoölogy.

Scōl'īōma, ātis, f. (Σκολίωμα.) *Surg. Pathol.* A bend or curve; applied to the spine.

Scōlīōs'is, is, f. (Σκολίωσις.) *Surg. Pathol.* A distortion of the spine. The progress or formation of *Scolīōma*.

Scoliot'ic. *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Scoliosis*. **Scolīōticus**, α, um.

Scol'loped. See *Crenatus*, *Sinuatus*.

Schools of Medicine. There are many and multiform instances of employing this title, in metropolitan and provincial districts, throughout the kingdom; and which, from their being unconnected with any particular University, or Royal College, it seems unnecessary here to enumerate. There can be no doubt of their convenience to some classes of students.

Scōpār'li Cacām'ina. (B. P.) See following.

Scōpār'ium. *M. Med. Pharmacopœial* name for the tops of *Sarothamnus scoparius*. Neut. of *Scōpārius*, α, um. *Spartium Scoparium*.

Scōpār'ius, α, um. (*Scōpa*, a broom.) Belonging to a broom, or -besom. See *Spartium Scoparium*.

Scōr'ámis, ídis, f. (Σκῶρ, ordure.) *Med.* A night-stool, or night-chair.

Scorbút'us, í, m. (Germ. *Schorboet*.) *Pathol.* Disease characterised by heaviness, dejection of spirits, bloated countenance, livid spots on the skin, offensive breath, spongy gums, swelling of the legs, etc.; the scurvy. A genus, *Ord. Impetigines*, *Cl. Cachexiæ*; also termed *Porphyra*.

Scor'ia. See *Scoriæ*.

Scōrlāc'us, a, um. *Mineral.* Having the appearance of *scoriæ*: scoriceous.

Scōr'ie. (Pl. of *Scōria*, *æ, f.*, from σκῶρ, excrement.) The refuse, or useless part of any substance, thrown off in its preparation, or refining process: dross.

Scōr'ifor'mis, ís, e. (*Scōriæ*; *forma*, likeness.) *Mineral.* Having the appearance of *scoriæ*: scoriform.

Scor'píoidēs, adj. (Σκορπίος, a scorpion; terminal *-ídes*.) Resembling a scorpion: scorpíoid.

Scot'ch-ñd'dle. *Pathol.* Popular term for *Scabies*, or *itch*.

Scrōb'icūlāt'us, a, um. (*Scrōbicūlus*.) *Bot.* Hollowed; having deep holes: scrobiculate.

Scrōb'icūlōs'us, a, um. (*Scrōbicūlus*; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Bot.* Applied the same as *Scrobiculus*.

Scrōbic'ūlus, í, m. (Dim. *Scrobs*, a ditch.) A little ditch: a hollow.

Scrōbic'ūlus Cordis. *Anat.* The hollow part near the region of the heart, the pit of the stomach.

Scrōf'ula, æ, f. (*Scrōfa*, a sow.) *Pathol.* A disease characterised chiefly by chronic swelling of absorbent glands, particularly of the neck, behind the ears, and under the chin, tending slowly to imperfect suppuration; the king's evil. A genus, *Ord. Impetigines*, *Cl. Cachexiæ*; also termed *Struma*.

Scrōf'ulōs'is, ís, f. *Pathol.* The morbid condition or progress of *scrofula*.

Scrof'ulous. *Pathol.* Having, full of, or of the nature of *Scrofula*.

Scrōf'ulōsus, a, um.

Scrōp'hūla. Same as *Scrofula*.

Scrōp'hūlōs'is. Same as *Scrofulosis*.

Scrot'al. *Anat.* Belonging to the *scrotum*. *Scrōtālís, ís, e.*

Scrot'al Hern'ia. *Surg.* The protrusion more or less of an abdominal viscus into the *Scrotum*; termed also *Oscheocele*, and *Scrotocele*.

Scrōt'ifor'mis, ís, e. (*Scrōtum*; *forma*.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a *scrotum*: scrotiform.

Scrōt'ocēl'ē, es, f. (*Scrōtum*; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Scrotal hernia, also called *Hernia oschealis*, and *Oscheocele*: scrotocele.

Scrōt'um, í, n. (*Scrotum*, the hide of a beast.) *Anat.* The common integuments which enclose the testicles as in a bag, or pouch.

Scrap'ūlus, í, m. (Dim. *Scrāpus*, a little stone.) *Pharm.* A weight of twenty grains: a scruple. See *Gramma*.

Scur'f. (Sax. *Sceorfa*.) *Pathol.* Small exfoliations of the cuticle, or bran-like scales which occur in the scalp, and on the skin after some cutaneous eruptions; dandriff. *Furfur, ūris, m.*

Scur'vy. See *Scorbutus*.

Scūtāt'us, a, um. (*Scūtum*, a shield.) Belonging to or having a shield: scutate. See *Peltalis*.

Scūt'ellāt'us, a, um. *Bot.* Applied to a lichen that is covered with *scutella*. Having conceptacles formed like *scutella*.

Scūt'ellifor'mis, ís, e. (*Scūtellum*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Formed like a buckler: scutelliform.

Scūt'ellōid'ēs, adj. (*Scūtellum*, a little shield; terminal *-ídes*.) *Bot.* Resembling a *scutellum*: scutelloid.

Scūt'el'lum, í, n. (Dim. *Scūtum*.) A little dish, saucer, or platter. *Bot.* A species of fructification; orbicular, concave, and raised at the margin; as in some lichens. *Entomol.* A small triangular piece on the back of the *Mesothorax*, between the *elytra*, or the wings; a little shield or buckler.

Scūt'ibranchiāt'us, a, um. (*Scūtum*; *branchiātus*.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an *Ord.* (pl. n.) of *Gastropoda*; in which the shell covers the animal, and particularly the *branchiæ*, like a shield: scutibranchiate.

Scūt'ifoliāt'us, a, um. (*Scūtum*; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having peltate or shield-like leaves, as the *Nymphaea scutifoliata*.

Scut'iform. (*Scutum*; *forma*.) Resembling a shield in form. *Scutiformis*, *is*, *e*. See *Scutoides*, *Thyroid*.

Scut'ipes, *pédis*, *adj.* (*Scutum*; *pes*, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Having the fore part of the legs covered with unequal rings, ending on each side in a longitudinal ridge: scutipede.

Scut'old'és, *adj.* (*Scutum*; *terminal-idés*.) *Bot.* Resembling a shield; peltoid; scutiform: scutoid.

Scyb'ulum, *i*, *m.* (*Σκύβαλον*, ordure.) *Med.* Dry, hard excrement, that has formed into little rounded balls (nom. pl.) like sheep's dung, or somewhat larger.

Scyph'ifer, *éra*, *érum*. (*Σκύφος*, a cup or bowl; *féro*, to bear.) *Bot.* From the cup-bearing; from the shape of the fructification in some lichens.

Scyph'ifor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Σκύφος*; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Formed like a cup or goblet: scyphiform.

Scyph'old'és, *adj.* } (*Σκύφος*;
Scyph'ônoid'és, *adj.* } *terminal idés*.) *Bot.* Resembling a cup: scyphonoid; scyphoid.

Scyph'ôph'ôrus, *a*, *um*. (*Σκύφος*; *φέρω*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing cups, or cup-like formations: scyphophorous.

Scyph'hul'for'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Scyphulus*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the shape of a *scyphulus*: scyphuliform.

Scyph'hulus, *i*, *m.* (Dim. *Σκύφος*, a cup.) *Bot.* An organ like a small funnel, the borders of which are set with tubercles, observed in many species of lichens: a scyphule.

Scyt'oblas'ta. See *Scytoblastema*.

Scyt'oblastém'a, *âtis*, *n.* (*Σκῦτος*, a skin; *βλάστημα*, a growth.) *Pathol.*, *Physiol.* The organic growth or development of the skin; also of the *exanthemata*.

Scyt'oblastés'is, *is*, *oreos*, *f.* *Physiol.* The progress of *Scytoblastema*.

Se Def'enden'do. *Med. Jur.* (In defending himself.) Applied to a species of *excusable* homicide, the consequence of a lawful act done upon the principle of self-preservation.

Sea-on'ion. *M. Med.* The *Scilla maritima*, or squill.

Sea-salt. *Chem.* The chloride of sodium, obtained from sea-water.

Seam. (*Sax.*) See *Sutura*.

Seat. See *Sedes*.

Sebac'eous. (*Sëbum*, or *sëvum*, suet.) Fatty; suety; applied to glands. *Sëbaceus*, *a*, *um*.

Sebac'ic. (*Sëbum*; *terminal-ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to suet; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Sëbâcicus*, *a*, *um*.

Sëb'âte. (*Sëbâcicum acidum*; *terminal-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of sebatic acid with a base. *Sëbas, âtis*, *f*.

Sëb'iferus, *a*, *um*. (*Sëbum*; *féro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing fat or grease: sebiferous.

Sëb'ip'arous. (*Sëbum*; *pârio*, to beget.) *Physiol.* Producing, forming, or secreting fat. *Sëbipârus*, *a*, *um*.

Sëb'um, *i*, *n.* (As if *Suëbum*, from *sus*, a swine.) See *Sevum*.

Sëc'ile, *is*, *n.* (*Sëco*, to cut.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Triandria*, Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Gramineæ*.

Sëc'île Cëcë'île. *M. Med.* The rye-plant.

Sëc'île Cor'nût'um. *M. Med.* The horned, or spurred rye: a diseased growth, or excrescence on the *Secale cereale*, black and curved like the spur of a fowl; the ergot of rye. See *Ergota*. (*B. P.*)

Sec'alin'. *Bot.*, *Chem.* The particular gluten of the *Secale cereale*. *Sëcâlina*, *æ*, *f*.

Sëc'âlin'us, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Belonging to the *Secale cereale*, or to the *Secale cornutum*: secaline.

Sëc'ant. (*Sëco*, to cut.) Cutting. *Trigonom.* A right line reaching without the circle, from the centre through one end of a given arch to the extremity of the tangent, which it thus cuts. *Sëcans, tis*, *part*.

Sëc'er'ning. (*Sëcerno*, to put aside.) Separating or dividing. *Physiol.* Secreting. *Sëcernens, tis*, *part*.

Sëc'ond In'ten'tion. *Surg.* Healing or closing of wounds by the second intention, means a cure by the process of suppuration, granulation, and cicatrization.

Sëc'ondar'ies. *Astron.* Applied to the satellites, or moons, which move about certain of the planets; the earth having one, Jupiter four, Saturn seven, and Uranus (named,

until 1781, *Georgium Sidus*, and *Herschel*), six. *Ornithol.* Quills of the forearm; or second portion of the wing-bones. Pl. of *Sëcundarius*, *a*, *um*.

Secondary Fever. *Pathol.* A febrile condition ensuing after a crisis, or after the discharge of some morbid matter.

Secret'a. *Physiol.* Secretions, as milk, urine, etc. Pl. of *Secretum*, *i*, *n*.

Secret'ion. (*Sëcerno*.) *Physiol.* A natural function of the body by which the various fluids are separated from the blood, and their supply maintained; also the separated or secreted fluid itself. *Secretio*, *önis*, *f*.

Secretör'ius, *a*, *um*. Same as *Secerning*: secretory.

Sec'til'e. (*Sëco*, to cut.) Capable of being cut. *Sec'tilis*, *is*, *e*.

Sec'tio, *önis*, *f*. (*Sëco*.) A cutting; dissection: a section.

Sec'tio Cädäv'ris. *Anat.* A dissection; section or cutting of a dead body; necrotomy.

Sec'tio Cäs'arëa. See *Cæsarean Section*.

Sëc'undIn'a, *a*, *f*. (*Sëcundus*, second.) *Bot.*, *Obstet.* The second coat, or sac, which encloses the nucleus or basis of the future seed: the secundine. The chorion; applied in the pl. to the afterbirth, or the *secundines*, because expelled after the foetus.

Sëc'undin'ca. See *Secundina*.

Sëc'undum Ar'tem. See *S.A.*

Sëc'uriferus, *a*, *um*. Same as *Securigerus*.

Sëc'urifor'm. (*Sëcüris*, an axe; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Like an axe in shape. *Sëcüriformis*, *is*, *e*.

Sëc'urigerus, *a*, *um*. (*Sëcüris*; *gëro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing a hatchet: securigerous.

Sed'ative. (*Sëdo*, to mitigate.) *Pharm.* Having power to mitigate pain; assuaging. *Sedätivus*, *a*, *um*.

Sëd'entäria Os'sa. *Anat.* The bones on which we sit, the *Ischia* and *Os coccygis*.

Sed'iment. (*Sëdeo*, to remain.) The particles in liquids which by their own weight fall to the bottom. *Sëdimentum*, *i*, *n*.

Sed'litz Pow'der. *Med.*, *Pharm.* A compound of Rochelle salt, carbo-

nate of soda, and tartaric acid, which, dissolved in water, forms an effervescing aperient liquid in imitation of Bohemian mineral water.

Sëc'd. See *Semen*.

Sëc'd-bud. See *Germen*.

Sëc'd-coat. See *Arillus*.

Sëc'd-down. See *Pappus*.

Sëc'd-lobe. See *Cotyledon*.

Sëc'd-ves'sel. See *Pericarpium*.

Sëc'ing. (*Sax. Seon*, to see.) *Physiol.* The sense by which we distinguish objects around us by their colour, figure, size, distance, etc.; sight; vision. *Visus*, *is*, *m*.

Sëg'men'tum, *i*, *n*. (*Sëco*, to cut.) A shred or slice; a part cut out of something: a segment.

Sëg'rëgät'us, *a*, *um*. (*Sëgrëgo*, to separate from the flock.) *Zool.* Separated; insulated: segregate.

Sëid'litz Pow'der. See *Sedlitz Powder*.

Sël'en'fäto. (*Sëlënticum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of selenic acid with a base. *Sëlëntias*, *ätis*, *f*.

Sël'en'ic. *Chem.* Belonging to *selenium*; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Sëlënticus*, *a*, *um*.

Sël'enif'ërus, *a*, *um*. (*Sëlënum*; *fëro*, to bear.) *Chem.* Containing *selenium*: seleniferous.

Sël'eniös'us, *a*, *um*. (*Sëlënum*; terminal -ous.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid, the second degree of oxidation of *selenium*: selenious.

Sël'en'is, *itis*, *f*. *Chem.* A combination of selenious acid with a base: a selenite.

Sël'en'ites, *is*, *m*. *Mineral.* A species of *Lapis specularis*, with which windows were made.

Sël'en'iticus, *a*, *um*. *Chem.* Applied to waters which hold in solution selenite, or sulphate of lime: selenitic.

Sël'en'ium, *ii*, *n*. (*Σελήνη*, the moon.) *Chem.* An elementary body extracted from the pyrites of fahlun.

Sël'en'itärë'tum, *i*, *n*. *Chem.* A combination of *selenium* with a body less electro-negative than it; in which the atomic relations are the same as in the base. Others intend by it every combination of *selenium* with a simple body: a seleniuret.

Sël'en'ogräp'hia, *a*, *f*. (*Σελήνη*; *γράφω*, to write.) *Astron.* A de-

scription of the moon: selenography.

Sēlén'ētōpōgrāph'ia, *α, f.* (Σελήνη; τόπος, a place; γράφω, to write.) *Astron.* A description of the surface of the moon: selenotopography.

Sel'la Tur'cica. (A Turkish saddle.) *Anat.* The small depression within the four clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone, on which the pituitary gland rests.

Sēm'eidōgrāph'ia, *α, f.* (Σημείον, a sign; γράφω, to write.) *Pathol.* A description of the signs of disease: semeiography.

Sēm'eidōlōg'ia, *α, f.* (Σημείον; λόγος, a discourse.) *Pathol.* The doctrine of the signs or symptoms of disease; symptomatology; symbology: semeiology.

Sēm'eidōs'ia, *is, or eos, f.* (Σημειώω, to mark.) *Pathol.* A marking or observing of the signs or symptoms of a disease; an observation of these; synonymous with *Semeiōtica*.

Sēm'eiot'ic. (*Sēmeiōtica*.) *Pathol.* Belonging to the signs, or symptoms of diseases. *Sēmeiōticus, a, um.*

Sēm'eiot'ica, *α, f.* } (Σημειώω, to
Sēm'eiot'ice, *es, f.* } sign.) *Med., Pathol.* That branch of medicine which treats of the signs or symptoms of diseases: semeiotics. See *Semeiosis*.

Sēm'en, inis, n. (*Sēro, sēvi*, to sow.) *Bot.* The seed, or nucleus formed in the germen. *Physiol.* The seminal liquor secreted in the testicles.

Sēm'en con'tra Ver'mes, *Pharm.* A substance kept in the shops on the Continent, as a vermifuge. It consists of unexpanded flowers of each species of *Artemisia*, mixed occasionally with seeds.

Sēm'en San'ctum. *Bot.* The seed of *Artemisia santonica*.

Sēm'en, Slow Emis'sion of. See *Bradyspermatus*.

Sēm'is. Indec. (ἡμιος, the half.) A prefix denoting half.

Sēm'icr'cular Can'als. *Anat.* Three canals, their form indicated by their name, in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and opening into the *vestibulum*.

Sēm'icr'ptum, ii, n. (*Sēmi-*;

cubo, to lie down.) *Med.* A half-bath, or hip-bath.

Sēm'ilun'ar. *Sēmi-*; *lūna*, the moon.) Resembling a half-moon. *Sēm'ilunāris, is, e.*

Sēm'ilun'ar Gan'glia. *Anat.* The ganglia formed on the sympathetic nerves as it enters the abdomen, from which nerves are distributed to the viscera; the abdominal ganglia.

Sēm'ilun'ar Val'ves. *Anat.* The three valves at the commencement of the aorta; also, the same number at the beginning of the pulmonary artery.

Sēm'imembrānōs'us, a, um. (*Sēmi-*; *membrāna*, a membrane.) *Anat.* Half-membranous: semi-membranous.

Sēm'inal Air. See *Aura Semi-nalis*.

Sēm'ināl'is, is, e. (*Sēmen*, a seed.) *Bot., Physiol.* Belonging to seed, or the semen: seminal.

Sēm'inūt'io, ōnis, f. (*Sēmen*, the semen.) *Bot.* The natural dispersion of seeds. *Physiol.* The immission of the semen in uterus: semination.

Sēm'inif'erus, a, um. (*Sēmen*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing seeds: seminiferous.

Sēm'inifor'mis, is, e. (*Sēmen*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of seed: seminiform.

Sēm'in'ūla, α, f. (*Sēmen*.) *Bot.* Often applied to the reproductive corpuscles of cryptogamous plants: a seminule.

Sēm'in'ūlif'erus, a, um. (*Sēmin'ūla*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing seminules: seminiferous.

Sēm'is, is, m. (or *Semis*, indecl.) Half.

Sēnec'tus, ūtis, f. (*Sēnex*, old.) *Physiol.* Old age; the period from fifty to sixty, according to the ancients.

Sēn'ēg'e Rad'ix. (*Senegal*.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the root of *Polygala Senega*.

Sēn'egin'. *Chem.* An alkaline principle obtained from the root of *Polygala Senega*. *Sēnēgina, α, f.*

Sēn'il'is, is, e. (*Sēnex*, an old man.) Belonging to age, as *Ætas senilis*, *Arcus senilis*: senile.

Sēn'na, α, f. (Arab. *Senna*,

acute.) *M. Med.* Name for the leaflets of *Cassia acutifolia*, *C. obovata*, and *C. elongata*. See *Cassia*.

Sen'na Alex'andrin'a. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P. 1867) for the leaves of various species of *Cassia*. A name for the *Cassia fistula*, or purging cassia. Alexandrine senna.

Sen'na Indica. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the leaves of the *Cassia elongata* or *C. officinalis*. East Indian senna.

Sen'oculāt'us, a, um. (*Sēni*, six; *ocūlus*, an eye.) Having six eyes: senoculate.

Sen'sat'ion. (*Sentio*, to feel.) *Physiol.* The consciousness of the approach of any foreign body, from its contact with the extremities of our nerves being communicated to the *sensorium*. *Sensatio, ōnis, f.*

Sense. (Same.) *Physiol.* A general term for the faculty by which a living being receives impressions caused by contact with external objects, according to the organ involved. *Sensus, ūs, m.*

Sen'sib'ilis, is, e. (Same.) That which is endowed with sensibility; also, that which seems to act upon some one of our senses.

Sens'ibility. (Same.) *Physiol.* That faculty by which the brain perceives an impression received by it; the power by which living parts receive impressions from the different bodies placed in contact with them. The word *sensitivity* has, by some parties, been of late used in somewhat the same sense. *Sensibilitas, ātis, f.*

Sens'itiv'us, a, um. (Same.) *Physiol.* Having the power of sensation: sensitive.

Sens'orial. (*Sensorium*, the organ of the senses.) *Physiol.* Belonging to the *sensorium*. *Sensōriālis, is, e.*

Sensōrium, ii, n. (*Sentio*.) *Physiol.* The organ which receives the impressions made on the senses; the brain.

Sensōrium Commūne. *Physiol.* The common seat or centre of all the senses, where the nerves proper to their respective organs take their origin.

Sen'tient. (*Sentio*.) *Physiol.*

That which is particularly susceptible of sensation, as the extremities of the nerves. *Sentiens, tis, part.*

Sen'timent'alism. See *Alusia Elatio*.

Sēpāl'oid'ēs adj. (*Sēpālum*; terminal -*ides*.) Resembling a sepal: sepaloid.

Sēpāl'um, n. (*Sēpar*, divided.) *Bot.* The separate parts or divisions of which the calyx consists: a sepal.

Sēpār'ātōr'ium, ii, n. (*Sēpāro*, to separate.) *Chem.* A vessel used for separating liquors from the materials with which they may have been mixed; or the essential from the less important parts: a separator. *Surg.* An instrument for separating the *pericranium* from the skull in *post-mortem* examination or dissection.

Sep'lum'bicus, a, um. (*Sex*, six; *plumbicus*.) *Chem.* Applied to salts, where the oxygen of the plumbic oxide is multiplied by six of that of the acid: seplumbic.

Sep'teman'gulātus, a, um. (*Septem*, seven; *angulus*, an angle.) *Bot.* Having seven prominent angles: septemangulate.

Sep'temdentāt'us, a, um. (*Septem*; *dentātus*.) *Zool.* Having seven teeth: septemdentate.

Sep'temdig'itāt'us, a, um. (*Septem*; *digitātus*.) *Bot.* Having seven folioles: septemdigitate.

Sep'temfōl'iōlāt'us, a, um. (*Septem*; *fōliōlātus*.) *Bot.* The same as *Septemdigitatus*.

Sep'temlōbāt'us, a, um. (*Septem*; *lōbātus*.) *Bot.* Having seven lobes: septemlobate.

Sep'temner'vis, is, e. (*Septem*; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Having seven nerves: septemnervine.

Sep'tēnāt'us, a, um. (*Septem*.) *Bot.* Disposed in sevens: septenate.

Sep'tentrionāl'is, is, e. } (*Sep-*
Sep'tentrionār'ius, a, um. } *Septentrio*, the north.) *Bot., Zool.* That which grows in or inhabits the north; northern: septentrional.

Sep'tfoll. See *Tormentilla*.

Sep'tic. (*Σηρω*, to putrefy.) Pertaining to putrefaction: causing to putrefy. *Septicus, a, um.*

Sep'ticē'mia, or Sep'tœ'mia.

(Σηπρός, putrid; αἷμα, blood.) Morbid, or poisoned condition of the blood; from septic ingesta.

Sep'ticid'al. (*Septum*, a partition; *cædo*, to cut.) *Bot.* Applied to dehiscence when the pericarp bursts vertically through the *septa* or sides of the carpels. *Septicidus*, *a*, *um*.

Sep'tif'erus, *a*, *um*. (*Septum*; *fêro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing *septa*: septiferous.

Sep'tifor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Septum*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Formed like a *septum*: septiform.

Septif'râgus, *a*, *um*. (*Septum*; *frango*, to break.) *Bot.* Applied to valvar dehiscence when the rupture occurs at the anterior border of the *septa*: septifragous.

Sep'til'is, *is*, *e*. (*Septum*.) *Bot.* Applied to the *placentarium* when attached to the *septa*: septile.

Sep'tulât'us, *a*, *um*. (*Septulum*.) *Bot.* Having *septula*: septulate.

Sep'tul'ifer, *ëra*, *ërum*. } (*Septulum*;
Sep'tulif'erus, *a*, *um*. } *lum*;
fêro, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing *septula*: septuliferous.

Sep'tulum, *i*, *n*. (Dim. *Septum*.) *Bot.* A small *septum*; applied to a *lamina* which divides the anther of the *Orchideæ* into two cavities: a *septule*.

Septum, *i*, *n*. (*Sêpio*, to hem in.) *Anat.*, *Bot.* A partition; applied to bones, cartilages, membranes, etc., where one or more cells are formed therefrom.

Septum Cër'ebel'li. *Anat.* The process of the *Dura mater* dividing the *Cerebellum* perpendicularly into symmetrical halves.

Septum Cër'ëbri. *Anat.* The falciform process of the *Dura mater*.

Septum Cor'dis. *Anat.* The partition between the ventricles of the heart.

Septum Lûc'Idum. *Anat.* A thin triangular partition between the lateral ventricles of the brain.

Septum Nâr'ium. *Anat.* The partition between the nostrils.

Septum Pec'tinifor'me. *Anat.* The comb-like partition; an imperfect tendinous *septum* separating the *crura penis*.

Sêq'uêla, *æ*, *f*. (*Sêquor*, to follow.) A consequence or sequel.

Pathol. *Sequelæ* are morbid affections which succeed to diseases when the latter have abated.

Sêq'ues'trum, *i*, *n*. (*Sêquestro*, to separate from.) *Surg.* Any dead portion of bone within a wound, abscess, or ulcer, likely to be cast off by *necrosis*.

Sêr'iâ'is, *is*, *e*. (*Sêries*, succession.) Following in a determinate order, or by distinct rows: serial.

Sêr'ic'us, *a*, *um*. (*Sericum*, silk.) *Bot.* Having an appearance like silk: sericeous.

Sêr'icifol'ius, *a*, *um*. (*Sêricum*; *fôlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having silken leaves: sericifolious.

Sêr'ic'um, *i*, *n*. (Σηπιδόν.) *Silk.* *Bot.* Applied to a kind of soft, hairy pubescence, of a white, shining, silky appearance. *Nat. Hist.* Silk, the product of several animals, but chiefly of *Bombyx mori*, or the silkworm.

Sêr'olin'. (*Sêrum*, whey; *oleum*, oil.) *Chem.* A fatty matter discovered in the blood. *Sêrô'ina*, *æ*, *f*.

Sêr'ôs'ity. (*Sêrum*.) *Physiol.* The serum of the blood, or the whey of milk. *Sêrôs'itas*, *âtis*, *f*.

Sêrôt'inus, *a*, *um*. (*Sêrus*, late.) Late; lateward; late in the evening. See *Membrana Serotina*.

Sêr'ous. (*Sêrum*.) *Physiol.* Having, or full of *serum*. *Sêrôsus*, *a*, *um*.

Sêr'pentâr'ia Radix. (*Serpens*, a serpent.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the root of *Aristolochia serpentaria*, and of several other species of the *Aristolochiaceæ*.

Sêr'pentâr'ia Vir'ginalân'a. *Bot.* The same.

Sêr'pentifor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Serpens*, a serpent; *forma*, likeness.) *Zool.* Having the form of a serpent: serpentiniform.

Sêr'pênt'inc. Winding about like the folds of a serpent. *Serpentinus*, *a*, *um*. See *Rependus*.

Sêr'piginô'sus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Having or full of *Serpigo*: serpiginous.

Sêr'pigo, *tnis*, *f*. (*Serpo*, to creep; terminal-*igo*.) *Pathol.* Ringworm, or tetter. See *Herpes*.

Sêr'ræ'fôl'ius, *a*, *um*. (*Serra*, a saw; *fôlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having

dentated or notched leaves : serratifolious.

Serraticornis. Same as *Serricornis*.

Serratifoliatum. Same as *Serrafolius*.

Serratiformis, is, e. (*Serra*; *forma*, likeness.) Having the appearance of a saw : serratiform.

Serratifoliatum, a, um. (*Serratus*; *stipulatus*.) Bot. Having stipules denticulated like a saw : serratifoliate.

Serratus, a, um. (*Serra*.) Toothed like a saw : serrated.

Serrigerus, a, um. (*Serra*; *géro*, to carry.) Bot. Having ribs denticulated like a saw : serrigerous.

Serrulatus, a, um. (*Serrula*, a little saw.) Bot. Minutely serrated : serrulate.

Sertuliferus, a, um. (*Sertulum*, a bouquet; *féro*, to bear.) Bot. Bearing bundles or bouquets : sertuliferous.

Sertulum, i, n. (Dim. *Sertum*, a garland of flowers.) Bot. A simple umbel, or assemblage of flowers proceeding from a single point; a bouquet : a sertule.

Serum, i, n. (*Sérus*, late.) Physiol. The greenish-yellow fluid which separates from the blood when cold and at rest; the *liquor sanguinis* deprived of its fibrin or coagulable matter; serosity. Also, the whey of milk. See *Serosity*.

Serum Lactis. The serum of milk; whey.

Sesamoid. (*Σάραμον*, a grain of Indian corn; terminal-*idēs*.) Anat. Resembling a grain of Indian corn. *Sesamoidēs*, adj.

Sesqui. Indecl. (*Semis*, half of; *que*, also.) Chem. Having an equivalent and a half of one ingredient combined with one of another, as *Sesqui-carbonate*, etc. Pharm. One and a half of any measure, number, or weight, as *Sesqui-granum*, a grain and a half, etc.

Sessiliflorus, a, um. (*Sessilis*; *flor*, a flower.) Bot. Having sessile flowers : sessiliflorous.

Sessilifolius, a, um. } (*Sessilifolius*, a, um. } *lis*; *folium*, a leaf.) Bot. Having sessile leaves : sessilifoliate; sessilifolious.

Sessilis, is, e. (*Sēdeo*, to sit.)

Bot. Sitting close to the stem, without a footstalk : sessile.

Seta, æ, f. A bristle. Bot. A species of pubescence covering certain plants. Zool. The stiff *setæ* (pl.) that issue from certain of the *Articulata annulata* are either simple or in *fasciculi*, which serve in lieu of feet.

Setaceum, i, n. (*Sēta*.) Surg. A small canal or artificial passage made under the skin by means of an instrument called a seton needle, and maintained by drawing through it daily several threads of silk, cotton, or other suitable material, in order to keep up a degree of irritation and discharge : a seton.

Setaceus, a, um. (*Sēta*.) Bot. Having bristles : setaceous.

Seti. (*Sēta*, a bristle.) Bot., Zool. A prefix denoting the existence of bristles, or objects like them.

Setiferus, a, um. (*Sēti*; *féro*, to bring.) Bot., Zool. Same as *Setiger* : setiferous.

Setiformis, is, e. (*Sēti*; *forma*, likeness.) Bot. Formed like a bristle; setiform.

Setiger, æra, ærum. } (*Sēti*; *géro*, to bear.) Bot. Bearing bristles : setigerous.

Setipes, pēdis, adj. (*Sēti*; *pes*, a foot.) Bot. Applied to a mushroom with a long filiform pedicle : setipede.

Seton. See *Setaceum*.

Setosus, a, um. (*Sēta*; terminal-*osus*.) Bot. Having, or full of bristles; bristly; setose.

Sevum, i, n. (As if *Suevum*, from *sus*, a swine or hog.) M. Med. Name for the prepared fat of the *Ovis aries*, the *Adeps ovilli*. Tallow; suet; fat; also termed *Sebum*. See *Adeps*, *Azungia*.

Sevum Ceti. M. Med. The fat of the whale; spermaceti, obtained from the *Physeter macrocephalus*.

Sevum Ovilium. M. Med. Mutton-suet.

Sevum Præparatum. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for Prepared Lard. See *Sevum*.

Sewerage. } (A. S. *séon*, to strain, or filter.)
Sewage. }
Forming of drains : also applied to their putrid contents.

Sewer Fever. One of the names for low or typhoid fever.

Sex-. (*Sex*, six.) *Nat. Hist.* A prefix denoting six.

Sexfidus, *a, um.* (*Sex*-; *findo*, to cleave.) *Bot.* Divided into six portions: sexfidous.

Sexflorus, *a, um.* (*Sex*-; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having six flowers: sexflorous.

Sexual. (*Sexus*, a kind, or sex.) Belonging to sex. *Serudis*, *is, e.*

Sexual System. *Bot.* The system of plants invented by Linnæus.

Shaft. (*Sax. Scaeft*, an arrow.) See *Stylus*.

Shaggy. (*Sax. Sceaaged*, hairy.) See *Hirsutus*.

Shaking Pal'sy. *Pathol.* The *Synclonus ballismus*.

Shale. (*Teut. Schale*, the covering of nuts, and of stones in fruit.) *Geol.* A kind of slaty clay, laminated, and of tolerable consistence, common in many districts.

Shape. (*Sax. Scaepen*, to form.) Form, make. *Anat.* Popularly used in England for the *vulva*.

Sharp. See *Acutus*.

Sharp-pointed. See *Cuspidatus*, *Mucronatus*.

Sheath. See *Spatha*, *Vagina*.

Sheathed. See *Vaginatus*.

Sheathing. See *Vaginans*.

Shedding. See *Caducus*.

Shell. *Zool.* The calcareous or horny substance that exudes between the skin and epidermis in the *Mollusca*, *Crustacea*, and *Insecta*; also termed *Crusta*. *Testa*, *a, f.*

Sherbet. (*Arab.*) A cooling summer drink much used in the East, made of the juice of fruits and water variously sweetened and flavoured. *Sorbethum*, *i, n.* See *Sorbet*.

Sher'ry. (*Xeres*, a town of Spain.) *M. Med.* The *Vinum album*, or white wine; or *Vinum Xericum*. See *Xericus*.

Shield, Having a. See *Peltatus*, *Scutatus*.

Shield-like. See *Peltalis*, *Peltoides*, *Scutoides*, *Thyroid*.

Shield-like Cartilage. *Anat.* The *Cartilago scutiformis*, or *C. thyroides*.

Shield-shaped. See *Peltatus*, *Scutiform*, *Thyroid*.

Shin. (*Sax. Scins*, the forepart of the leg.) *Anat.* The subcutaneous crest, or very prominent anterior ridge, or edge of the *tibia*, or the bone itself. *Anticnemion*, *ii, n.*

Shin-bone. (*Scin-bân.*) *Anat.* The *tibia*, or large bone of the leg.

Shingles. (*Cingulum*, a girdle.) *Surg. Pathol.* Popular name for *Herpes Zoster*.

Shock. (*Teut. a blow.*) *Med.* The sensation of impulse or percussion, produced by the pulsation of the heart, as perceived on applying the ear and stethoscope.

Shoot. See *Surculus*.

Short-sightedness. See *Myopia*.

Shoulder. See *Armus*, *Humerus*.

Shoulder-blade. See *Scapula*.

Show. *Obstet.* Popularly, the red-coloured mucus discharged from the vagina shortly before childbirth; the "colours."

Shrivelled. See *Corrugatus*, *Rugosus*.

Shrub. *Bot.* See *Frutex*. Also, a liquor made of acid fruits, sugar, and other substances to give a flavour, digested in rum or brandy.

Shrub-like. See *Fruticosus*.

Shut up. See *Occlusus*.

Sial'adên, *inis, m.* (*Σίαλον*, the spittle; *ἀδην*, a gland.) *Anat.* A salivary gland.

Sial'adênitis, *idis, f.* (*Sial'adên*; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a salivary gland.

Sial'adênion'cus, *i, m.* (*Sial'adên*; *ὄγκος*, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Swelling of a salivary gland.

Sial'agôg'us, *a, um.* (*Σίαλον*; *ἀγω*, to expel.) *Pharm.* Having power to increase the flow of the saliva: sialagogue.

Sial'ina, *a, f.* (*Σίαλον.*) *Chem., Physiol.* Term for the principle of the saliva: sialin.

Sial'inus, *a, um.* (*Σίαλον.*) *Med., Physiol.* Belonging to the saliva or spittle: sialine.

Sial'oidês, *adj.* (*Σίαλον*; terminal *-ώδης*.) *Physiol.* Having, or full of saliva: sialous.

Sial'oid'ês, *adj.* (*Σίαλον*; terminal *-ιδês*.) *Physiol.* Resembling saliva: sialoid.

Sialonchiâ'sis, *is, or eos, f.*

(*Σίαλον; lithiæsis.*) *Pathol.* The formation of salival *calculus*.

SIALOLITHUS, *i*, *m*. (*Σίαλον; λίθος*, a stone.) *Med. Pathol.* A salival *calculus*: a sialolith.

SIALOLOGIA, *æ*, *f*. (*Σίαλον; λόγος*, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of the *saliva* or spittle: sialogogy.

SIALOMA, *i*, *m*. (*Σίαλον; όγκος*, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour under the tongue from obstruction to the flow of *saliva* by a salival *calculus*.

SIALORRHOEA, *æ*, *f*. (*Σίαλον; ρέω*, to flow.) *Physiol.* A flow of the *saliva*.

SIBBENS. (Sax. *Sib*, kindred.) A popular Scotch term for a disease resembling *syphilis*.

SICCANS, *tis*, part. (*Sicco*, to dry.) Having power to dry; drying: *siccant*.

SICCIFOLIUS, *a*, *um*. (*Siccus*, dry; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having a dry leaf: *siccifolius*.

SICK. See *Æger*.

SICKNESS. (*Σιχαίνω*, to loathe, disgust.) *Pathol.* Any kind of ailment or disease; but particularly a nauseated state of the stomach, with or without retching and vomiting. *Morbus*, *i*, *m*.

SIDE. See *Latus*.

SIDERAL. (*Sidus*, a star.) *Astron.* Belonging to the stars, or signs in the heavens. *Sideralis*, *is*, *e*.

SIDÉRAT'IO, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Sidus*.) *Pathol.* Apoplexy, or *Paralysis*; also mortification, or *Sphacelus*, as if caused by planetary influence: *sideration*.

SID'ERIT'ES, *is*, *m*. (*Σιδερίτης*.) *Nat. Philos.* The magnet or loadstone.

SID'EROGRAPHIA, *æ*, *f*. (*Σιδερος*, iron; *γράφω*, to write.) *Chem., Mineral.* A history of iron or steel: siderography.

SID'EROTECHNIA, *æ*, *f*. (*Σιδερος; τέχνη*, art.) *Chem., Mineral.* The art of treating minerals of iron: siderotechny.

STEVE. See *Colatorium*.

STEEV-LIKE. See *Coliform*, *Cribriformis*, *Ethmoid*.

SIGNAL'IAN OPERATION. *Obstet., Surg.* The division of the *Symphysis pubis* in cases of impracticable labour from contraction or deformity, first

performed by Sigault. See *Symphysiotomia*.

SIGH. See *Suspirium*.

SIGHT. See *Seeing*, *Visus*.

SIGHT, BAD. See *Dysopia*.

SIGHT, DAY. See *Hemeralopia*.

SIGHT, DIMNESS OF. See *Caligo*.

SIGHT, NIGHT. See *Nyctalopia*.

SIGILLAT'US, *a*, *um*. (*Sigillum*, a seal.) Marked as if with a seal: *sigillate*.

SIG'MOLD', (*Σ*; terminal -*ides*.) *Anat.* Resembling the Greek letter *Sigma* as anciently written, *C. Sigmoïdēs*, adj.

SIG'MOLD FLEX'URE. *Anat.* That portion of the *colon* between the descending portion and the *rectum*.

SIG'MOLD VAL'VES. *Anat.* The semilunar valves of the *aorta* and of the pulmonary artery.

SIGN. *Pathol.* Applied to what the educated judgment deduces from consideration of the causes, progress, and treatment of disease. *Pharm.* Applied to certain marks employed in *formulae* and prescriptions: viz., lb, for *Libra*; 3, for *Uncia*; ʒ, for *Drachma*; ℥, for *Scrupulus*; m, for *Minimum*. *Signum*, *i*, *n*. See *Abbreviation*.

SIGNA. (*Signo*, to mark out.) *Med.* "Mark," employed at the end of prescriptions to point out what directions are to be copied by the compounder for the guidance of the patient, or his attendant.

SILEX, *icis*, *m*. and *f*. (*Χάλιξ*.) Flint.

SILEXIFORMIS, *is*, *e*. (*Silex*; *forma*, likeness.) *Chem.* Having the appearance of *silex* or flint: *silexiform*.

SILICA, *æ*, *f*. (*Silex*.) *Chem.* One of the primitive earths which enters into the composition of almost all compound earths, stones, and sand; also found in many plants, especially grasses, etc.

SILICAT'E. (*Silicium acidum*; terminal -*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of silicic acid with a base. *Silicas*, *atis*, *f*.

SILIC'IC. *Chem.* Belonging to *silica*; applied to an acid. *Silicicus*, *a*, *um*.

SILIC'IC-O-. (*Silicicus*.) *Chem.* A prefix applied to combinations of a

silicic with another salt, as *Silicico-ammonicus*, etc.

Silicifērus, *a, um.* (*Silica*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Chem.* Containing *silica*: siliciferous.

Silicēōsus, *a, um.* (*Silica*; terminal -*ōsus*.) *Geol.* Having, or full of *silica*: silicious.

Silicium, *ii, n.* *Chem.* The base of *silica*.

Silicula, *æ, f.* (Dim. *Siliqua*.) *Bot.* A little pod: a silicule.

Siliculiformis, *is, e.* *Bot.* Having the form of a *siliqua*: siliculiform.

Siliculosus, *a, um.* (*Silicula*; terminal -*ōsus*.) *Bot.* Having many silicules: siliculose.

Siliqua, *æ, f.* (Συλικός, a nut.) *Bot.* A long, dry, bivalve *pericarpium*, in which the seeds are fixed alternately to each edge forming the suture: a pod.

Siliquiformis, *is, e.* *Bot.* Having the form of a *siliqua*: siliquiform.

Siliquosus, *a, um.* (*Siliqua*; terminal -*ōsus*.) *Bot.* Having numerous pods: siliquose.

Silkworm, Acid of. *Chem.* Bombic acid.

Silurian. (*Silures*, the ancient people of South Wales.) *Geol.* A system of rock found specially in South Wales. *Siluriānus, a, um.*

Silver. See *Argentum*.

Silver, Fulminating. *Chem.* See *Argentate of Ammonia*.

Silver, Nitrate of. See *Argenti Nitrates*.

Simarūb'a, *æ, f.* (A patronymic of America.) Name for the root of *Simaruba officinalis*; *Simaruba amara*; and *Simarubæ Cortex*; also called *Quassia Simaruba*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Decandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Simarubææ*.

Simarūb'a Amār'a. *M. Med.* The plant (Pharm. E.) which affords *simaruba-root bark*.

Simarūb'a Officināl'is. *M. Med.* The plant which affords *simaruba-root bark*.

Simple. *Med.* The opposite of compound; uncompounded; unadulterated; pure. *Simplex, icis*, adj.

Simple Affin'ity. See *Attraction, Simple Elective*.

Sim'plicaul'is, *is, e.* (*Simplex*; *caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Having a simple stem: *simplicauline*.

Sim'plicifol'ius, *a, um.* (*Simplex*; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having simple leaves: *simplifolious*.

Sim'ulāt'io, *ōnis, f.* (*Simūlo*, to feign.) *Med. Jur.* A counterfeiting, or pretending to be suffering under disease; malingering: *simulation*.

Sim'ulāt'io Lāt'ens. *Med. Jur.* Simulation in which disease is actually present; but where the symptoms are falsely aggravated, and greater sickness pretended than really exists.

Sināp'i, *eos, n.* } (Σίμησι, or Σί-
Sināp'y, *gos, n.* } νησι.) Pharma-
Sināp'is, *is, f.* } copœal name
(B. P.) of the flour of the seeds of *Sinapis nigra*, and *S. Alba*, is *Sinapis*; it is *Sinapi*: the *Sinapis semina*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Tetradynamia*; Ord. *Siliquosa*. Juss. *Cruciferae*. Mustard.

Sināp'is Al'ba. *M. Med.* The plant which affords white mustard.

Sināp'is Nig'ra. *M. Med.* The plant which yields black mustard.

Sināp'ismus, *i, m.* (*Sināpis*.) *Pharm.* A plaster or poultice made of mustard, linseed meal, and vinegar: a *sinapism*.

Sin'cipitāl'is, *is, e.* (*Sinciput*.) *Anat.* Pertaining to the *sinciput*: *sincipital*.

Sin'ciput', *itis, n.* *Anat.* The fore and upper part of the head. See *Bregma*.

Sine. *Geom.* A right line drawn from one extremity of an arch perpendicular to the diameter passing through the other extremity. *Sinus, ūs, m.*

Single Affin'ity. See *Attraction, Simple Elective*.

Sin'gul'us, *ŭs, m.* (Σύν, with; *gūla*, the throat.) *Pathol.* A convulsive motion of the diaphragm and neighbouring parts; popularly named *hicough* or *hiccup*.

Sin'istral'is, *is, e.* (*Sinister*, the left.) Belonging to, or situated on the left: *sinistral*.

Sinuāt'us, *a, um.* (*Sinus*.) *Bot.* Hollowed; scalloped: *sinuated*.

Sin'uos'us, *a, um.* (*Sinus*; terminal -*ōsus*.) Having, or full of *sinuses*: *sinuous*.

Sin'us, *is*, m. (*Cingo*, to compass about.) A cavity, hollow, or depression; may be called a minute *tunnel*. *Geom.* A *Sine*, which see. *Surg. Pathol.* The foul hollow part of an imposthume or sore; a long narrow hollow track leading from some abscess, diseased bone, or the like: a sinus.

Sin'us Caver'nus. See *Cavernous Sinus*.

Sin'us, Infer'ior Lon'gitud'i-nal. See *Longitudinal Sinus, Inferior*.

Sin'us, Lon'gitud'inal. See *Longitudinal Sinus*.

Sin'us, Maxil'lary. See *High-morianum Antrum*.

Sin'us Mul'iebr'is. The *Vagina*.

Sin'us Pōc'ūlar'is. *Anat.* The cup-like sinus. A large lacuna in the centre of the *Verumontanum*.

Sin'uses, Lat'eral. See *Lateral Sinuses*.

Sin'uses of Mor'gā'ni. See *Morgagni, Sinuses of*.

Sip'ho, ōnis, m. } (*Σίφων*, a
Sip'hōn, ōnis, m. } tube.) *Chem.*
A bent tube of glass for drawing liquors from one vessel into another without disturbing the sediment.

Sip'hōnif'erus, a, um. (*Siphōn*; *fēro*, to bear.) Bearing siphons: siphoniferous.

Sip'hōnōbran'chiāt'us, a, um. (*Σίφων*; *βράγχια*, the *branchiæ*.) *Zoöl.* Provided with a canal, more or less elongated, which borders upon a cavity containing the *branchiæ*.

Sip'hōnos'tōmus, a, um. (*Σίφων*; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Having a siphon-like mouth: siphonostomous.

Sir'on, ōnis, f. *Entomol.* A minute insect. See *Acarus*.

Sitiol'ogy. (*Σίτος*, aliment; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine or consideration of aliments: dietetics. *Sitiōlōgia, æ, f.*

Siz'y. (*Ital.* *Siza*, size.) Like glue or size. *Pathol.* Applied to the blood, when after coagulation it exhibits the buffy coat.

Skel'eton. See *Skeleton*.

Skill'ed Wit'nesses. *Med. Jur.* In this capacity, medical men may be necessarily subpoenaed, to give evidence in the High Court of Parliament; in the criminal, the

coroner's, or the ecclesiastical courts, touching matters of serious import; the results of which depend, more or less, on professional testimony and honour.

Skin. (*Dan.* *Skind*.) *Anat.* The skin, as commonly regarded, is composed of three membranes: the outermost is the scarf-skin, cuticle, or *epidermis*; the middle, the *rete mucosum*; and the innermost, the true skin, *cutis vera* or *derma*.

Skin-bound. *Pathol.* A peculiar condition of infants in which the skin becomes tense, and as if too tight for the body, which is swelled and hard beneath its surface.

Skull. See *Cranium*.

Slag. (*Teut.* *Schlacke*.) *Chem.* The dross of iron or other metal.

Slav'ering. See *Drivelling*.

Sleep. (*Sax.* *Sleep*.) *Physiol.* That state in which the whole senses are at rest for the purpose of renewing the vital energy which has been exhausted by exercise, and of assisting nutrition. *Somnus, i, m.*

Sleep of Plan'ts. A phenomenon connected with the irritability of plants. *In most of these—light* acts as a stimulus, essential to vegetation. It is natural to suppose that the *closing*, or *wrapping up* of their leaves, is as necessary an operation as is sleep to animals, for maintenance of healthy existence.

Sleep, Ind'uc'ing. See *Hypnoticus*.

Sleep-wal'king. *Pathol.* The affection *Oneirodynia activa*.

Sleep'lēssnes's. See *Agrypnia*.

Sleep'y. See *Somnolentus*.

Slip. } See *Talea*.

Slough. (*Sax.* *Luh*, a lake.) *Surg. Pathol.* A part in the course of *sphacelus*, generally of a dark brown or black colour, devoid of circulation, sensibility, and natural heat, and eventually separating from the rest.

Smal'lpox. See *Variola*.

Smal'lpox of the Cam'el. See *Photo-Shootur*.

Smeg'ma, ātis, n. (*Σμήγμα*, soap.) *Physiol.* The offensive soap-like substance produced from the sebaceous secretion around the *glans penis* and prepuce.

Smelling. (Dutch, *Smallen*.) *Physiol.* That sense by which we perceive and appreciate the odours which escape from almost every body in nature. *Olfactus*, *us*, *m*.

Smil'ax, *ácis*, *f*. (*Σμῖλαξ*, bind-weed.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diacia*, Ord. *Hexandria*. Juss. *Smilacææ*.

Smil'ax Sar'sápáril'la. *M. Med.* The plant *Sarza* or *Sarsaparilla*.

Snak'e, Spectacled. *Zoöl.* The *Naja vulgaris*, or *Cobra de capello*.

Snak'e-root, Virgin'ian. *M. Med.* The *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

Sneez'ing. (Sax. *Niesan*, to sneeze.) *Physiol.* A convulsive motion of the respiratory organs, caused by irritation of the nostrils: sternutation. *Sternutatio*, *ónis*, *f*.

Snor'ing. } (Dan. *Schnorker*, to
Snor'ting. } make a noise in sleep.) See *Stertor*.

Snout. *Comp. Anat.* The prolonged nose of the hog and the mole, etc.

Soap, Castil'ian. } *M. Med.* The
Soap, Span'ish. } *Sapo Durus*.

Sób'oles, *is*, *f*. *Bot.* Any rudiment of a new branch, or of a new root: a sobole.

Sób'olif'erus, *a*, *um*. (*Sób'oles*; *féro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing soboles: soboliferous.

Societ'y of Apothecaries, Ireland. By charter, dated 1791, this Corporation entitles those possessing its Licences to practise Medicine and Pharmacy, as a full qualification, in the Medical Department of the Army, Navy, and under the Poor Law Boards in England and in Ireland.

Societ'y of Apothecaries, London. This ancient Corporation (chartered in 1616) enjoins a curriculum of study equal to that for University or College Degrees and Diplomas. Its "Licence to Practise" Medicine has long been held essential over "England and Wales."

Soc'o'trin'e Alo'es. See *Aloe Perfoliata*, *A. Spicata*.

Sód'a, *æ*, *f*. (Arab.) *M. Med.* The mineral alkali.

Sód'a Hispán'ica. *Chem.* Impure soda, or the impure mineral alkali of commerce.

Sod'a, Mur'iate of. *M. Med.* The chloride of *Sodium*.

Sod'a, Sul'phate of. *M. Med.* Glauber's salt.

Sod'a, Tar'tarised. *Chem.* The *Potassio-tartras sodæ*.

Sód'æ Arsen'ias. (B.P.) *Arseniate of Soda*.

Sod'ii Chlor'idum. (B.P.) *Common Salt*.

Sód'ico-. *Chem.* A prefix applied to double salts, resulting from combination of a sodic with another salt, as *Sodico-ammonicus*.

Sód'icus, *a*, *um*. (*Sódium*; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Applied to the second degree of oxidation of *sodium*, or sodic oxide, etc.: sodic.

Sód'ium, *ii*, *n*. *Chem.* The metallic base of soda.

Soem'mer'ing, Spot of. *Anat.* The *Punctum aureum* on the internal surface of the *retina*.

Softening. See *Ramollissement*.

Sól'anác'eus, *a*, *um*. } *Bot.* Ap-
Sól'áneus', *a*, *um*. } plied to a

Family (pl. f.) having the *Solanum* for their type: solanaceous.

Sol'anin. (*Sölänium*.) *Chem.* An alkali obtained, when pure, in the form of a white, opaque, and sometimes pearly powder, chiefly from the *Solanum dulcamara*. *Sölänina*, *æ*, *f*.

Söl'anum, *i*, *n*. (*Sölör*, to ease.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Solanææ*.

Söl'anum Dul'cám'ra. *M. Med.* The plant woody nightshade.

Söl'anum Fœt'idum. *Bot.* The *Datura stramonium*, or thorn-apple.

Söl'anum Léthäl'e. *Bot.* The *Atropa belladonna*, or deadly nightshade.

Söl'anum Lig'nos'um. *Bot.* The *S. dulcamara*, or woody nightshade.

Söl'anum Tábérós'um, **Söl'ánum Esculent'um.** *Bot.* Systematic name of the potato plant;

the root of which is in general use throughout most parts of Europe.

Sol'ar Cy'cle. *Astron.* See *Cycle*.

Sol'ar Flex'us. See *Centrum Commune*.

Sol'ar System. *Astron.* That arrangement of planets and comets, which, in their orbits, circle around the sun, is denominated our *solar* or *planetary system*.

Sole of the Foot. *Anat.* See *Solea*.

Sōl'ea, *α, f.* (*Solum*, that which sustains a thing.) *Anat.* The sole of the foot. See *Planta*, *Solum*, *Thenar*.

Sōl'en-. (Σωλην, a canal.) A prefix denoting reference to a canal, or tube.

Sōl'eus, *α, um.* (*Solea*, the sole fish.) *Anat.* Belonging to the sole; applied to a muscle having resemblance to it.

Sol'id. *Nat. Philos.* Applied to bodies the particles of which adhere together so firmly that they cannot be separated without some degree of force. *Solidus, α, um.*

Sol'id'ificat'ion. *Med. Pathol.* Applied to pathological conditions of the lungs.

Sol'idus. (*Solidus.*) *Anat.* Applied to the bones, ligaments, muscles, membranes, nerves, and vessels.

Sōldun'gūlus, *α, um.* (*Solidus; ungula*, a hoof.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) of *Mammifera*, having only one hoof to each foot.

Sōl'ipes, *pēdis*, adj. (*Solus*, alone; *pes*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (pl. f.) of *Mammalia Pachydermata*, having a single hoof to each foot, the only genus known being that of the horse: solipēd.

Sōl'ium, *ii, m.* (*Solus*, alone.) *Zoöl.* A species of tape-worm. See *Tænia Solum*.

Sol'stic'e. (*Sol*, the sun; *sto*, to stand.) *Astron.* The time when the sun, having reached either of the tropical points, or got farthest from the equator, seems for some days to be at a stand, which occurs twice a year—the summer solstice and winter solstice. *Solstitium, ii, n.*

Sol'stit'ial. *Astron.* Belonging to the solstice. *Solstitiālis, is, e.*

Sōl'ābil'is, *is, e.* (*Solvere*, to loose.) *Chem.* Susceptible of dissolving in a menstruum: soluble.

Sōl'um, *i, n.* *Anat.* Same as *Solea*.

Solut'ion. (*Solvere*, to dissolve.) *Chem., Pharm.* The state of a solid body dissolved in a fluid. *Solutio, ōnis, f.*

Solut'ion of Continuit'y. *Surg. Pathol.* The breaking down, or division of the skin or other textures by a blow, a cutting instrument, or from ulceration.

Sol'vent. (*Solvere.*) *Chem.* Applied to any liquor capable of dissolving bodies. *Solvens, tis, part.*

Sōm'ātōtōm'ia, *α, f.* (Σωμα, the body; τέμνω, to cut.) Same as *Anatomia*: somatotomy.

Sōm'nam'bull's'm. (*Somnus*, sleep; *ambulo*, to walk.) *Med.* Walking in one's sleep; sleep-walking. Though the term refers solely to locomotion during sleep, that condition is attended by much more wonderful characteristics. In nearly every case, persons so affected evince semi-consciousness, or perception of danger. *Somnambulismus, i, m.*

Sōm'niferous. (*Somnus; fero*, to bring.) *Med.* Bringing on, or inducing sleep; hypnotic. *Somniferus, α, um.* See *Soporiferous*.

Sōm'nōlent'ia, *α, f.* (*Somnus.*) *Med.* Sleepiness: somnolence, or somnolency.

Sōm'nōlent'us, *α, um.* (*Somnus.*) *Med.* Sleepy; drowsy: somnolent.

Sōm'nolis'm. (*Somnus.*) The somnolent state induced by the manipulations termed animal magnetism.

Sōn'itus, *ūs, m.* (*Sono*, to sound.) *Pathol.* A sounding, as in the ears. See *Tinnitus*.

Sōn'ometer. (*Sonus*, sound; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for finding the relation of harmonic intervals. *Sōnōmētrum, i, n.*

Soot'-wart. *Surg. Pathol.* Chimney-sweeper's cancer.

Soot'y. See *Fuliginosus*.

Sōph'isticat'ion. (Σοφιστικός, deceitful.) *Chem., Pharm.* Adulteration of any substance. *Sōphisticatio, ōnis, f.*

Sōp'iens, *tis, part.* (*Sōpio*, to set at rest.) *Pharm.* Assuaging; anodyne: sopient.

Sōp'or, *ōris, m.* (*Somnus.*) *Physiol.* Deep or profound sleep.

Sōp'oriferous. (*Sōpor; fero*, to bring.) *Med.* Inducing sound or deep sleep. *Sōpōrifērus, α, um.* See *Somniferous*.

Sōp'orificus, *α, um.* (*Sōpor; facio*, to make.) Causing or inducing sleep: soporific.

Sōp'orēs'us, *α, um.* } (*Sōpor;*
Sōp'orus, *α, um.* } terminal

(*Sorus*.) *Med.* Having, or full of profound sleep; narcotic: soporous, or soporose.

Sorbate. (*Sorbicum acidum*; terminal-*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of sorbic acid with a base. Same as *Malate*. *Sorbas, âtis, f.*

Sorbet. A potion common among the Egyptians, made of sugar, lime-juice, musk, amber, and rose-water; the French term for *Sherbet*. *Sorbëtum, i, n.*

Sorbic. (*Sorbus*, the mountain ash; terminal-*ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to the *Sorbus*; applied to pure malic acid, because obtained in the greatest purity from its berries. *Sorbicus, a, um.*

Sor-des, is, f. (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) *Surg.* The matter discharged from ulcers, when fœtid, glutinous, and like the grounds of coffee, or clotted blood mingled with water; also, any excreted uncleanness, and particularly the dark encrusted matter about the teeth, gums, and lips in fever, etc.; filth.

Sore-throat. See *Cynanche*.

Sor'injan Sheer'un. } *Bot.*

Sor'injan, Sweet. } Indian

Sor'injan Tulk. } names

for a species of colchicum bulb, resembling the *cornus* of the *Colchicum autumnale*.

Sörös'is, is, f. (*Σωρὸς*, a collection.) *Bot.* Applied to the pineapple, because it consists of several fruits growing together into a thick fleshy substance; also to the mulberry.

Sor'el. (Sax. *Sure*.) *M. Med.* The *Rumex acetosa*.

Soul. See *Anima, Animus*.

Sound. (*Sōno*, to make a noise.) *Physiol.* The effect produced on the organ of hearing by the vibrations of the air under certain circumstances. *Sōnus, i, m.* (Fr. *Sonder*, to try the depth of the sea.) *Surg.* An instrument for introduction through the *urethra* into the bladder, to ascertain whether a *calculus* be present.

Sour Crou. English spelling for *Sauer Kraut*. See *Brassica acidulata*.

Sour-dock. *M. Med.* The *Rumex acetosa*.

Sour Mil'k. See *Lac Acetosum, Oxygala*.

Southern Wood, Tartarian.

M. Med. The *Artemisia santonica*.

Sp. For *Spiritus*, in the nominative or some other case of this word.

Spä. A town in Germany. Applied to any mineral spring.

Späd'ix, icis, m. (*Σπάδιξ*, a date tree.) *Bot.* An elongated *receptaculum*; a peduncle proceeding from a *spatha*.

Spain, Pel'itory of. See *Pellitory of Spain*.

Spal'ter. See *Speltrum*.

Span'ish Fly. See *Cantharis*.

Span'ish Liq'uerice. The extract from *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

Spar'siflor'us, a, um. (*Sparsus*, scattered; *flor*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having scattered flowers, or in small number: sparsiflorous.

Spar'sifoliāt'us, a, um. (*Sparsus*, scattered; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having scattered leaves: sparsifoliate.

Spar'tium, ii, n. (*Σπάρτη*, a rope.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diadelphica*, Ord. *Decandria*. Juss. *Leguminosæ*.

Spa'tium Scōp'ar'ium. M. Med. The former systematic name of the common broom plant; now the *Sarothamnus Scoparius*. (B. P.)

Spasm. See *Spasma, Spasmus*.

Spas'ma, âtis, n. (*Σπᾶω*, to draw.) *Pathol.* A convulsion or spasm, but more particularly voluntary straining or violent exertion. Also cramp, or spasm.

Spas'mat'ic. (*Spasma*.) *Pathol.* Applied, by M. Hall, to a patient affected with convulsive disease when in the condition of excitement, as distinguished from that of his being *unexcited*, or *Spasmatode*. Same as *Spasmodicus*. *Spasmat'icus, a, um.*

Spas'matod'e. (*Spasma*; terminal-*ode*.) *Pathol.* Applied, by M. Hall, to a patient affected with convulsive disease when in the condition of *excitability*, or *unexcited*, in distinction from that of his being *excited*, or *spasmatic*. *Spasmatōdes, adj.*

Spas'mi. (Nom. pl. f. of *Spasmus*.) *Med.* Spasmodic diseases; applied to an *Ord.* of the Cl. *Neuroses* of Cullen's *Nosology*.

Spas'me-. (*Spasmus.*) *Pathol.* A prefix denoting relation to, or connection with, convulsion or spasm.

Spas'môdês, adj. (*Σπασμὸς*, a spasm; terminal -ώδης.) *Pathol.* Having or full of spasm or convulsion: spasmodic.

Spas'mod'ic. (*Spasmus.*) *Pathol.* Belonging to convulsion or spasm. *Spasmodicus, a, um.* See *Spasmodic.*

Spas'môdyspne'a, *a, f.* (*Spasmus; dyspnœa.*) *Pathol.* Convulsive *dyspnœa* or difficulty of breathing.

Spas'mol'ogy. (*Σπασμὸς; λόγος*, a discourse.) *Pathol.* The doctrine or consideration of spasms, or convulsions; their character and causes. *Spasmodlogia, a, f.*

Spas'mus, *i, m.* (*Σπῶν*, to draw.) *Pathol.* The sudden, involuntary contraction of muscles, or of muscular fibres; a convulsion, cramp, or spasm.

Spas'mus Căn'in'us. } *Med. Pa-*
Spas'mus Cyn'icus. } *thol.* The
Risus Sardonicus. See *Sardonic Laugh.*

Spas'tic. (*Σπῶν.*) *Pathol.* Drawing to, or from; applied to the contraction of muscles, etc., from disease. *Spasticus, a, um.*

Spăt'ha, *a, f.* (*Σπάθη.*) *Bot.* A sheath which completely encloses the flowers before their expansion, and bursts longitudinally to let them forth.

Spăt'hăeus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Having a *spatha*, or its form: *spathaceous.*

Spăt'hicus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Belonging to a *spatha*: *spathic.*

Spăt'hiflôr'us, *a, um.* (*Spăt'ha; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers surrounded by a *spatha*: *spathiflorous.*

Spăt'hula. See *Spatula.*

Spăt'hulatus. See *Spatulatus.*

Spăt'ula, *a, f.* (Dim. *Spăt'ha.*) *Pharm.* A broad instrument like a knife with blunt edges, for spreading ointments, etc.

Spăt'ulăt'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Shaped like a *spatula*: *spatulate.*

Spear-mint. See *Mentha Sativa* or *Viridis.*

Spear-shaped. See *Hastatus, Lanceolatus.*

Spēc'ies, i, f. (*Spécio*, to behold.) *Nat. Hist.* Applied to individual objects descended from each other, or from common parents, or from such as strongly resemble them.

Spēc'ific. (*Spécies; fácio*, to make.) *Med.* Applied to a medicine of infallible efficacy in the cure of particular diseases, if such may be said to exist; or which acts on a particular organ, as the *Secale cornutum* on the uterus, etc. *Spécificus, a, um.*

Spéc'ific Grav'ity. *Nat. Philos.* The weight of an equal bulk of different substances compared with some standard of comparison; density.

Spēc'il'ium, *i, n.* (*Spécio*, to behold.) *Surg.* A probe.

Spéc'tacled Snake. *Zoöl.* The *Naja vulgaris*, or *Cobra de capello.*

Spéc'trum, *i, n.* (*Specto*, to behold.) A figure seen or imagined; a spectre. *Nat. Philos.* The coloured rays produced by decomposing light; when it is made to pass through a prism.

Spéc'ular. Belonging to the *Speculum.* *Spécularis, is, e.*

Spéc'ulum, *i, n.* (*Spécio*, to behold.) *Ornithol.* A brilliant coloured mark, forming the anterior borders of the *tectrices* when of a different colour. *Surg.* An internally polished instrument for widening natural openings of passages, or keeping parts separate, so as to obtain a view of what is within.

Spéc'hlessnês's. See *Aphonia.*

Spel'trum, *i, n.* *Chem.* Spelter, or native impure zinc.

Sperm. (*Σπέρμα*, seed.) See *Sperma.*

Sperm-cell. *Physiol.* That cell in which the fertilising matter is contained.

Sper'ma, dtis, n. (*Σπέρμα.*) *Physiol.* The fecundating liquor in animals; seed: sperm.

Sper'macet'i. (*Σπέρμα; κῆτος*, the whale.) *M. Med.* The substance *Cetaceum.* See *Cetin.*

Sper'malôg'ia. See *Spermato-logia.*

Sper'măthôc'a, *a, f.* (*Σπέρμα; θῆκη*, a shrine.) *Entomol.* A repository in the upper part of the ovi-

duct in female insects for receiving the seminal fluid of the male.

Sper'matic. (Σπέρμα.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *semen*, or seed. *Sper'maticus*, *a*, *um*.

Sper'matin'. (Σπέρμα.) *Chem.* A substance obtained from the male seminal fluid of animals. *Sper'matīna*, *a*, *f*.

Sper'mātis'mus, *i*, *m*. (Σπέρμα-τιζω, to sow.) *Physiol.* The *emissio seminis*: spermatism. See *Spermobole*.

Sper'māto-. (Σπέρμα.) A prefix denoting reference to seed or *semen*.

Sper'mātōcēlē, *es*, *f*. (Σπέρμα; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A swelling of the testicle, or *epididymis*, from an accumulation of *semen*.

Sper'matoclem'ma, *ātis*, *n*. (Σπέρμα; κλέπτω, to steal.) *Pathol.* *Pollutio diurna*, or involuntary escape of *semen* in the daytime.

Sper'mātōder'ma, *ātis*, *n*. (Σπέρμα; δέρμα, the skin.) *Bot.* The immediate covering of a seed; originally the *primine* of the ovule: the spermatoderm.

Sper'mātōgōn'ia, *a*, *f*. (Σπέρμα; γονή, generation.) *Physiol.* Secretion of *semen*: spermatogony.

Sper'mātōgrāp'hia, *a*, *f*. (Σπέρμα; γραφή, to write.) *Bot.* A description of seeds: spermatography.

Sper'mātōlōg'ia, *a*, *f*. (Σπέρμα; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A treatise on the secretion and quality of the *semen*: spermatology.

Sper'mātōpōēt'icus, *a*, *um*. (Σπέρμα; ποιέω, to make.)

Sper'mātōpœ'us, *a*, *um*. (Σπέρμα; ποιέω, to make.) *Physiol.*

Making or promoting the secretion of *semen*: spermatopoëtic.

Sper'matorrhœ'a, *a*, *f*. (Σπέρμα; ρέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A flowing of *semen*; *gonorrhœa* in the strict sense.

Sper'mātoschēs'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (Σπέρμα; σχέσις, a checking.) *Pathol.* Want or suppression of *semen*.

Sper'mātozēm'ia, *a*, *f*. (Σπέρμα; ζημία, loss.) *Pathol.* Cessation of the seminal secretion.

Sper'mātōzōēn, *i*, *n*. (Σπέρμα; ζῶον, an animal.) *Physiol.* Applied to the numerous minute infusorial animalcules (pl.) discovered in the *semen*.

Sper'mōbel'e, *es*, *f*. (Σπέρμα;

βάλλω, to cast.) *Physiol.* Same as *Spermatismus*.

Sper'mōder'ma, *ātis*, *n*. } (Σπέρμα;
Sper'mōder'mis, *idis*, *f*. } δέρμα, the skin.) *Bot.* The whole integuments proper to the seed.

Sper'mogon'ia. See *Spermatogonia*.

Sper'mōlit'hus, *i*, *m*. (Σπέρμα; λίθος, a stone.) *Pathol.* An indurated concretion in the *vesicula seminales*.

Sper'mon'cus, *i*, *m*. (Σπέρμα; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Bot.* Swelling of a seed.

Sphac'clātus, *a*, *um*. (*Sphacēlus*.) *Bot.* Applied to a part, the black, morbid appearance of which causes it to be supposed dead. *Pathol.* Belonging to, or in the state of *sphacelus*: sphacelated.

Sphac'clis'mus, *i*, *m*. (Σφακελίζω, to suffer under gangrene.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the brain; also, mortification of some part.

Sphac'clōd'ēs, *adj*. (*Sphacēlus*; terminal -ōdēs.) *Pathol.* Having or full of *sphacelus*: sphacelous.

Sphac'clōid'ēs, *adj*. (*Sphacēlus*; terminal -idēs.) *Pathol.* Resembling *sphacelus*: sphaceloid.

Sphac'clūs, *i*, *m*. (Σφάζω, to destroy.) *Surg. Pathol.* The complete death of a part; complete mortification. See *Sideratio*.

Sphæ'ren'chȳma, *ātis*, *n*. (Σφαῖρα, a globe; ἔγχυμα, tissue.) *Bot.* *Parenchyma*, formed of spherical cells.

Sphæ'ricar'pus, *a*, *um*. (Σφαῖρα; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having spherical fruit: sphericarpous.

Sphæ'riculāt'us, *a*, *um*. (Σφαῖρα.) *Bot.* Approaching the form of a globe or sphere: sphericulate.

Sphæ'roidāl'is, *is*, *e*. (*Sphæroidēs*, resembling a sphere.) *Geol.* Applied to the structure of a rock when its parts are arranged spherically: spheroidal.

Sphæ'roid'ēs, *adj*. (Σφαῖρα; terminal -idēs.) Resembling a sphere or globe: spheroid.

Sphæ'rōm'a, *ātis*, *n*. (Σφαῖρα.) *Surg. Pathol.* Term for a globular fleshy protuberance.

Sphæ'rōmēt'rum, *i*, *n*. (Σφαῖρα; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for measuring the

curvature of a surface; chiefly that of optical glasses: a spherometer.

Sphaerospermus, *a, um.* (Σφαίρα; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* Having round seeds: sphaerospermous.

Sphaerula, *a, f.* (Dim. Σφαίρα.) *Bot.* A round, oblong, or conical conceptacle opening at the top by slits or pores: a spherule.

Sphaglinus, *i, m.* (Φλέβες σφαγιτιδες, the jugular veins.) *Pathol., Physiol.* Applied, by M. Hall, to the first symptom of epilepsy.

Sphalerocarpum, *i, n.* (Σφαλερός, deceitful; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* An indehiscent, monospermous fruit covered by the calyx; which has the appearance of a berry or fleshy pericarp: a sphalerocarp.

Sphenon. *Anat.* A prefix denoting attachment to, or connection with, the sphenoid bone.

Sphenoidalis, *is, e.* (Sphenoides os, the sphenoid bone.) *Anat.* Belonging to the sphenoid bone: sphenoidal.

Sphenoides, *adj.* (Σφήν, a wedge; terminal -ides.) *Anat.* Resembling a wedge; cuneiform: sphenoid.

Sphenopteris, *a, um.* (Σφήν, a wedge; πτερόν, a wing.) *Bot.* Having wings like a wedge: sphenopterous.

Sphere. (Σφαίρα, a globe.) *Astron., Geog.* See *Globe*. *Geom.* A solid formed by the rotation of a semicircle about its diameter. *Sphaera*, *a, f.*

Spherical. (Σφαίρα.) Formed like a globe; round-shaped; globular. *Sphaericālis*, *is, e.*

Sphincter, *eris, m.* (Σφίγγω, to squeeze.) *Anat.* A circular muscle which contracts round the aperture to which it is attached.

Sphygmus, *a, um.* (Σφυγμός, the pulse.) *Med.* Belonging to the pulse: sphygmical.

Sphygmodes, *adj.* (Σφυγμός; terminal -odes.) *Med.* Having a pulse: sphygmous.

Sphygmograph. (See following.) *Physiol.* An instrument where-with to reckon the force of the pulse. See also *Sphygmometrum*.

Sphygmographia, *a, f.* (Σφυγμός; γράφω, to write.) *Physiol.* A description of the pulse, its nature and causes: sphygmography.

Sphygmoides, *adj.* (Σφυγμός; terminal -ides.) *Med.* Resembling the pulse: sphygmoid.

Sphygmologos, *a, f.* (Σφυγμός; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of the pulse: sphygmology.

Sphygmometrum, *i, n.* (Σφυγμός; μέτρον, a measure.) *Physiol.* An instrument for reckoning the frequency of the pulse: a sphygmometer.

Sphygmoscopes, *es, f.* } (Σφυγ-
Sphygmoscopia, *a, f.* } μόσ;
σκοπέω, to see.) *Physiol.* An exploration or examination of pulses: sphygmoscopy.

Sphygmoscope, *um, ii, n.* (Same.) *Physiol.* Similar to *Sphygmometrum*: a sphygmoscope.

Sphygmotechnia, *es, f.* (Σφυγμός; τέχνη, an art.) *Med., Physiol.* The art of examining and judging of the pulse: sphygmotechny.

Spica, *a, f.* *Bot.* A species of inflorescence, with numerous flowers that have no or very small partial stalks: a spike; also, an ear of corn. *Surg.* A bandage somewhat like an ear of corn in shape.

Spicatus, *a, um.* (Spica.) *Bot.* Having spikes, or a spiked appearance.

Spiciflorus, *a, um.* (Spica; flos, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in spikes: spiciflorous.

Spiciformis, *is, e.* (Spica; forma, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of an ear or spike: spiciform.

Spicigerus, *a, um.* (Spica; gero, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing ears or spikes: spicigerous.

Spicula, *a, f.* (Dim. Spica.) *Bot.* A little spike; a spikelet: a spicule. See *Acicula*.

Spicular. (Spicula.) *Bot.* Belonging to a spikelet: synonymous with *Acicular*. *Spiculāris*, *is, e.*

Spiculiferus, *a, um.* (Spicula; fero, to bear.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in spiculae: spiculiferous.

Spigelia, *a, f.* (Spigellus, a botanist.) Name for the root of *Spigelia Marilandica*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Gentianæ*, or *Gentianaceæ*.

Spigelia Marilandica. *M. Med.* The Indian, or Carolina pink; also called *Spigelia Ionicera*.

Spigeliaceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Ap-

plied to a Family (pl. f.) of the *Gentiana*, because containing the *Spigelia*.

Spigel'ian Lobe. *Anat.* The middle lobe of the liver, first particularised by Spigelius.

Spike'let. See *Acicula*, *Spicula*.

Spike-stalk. *Bot.* The receptacle of the florets, in spikelets of grasses; or of the spikelets themselves. *Rhâchis, eos, f.*

Spillōm'a, âtis, n. (Σπίλος, a stain.) *Physiol.* A *nævus maternus*.

Spin'a, æ, f. *Anat.* The dorsal spine, or backbone; the vertebral column. *Bot.* A thorn, or rigid prickle proceeding from the woody part of the plant: a spine.

Spin'a Bif'ida. *Surg. Pathol.* The disease *Hydrorrhachitis*.

Spin'a Ven'ōsa. *Surg. Pathol.* A disease in which matter is formed in a bone, expands its walls, and makes its way outward; sometimes insinuating itself into the cellular substance so as to render it soft and flabby, as if filled with air. See *Arthrocece*.

Spin'al. (*Spina*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the spine, or backbone. *Spinâlis, is, e.*

Spin'al Cen'tre. *Physiol.* Applied, by M. Hall, to the spinal marrow, as distinct from its exodic and esodic nerves.

Spin'al Chord. *Anat.* The *Spinal Marrow*.

Spin'al Col'umn. See *Columna Vertebralis*.

Spin'al Mar'row. *Anat.* The *Medulla spinalis*, or medullary substance contained in the spinal or vertebral column; the spinal chord.

Spin'al Sys'tem. *Med., Physiol.* Applied, by M. Hall, to the spinal marrow and its spinal, incident, and reflex nerves; as distinct from the cerebral and ganglionic systems.

Spin'al Sys'tem of Nerves. *Med., Physiol.* Those which convey irritating impressions on, or irritation of the surface of the body, or mucous surfaces, to the true spinal marrow, called Incident—and those that convey motor *phænomena* from it, named reflex spinal nerves.

Spin'atus, a, um. (*Spina*, a thorn.) *Bot.* Having thorns: spinate.

Spin'dle-shap'ed. See *Fusiform*.

Spin'e. See *Acantha*, *Columna Vertebralis*, *Spina*.

Spin'esc'ens, tis, part. (*Spina*.) *Bot.* Becoming hard and thorny: spinescens.

Spin'escen'tia, æ, f. (*Spina*, a thorn.) *Bot.* The state of a surface covered with thorns: spinescence.

Spin'if'erus, a, um. (*Spina*; *fêro*, to bear.) *Bot., Entomol.* Bearing spines: spiniferous. See *Spinigerus*.

Spin'ifollât'us, a, um. (*Spina*; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having spinous leaves: spinifolious.

Spin'iformis, is, e. (*Spina*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of spines: spiniform.

Spin'ig'erus, a, um. (*Spina*; *gêro*, to bear.) Same as *Spiniferus*: spinigerous.

Spin'neret's. (Sax. *Spinnan*, to make yarn.) *Zool.* The minute teats or *mammillæ* of the *Arachnides*.

Spin'nerul'es. (Same.) *Zool.* Innumerable minute tubes with which each spinneret of the *Arachnides* is studded, every one of which emits a thread of inconceivable fineness.

Spin'ocar'pus, a, um. (*Spina*; *καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having spinous fruit: spinocarpous.

Spin'os'us, a, um. (*Spina*; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Anat., Nat. Hist.* Having or full of thorns, spines, or objects resembling them: spinous.

Spin'thêris'mus, i, m. (Σπινθηρίσω, to emit sparks.) *Pathol.* The sensation of an issuing of sparks from the eyes. *Nat. Philos.* The same as *Scintillation*: spintherism.

Spin'thêrōm'êtrum, i, n. (Σπινθηρ, a spark; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for determining the intensity, power, and shock of electrical sparks: a spintherometer.

Spin'thêrōp'ia, æ, f. (Σπινθηρ; ὤψ, ὠπός, the eye.) *Pathol.* A depraved state of vision in which fiery scintillations are present: spintheropy.

Spin'ulif'erus, a, um. (*Spinûla*, a little spine; *fêro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having very small spines: spinuliferous.

Spin'ulifid'us, a, um. (*Spinûla*;

flos, a flower.) *Bot.* Having the sepals of the calyx mucronated, or sharp-pointed: spinuliflorous.

Spir'uliformis, *i*, *e.* (*Spinula*; *forma*, likeness.) Having the appearance of little spines: spinuliform.

Spir'ulum, *um.* (*Spinula*; terminal -*osus*.) Having or full of small spines: spinulous.

Spir'aculum, *i*, *n.* (*Spiro*, to breathe.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Applied to the pores of the skin. *Bot.*, *Entomol.* Proposed in place of *stigma*, to designate the exterior orifices of the *tracheæ* of insects: a spiracule.

Spir'al Band'age. *Surg.* The common roller applied spirally round a limb.

Spir'al Ves'sels. } *Bot.* Certain
Spir'als. } small tubes rolled up spirally, found chiefly in the medullary sheath, the leaf, and flower, never in the bark, seldom in the root, and only in plants provided with sexual organs.

Spir'il'um. Name given to a form of *low*, or *typhus* fever; well known in the East as "Bombay Fever."

Spir'it of Salt. *Chem.* The *Acidum muriaticum*, or hydrochloric acid.

Spir'it of Wine, Rec'tified. *Chem.* A name for alcohol. A number of oils and solids are dissolved by this spirit, and named (B. P.) accordingly; for example, Spirit of Camphor, Spirit of Juniper, etc.

Spir'it of Wine, Weak'er. *Pharm.* Name for proof spirit, half the strength of rectified spirit.

Spir'ituos'us, *a*, *um.* (*Spiritus*; terminal -*osus*.) *Chem.* Having or full of spirit: spirituous.

Spir'itus, *us*, *m.* (*Spiro*, to breathe.) *Physiol.* The air received and discharged by the action of the lungs; the breath. See *Halitus*. Also the soul or spirit. See *Anima*.

Spir'itus Æth'ëris. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for Spirit of Ether.

Spir'itus Æth'ëris Nit'rici. *M. Med.* Nitric ether; sweet nitre.

Spir'itus Æth'ëris Nitros'us. (B. P.) Spirit of Nitrous Ether.

Spir'itus Æth'ëris Sul'phur'ici. *M. Med.* Sulphuric ether.

Spir'itus Ammon'ice Aromat'icus. *M. Med.* Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia. (B. P.)

Spir'itus Gal'licus. Name for brandy.

Spir'itus Jamale'en'sis. Name for rum.

Spir'itus Min'derer'i. See *Min'dereri, Spiritus*.

Spir'itus Rec'tificat'us. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for dilute alcohol: rectified spirit.

Spir'itus Ten'uor'. *M. Med.* Proof spirit. (B. P.)

Spir'itus Vin'i Gal'lici. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for brandy, or spirit distilled from French wine.

Spiroid'ës, *adj.* (*Spira*, a turning; terminal -*idës*.) Resembling a screw: spiroid.

Spir'om'eter. (*Spiro*, to breathe; a measure.) *Physiol.* An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of air exhaled from the lungs. *Spir'omëtrum*, *i*, *n.*

Spirometry. (*Spiro*; measure.) *Physiol.* The system, or means of ascertaining the quantity of air employed in respiration, etc. *Spirometria*, *a*, *f.*

Spi'us, *a*, *um.* See *Inspisated*.

Spi's'idit'ô, *inis*, *f.* (*Spisso*, to thicken.) *Physiol.* A thickening, or density: spissitude.

Spit'ting of Blood. See *Hæmoptysis*.

Spit'tle. See *Saliva, Sputum*.

Splan'chnic. (Σπλάγχνον, a viscera. *Anat.* Belonging to the viscera. *Splanchnicus*, *a*, *um.*

Splan'chnôgrâphia, *a*, *f.* (Σπλάγχνον; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A treatise on, or description of the viscera: splanchnography.

Splan'chnôl'ithus, *i*, *m.* (Σπλάγχνον; λίθος, a stone.) *Med.* Intestinal calculus: a splanchnolith.

Splan'chnôlog'ia, *a*, *f.* (Σπλάγχνον; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* The doctrine or consideration of the viscera, their structure and functions: splanchnology.

Splan'chnoscôpia, *a*, *f.* (Σπλάγχνον; σκοπέω, to see.) *Med.* An exploration of the viscera: splanchnoscopy.

Splan'chno-skel'eton.

νον; σκελετόν, a skeleton.) *Comp. Anat.* That category of bones to which the heart-bone of the ruminants, and the hard jaw-like pieces supporting the teeth of the stomach of the lobster, belong; the visceral skeleton. *Splanchno-skeleton*, *i. n.*

Splan'chnōsympāt'hia, *α, f.* (Σπλάγχνον; συμπάθεια, fellow-feeling.) *Med.* The sympathy of the viscera among themselves, or of a viscera with other parts: splanchno-sympathy.

Splan'chnōtōm'ia, *α, f.* (Σπλάγχνον; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the viscera: splanchnotomy.

Spleen. (Σπλήν.) *Anat.* A purple, or livid-coloured, imperfectly oval viscus in the left hypochondriac region; whose function is not yet positively ascertained. *Splēn, ēnis, f.; Lien, ēnis, m.* *Pathol.* The Spleen is a popular name for *Hypochondriasis*, or a state of mental depression or melancholy, as if dependent on disease of the organ itself.

(Σπλήν, the spleen.) A prefix denoting reference to the spleen.

α, f. (Σπλήν; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the region of the spleen: splenalgia.

Splēn'aux'e, *es, f.* (Σπλήν; αὐξή, increase.) *Pathol.* Enlargement of the spleen.

α, f. (Σπλήν; ἐκ, out; τόπος, a place.) *Anat.* Dislocation or displacement of the spleen.

is, or eos, f. (Σπλήν; ἑλκωσις, ulceration.) *Pathol.* Ulceration of the spleen.

Splēn'el'cus, *ēris, n.* (Σπλήν; ἑλκος, an ulcer.) *Pathol.* An ulcer of the spleen.

is, or eos, f. (Σπλήν; ἔκ, obstruction.) *Pathol.* Obstruction or congestion of the spleen.

Splēn'etic. *Anat.* Belonging to the spleen; splenic. *Splēnēticus*, *a, um.* See *Splenicus*.

Splēn'ial. (*Splēnium*, a splint.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied to the operculaire of Cuvier, a subdivision of the mandible in cold-blooded vertebrates. *Splēniālis, is, e.*

i. n.

Belonging to the spleen: splenic. See *Splēnetic*.

ōnis, f. (Σπλήν; φαῖο, to make.) *Pathol.* The conversion of the lung or liver, etc., into a substance like that of the spleen: splenification.

Splēn'itis, *idis, f.* (Σπλήν; terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the spleen. A genus, *Ord. Phlegmasia*, *Cl. Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Splēn'ius, *a, um.* (Σπλήν.) *Anat.* Pertaining to the spleen: splenious.

Splēn'izat'ion. (Σπλήν.) *Pathol.* Applied to the state of the lungs in one of the stages of *pneumonia*. *Splēnizatio, ōnis, f.*

Splēn'o-. Same as *Splen*.

Splēn'ōdēs, *adj.* (Σπλήν; terminal-ώδης.) *Physiol.* Having or full of, *i. e.* of the nature of, the spleen: splenous.

Splēn'ōdŷn'ia, *α, f.* (Σπλήν; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the spleen: splenodynia.

Splēn'ogrāp'hia, *α, f.* (Σπλήν; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A description of the spleen: splenography.

Splēn'ōhæ'mia, *α, f.* (Σπλήν; αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol.* Sanguineous congestion, or *hyperæmia* of the spleen.

adj. (Σπλήν; terminal-ιδēs.) *Med.* Resembling the spleen: splenoid.

Splēn'ōlōg'ia, *α, f.* (Σπλήν; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* The doctrine of the spleen: splenology.

ōtis, n. (Σπλήν; ūs, i, m.) } *δγκος, a*
tumour.) *Pathol.* Tumour of the spleen.

α, f. (Σπλήν; ι, softness.) *Pathol.* Softening of the spleen.

α, f.
(to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the spleen: splenotomy.

α, f. (Σπλήν; hypertrōphīa.) *Pathol.* Hypertrophy, or morbid enlargement of the spleen; similar to *Splenoncus*.

Splint. (Teut. *Splŷten*, to split.) *Surg.* A thin piece of wood, tin, zinc, or pasteboard, for retaining fractured bones in apposition, during the process of reunion. *nium, ii, n.*

Spon'dýla't'gia, *æ*, *f*. (Σπόνδυλος, a vertebra; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in a vertebra: spondylalgy.

Spon'dýlarthrit'is, *idis*, *f*. (Same; arthritis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of an articulation of the vertebrae.

Spon'dýlarthrōc'æce, *es*, *f*. (Same; arthrōcæce.) *Pathol.* Caries of a vertebra.

Spon'dýlexarthrōs'is, *ie*, or *eos*, *f*. (Same; exarthrōsis.) *Pathol.* Dislocation of a vertebra.

Spon'dýllit'is, *idis*, *f*. (Same; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a vertebra.

Spon'dýlodýn'ia, *æ*, *f*. (Same; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the body of a vertebra: spondylodyny.

Spon'dýlop'r'ōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (Same; νῦσις.) *Pathol.* Formation of pus in a vertebra.

Spon'ge-tent. *Pharm., Surg.* The *Spongia preparata*.

Spon'gia, *æ*, *f*. (Σπγγος, or σφγγος.) Name for *Spongia officinalis*.

Spon'gia Officināl'is. *M. Med.* The marine production sponge.

Spon'gia Præ'parā'ta. *Pharm., Surg.* Sponge dipped in hot *emplastrum ceræ compositum* and pressed between iron plates; when cold, cut in pieces of any shape; formerly resorted to for dilating small openings, the wax melting by the heat of the part, allowing the sponge to expand; not now employed: sponge-tent.

Spon'gia Us'ta, Pul'vis. *Pharm.* Formerly much used for purposes to which iodine is now employed. Still held in favourable estimation on the Continent.

Spon'giformis, *is*, *e*. (*Spongia*; forma, likeness.) *Zool.* Having the appearance of sponge: spongiform.

Spon'glōd'æ. Same as *Spongiosus*.

Spon'giol'e. (Dim. *Spongia*.) *Bot.* An expansion of the cellular tissue in the extremity of each radicle, terminating the root. *Spongiolum*, *i*, *n*.

Spon'giōs'us, *a*, *um*. (*Spongia*; terminal -ōsus.) Having or full of pores like sponge; spongy: spongiouse.

Spon'gold'ēs, *adj*. (Σπγγος; terminal -idēs.) Resembling sponge: spongoid.

Spon'taneous Com'būst'ion. See *Preternatural Combustion*.

Spōr'a, *æ*, *f*. (Σπορά, that which becomes generated.) *Bot.* A detached gemma, or bud of the *Algæ*, which is really the germ cell: a spore.

Spōr'ād'leus, *a*, *um*. (Σπειρώ, to saw.) *Pathol.* Applied to diseases that are not epidemic, but seize only a few persons at a time; from causes peculiar to each: sporadic.

Spōrangid'ium, *ii*, *n*. (Dim. *Sporangium*.) *Bot.* A little seed-vessel; also the *columnella* of mosses.

Spōrangiolif'erus, *a*, *um*. (*Spōrangiodium*; fēro, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing sporangioles: sporangioliferous.

Spōrangiol'um, *i*, *n*. (Dim. *Spōrangium*.) *Bot.* A small capsule containing a certain number of spores in a *sporangium*: a sporangiole.

Spōrangium, *ii*, *n*. (Σπορά; ἄγγειον, a vessel.) *Bot.* A seed-vessel or membranous capsule containing the spores of cryptogamous plants.

Spōridif'erus, *a*, *um*. (*Spōridium*; fēro, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing *sporidia*: sporidiferous.

Spōridium, *ii*, *n*. (*Spōra*.) *Bot.* Applied to the reproductive corpuscles of mushrooms, when it is uncertain whether they are spores, gongyles, *sporangia*, or *gongylangia*.

Spōr'op'hōrum, *i*, *n*. (Σπορά; φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* The organ otherwise called *Trophospermium*.

Spōr'op'hōrus, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Bot.* Bearing or containing seed: sporophorous.

Spōr'ula, *æ*, *f*. (Dim. *Spōra*.) *Bot.* The small body developed in ferns, heaths, mosses, etc.: a sporule.

Spōr'ulif'erus, *a*, *um*. (*Spōrula*; fēro, to bear.) *Bot.* Containing sporules or seminules: sporuliferous.

Spōr'ulig'erus, *a*, *um*. (*Spōrula*; gēro, to bear.) Same as *Sporuliferus*.

Spōr'ulōs'us, *a*, *um*. (*Spōrula*; terminal -ōsus.) *Bot.* Having or full of sporules: sporulous.

Sprain. (Properly *Strain*, from the old Fr. *espreindre*, to press or force out.) *Surg.* The sudden shift-

ing of a joint farther than the natural conformation; producing injury to the bones and ligaments; yet not so as to produce dislocation; as often called a strain. *Subluxatio, ônis, f.*

Spread'ing. See *Diffusus, Patens*.

Spruce Fir. *M. Méd.* The *Pinus abies*.

Spurge Olive. *Bot.* The *Daphne mezereum*.

Spit'um, i, n. (*Spuo*, to spit.) *Physiol.* *Sakva*; also an expectoration, or what is coughed up from the chest.

Squal'or, ôris, m. Uncleaness, or an appearance of dejection and disorder, as from sickness or confinement.

Squam'atus, a, um. (*Squâma*, a scale.) *Bot.* Having scales; scaly.

Squam'iferus, a, um. (*Squâma*; *fêro*, to bear.) Bearing, or covered with scales: squamiferous.

Squam'ifol'ius, a, um. (*Squâma*; *fôlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves in form of imbricated scales: squamifolious.

Squam'iformis, is, e. (*Squâma*; *forma*, resemblance.) Having the appearance of scales: squamiform. See *Lepidoides*.

Squam'igêrus, a, um. (*Squâma*; *gêro*, to bear.) Same as *Squamiferus*.

Squam'osal. (*Squâmôsa pars*, the squamous portion.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the homologues of the squamous portion of the temporal bone. *Squâmôsus, a, um.*

Squam'ose. } (*Squâma*; terminal
Squam'ous. } *-ôsus*.) Having, or belonging to scales; scaly. *Squâmôsus, a, um.* See *Squamosal*.

Squam'ula, æ, f. (*Dim. Squâma*.) A small scale: a squamule.

Squam'ulô'sus, a, um. (*Squâ-mûla*; terminal *-ôsus*.) Covered with small scales: squamulous.

Squill. *M. Méd.* The *Scilla maritima*, or sea-onion. *Squilla, æ, f.*

Squin'ting. See *Strabismus*.

Squir'ting Cuc'umber. See *Ecballii Fructus*.

Staff. (*Sax. Staf.*) *Surg.* A curved and grooved steel instrument introduced through the *urethra* into the bladder for the operation of lithotomy.

Stalac'ticus, a, um. (*Σταλάζω*, to flow by drops.) Belonging to a drop; flowing or oozing by drops: stalactic.

Stalac'tites, is, or æ, m. (Same.) *Geol.* The calcareous formation suspended from vaults; the evaporation of water that oozes through the walls or roofs, leaving behind the calcareous substance with which it was impregnated: a stalactite.

Stalac'titicus, a, um. *Geol.* Of the nature or appearance of *Stalactites*: stalactitic.

Stalag'mites, is, or æ, m. (*Stalagmus*, a distillation.) *Geol.* A collection of superfluous calcareous deposit dropped on the ground from stalactites: a stalagmite.

Stalag'mus, i, m. (*Σταλάζω*, to distil.) *Chem.* A distillation. *Med.* Formerly applied to distillation from the head.

Stam'en, inis, n. (*Στήμων*, from *στημι*, to stand.) *Bot.* The filament sustaining the anther, being the male genital organ of plants.

Stam'ina. (*Pl. of Stâmen*.) *Physiol.* Vigour of constitution; also the force inherent in any substance.

Stam'inâl'is, is, e. *Bot.* Belonging to the stamen: staminal.

Stam'in'eus, a, um. (*Stâmen*.) *Bot.* Having stamens: stamineous.

Stam'iniferous. (*Stâmen*; *fêro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing, or having stamens, without pistils. *Stâmîniferus, a, um.*

Stam'inô'sus, a, um. (*Stâmen*; terminal *-ôsus*.) *Bot.* Having, or full of stamens: staminous.

Stam'mering. (*Sax. Stamor*, one who speaks with difficulty.) *Physiol.* Alteration or interruption of the acts combined in the function of articulation; first and chiefly by emotion, and secondly by excited reflex action. *Babûties, êi, f.*; *Blesitas, âtis, f.*; *Pselismus, i, m.*

Stan'dard. (*Fr. Etendard*.) *Bot.* The *verillum*, or upright petal of a papilionaceous flower. *Chem.* The standard of comparison for gases is atmospheric air; that for solids and liquids is water.

Stan'nate. (*Stannicum acîdum*; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of stannic acid with a base. *Stannas, âtis, f.*

Spon'dýlal'gia, *α, f.* (Σπόνδυλος, a *vertebra*; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in a *vertebra*: spondylalgy.

Spon'dýlarthrít'is, *idis, f.* (Same; *arthritis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of an articulation of the *vertebræ*.

Spon'dýlarthrôc'æ, *es, f.* (Same; *arthrôcæ*.) *Pathol.* Caries of a *vertebra*.

Spon'dýlexarthrôs'is, *is, or eos, f.* (Same; *exarthrôsis*.) *Pathol.* Dislocation of a *vertebra*.

Spon'dýlít'is, *idis, f.* (Same; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a *vertebra*.

Spon'dýlodýn'ia, *α, f.* (Same; ὀδὴν, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the body of a *vertebra*: spondylodyny.

Spon'dýlopy'sis, *is, or eos, f.* (Same; *nyôsis*.) *Pathol.* Formation of pus in a *vertebra*.

Spon'ge-tent. *Pharm., Surg.* The *Spongia preparata*.

Spon'gia, *α, f.* (Σπόγγος, or σφόγγος.) Name for *Spongia officinalis*.

Spon'gia Officināl'is. *M. Med.* The marine production sponge.

Spon'gia Præparāt'a. *Pharm., Surg.* Sponge dipped in hot *emplastrum cere compositum* and pressed between iron plates; when cold, cut in pieces of any shape; formerly resorted to for dilating small openings, the wax melting by the heat of the part, allowing the sponge to expand; not now employed: sponge-tent.

Spon'gia Us'ta, Pul'vis. *Pharm.* Formerly much used for purposes to which iodine is now employed. Still held in favourable estimation on the Continent.

Spon'giformis, *is, e.* (*Spongia*; *forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Having the appearance of sponge: spongiform.

Spon'giôf'ea. Same as *Spongioides*.

Spon'giol'e. (Dim. *Spongia*.) *Bot.* An expansion of the cellular tissue in the extremity of each radicle, terminating the root. *Spongiolum, i, n.*

Spon'giôsus, *a, um.* (*Spongia*; terminal -*osus*.) Having or full of pores like sponge; spongy: spongiöse.

Spon'gold'és, *adj.* (Σπόγγος; terminal -*ides*.) Resembling sponge: spongioid.

Spon'taneous Com'búst'ion. See *Preternatural Combustion*.

Spôr'a, *α, f.* (Σπορά, that which becomes generated.) *Bot.* A detached *gemma*, or bud of the *Algæ*, which is really the germ cell: a spore.

Spôr'ad'icus, *a, um.* (Σπειρώ, to sow.) *Pathol.* Applied to diseases that are not epidemic, but seize only a few persons at a time; from causes peculiar to each: sporadic.

Spôr'angid'ium, *ii, n.* (Dim. *Sporangium*.) *Bot.* A little seed-vessel; also the *columnella* of mosses.

Spôr'angiôlif'erus, *a, um.* (*Spôrangiolum*; *féro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing sporangioles: sporangio-liferous.

Spôr'angîôl'um, *i, n.* (Dim. *Sporangium*.) *Bot.* A small capsule containing a certain number of spores in a *sporangium*: a sporangiole.

Spôr'angium, *ii, n.* (Σπορά; ἀγγεῖον, a vessel.) *Bot.* A seed-vessel or membranous capsule containing the spores of cryptogamous plants.

Spôr'idif'erus, *a, um.* (*Spôridium*; *féro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing *sporidia*: sporidiferous.

Spôr'idium, *ii, n.* (*Spôra*.) *Bot.* Applied to the reproductive corpuscles of mushrooms, when it is uncertain whether they are spores, gongyles, *sporangia*, or *gongylangia*.

Spôr'ôp'hôrum, *i, n.* (Σπορά; φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* The organ otherwise called *Trophospermium*.

Spôr'ôp'hôrus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Bearing or containing seed: sporophorus.

Spôr'ûla, *α, f.* (Dim. *Spôra*.) *Bot.* The small body developed in ferns, heaths, mosses, etc.: a spore.

Spôr'ûlif'erus, *a, um.* (*Spôrula*; *féro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Containing sporules or seminules: sporuliferous.

Spôr'ûllig'erus, *a, um.* (*Spôrula*; *féro*, to bear.) Same as *Sporuliferus*.
Spôr'ûlôsus, *a, um.* (*Spôrûla*; terminal -*osus*.) *Bot.* Having or full of sporules: sporulous.

SpRAIN. (Properly *Strain*, from the old Fr. *espreindre*, to press or force out.) *Surg.* The sudden shift-

ing of a joint farther than the natural conformation; producing injury to the bones and ligaments; yet not so as to produce dislocation; as often called a strain. *Subluxatio, ónis, f.*

Spread'ing. See *Diffusus, Patens*.

Spruce Fir. *M. Med.* The *Pinus abies*.

Spurge Olive. *Bot.* The *Daphne mezereum*.

Spút'um, i, n. (*Spuo*, to spit.) *Physiol.* *Sativa*; also an expectoration, or what is coughed up from the chest.

Squál'or, óris, m. Uncleanliness, or an appearance of dejection and disorder, as from sickness or confinement.

Squám'átus, a, um. (*Squāma*, a scale.) *Bot.* Having scales; scaly.

Squám'íferus, a, um. (*Squāma*; *fěro*, to bear.) Bearing, or covered with scales: squamiferous.

Squám'ifóli'us, a, um. (*Squāma*; *fólium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves in form of imbricated scales: squamifolious.

Squám'ifór'mis, is, e. (*Squāma*; *forma*, resemblance.) Having the appearance of scales: squamiform. See *Lepidooides*.

Squám'ígérus, a, um. (*Squāma*; *gěro*, to bear.) Same as *Squamiferus*.

Squam'osal. (*Iquāmósa pars*, the squamous portion.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the homologues of the squamous portion of the temporal bone. *Squāmósus, a, um.*

Squam'ose. } (*Squāma*; terminal
Squam'ous. } -*ósus*.) Having, or belonging to scales; scaly. *Squāmósus, a, um.* See *Squamosal*.

Squám'ula, æ, f. (Dim. *Squāma*.) A small scale: a squamule.

Squám'úlos'us, a, um. (*Squā-mula*; terminal -*ósus*.) Covered with small scales: squamulous.

Squill. *M. Med.* The *Scilla maritima*, or sea-onion. *Squilla, æ, f.*

Squin'ting. See *Strabismus*.

Squir'ting Cuc'umber. See *Ecballii Fructus*.

Staff. (Sax. *Stæf*.) *Surg. A* curved and grooved steel instrument introduced through the *urethra* into the bladder for the operation of lithotomy.

Stálac'ticus, a, um. (*Σταλάζω*, to flow by drops.) Belonging to a drop; flowing or oozing by drops: stalactic.

Stálac'tites, is, or æ, m. (Same.) *Geol.* The calcareous formation suspended from vaults; the evaporation of water that oozes through the walls or roofs, leaving behind the calcareous substance with which it was impregnated: a stalactite.

Stálac'tificus, æ, um. *Geol.* Of the nature or appearance of *Stalactites*: stalactitic.

Stálag'mites, is, or æ, m. (*Stalagmus*, a distillation.) *Geol.* A collection of superfluous calcareous deposit dropped on the ground from stalactites: a stalagmite.

Stálag'mus, i, m. (*Σταλάζω*, to distil.) *Chem.* A distillation. *Med.* Formerly applied to distillation from the head.

Stám'en, inis, n. (*Στήμων*, from *ἵστημι*, to stand.) *Bot.* The filament sustaining the anther, being the male genital organ of plants.

Stám'ina. (Pl. of *Stámen*.) *Physiol.* Vigour of constitution; also the force inherent in any substance.

Stám'inaál'is, is, e. *Bot.* Belonging to the stamen: staminal.

Stám'in'eus, a, um. (*Stámen*.) *Bot.* Having stamens: stameneous.

Stam'iní'ferous. (*Stámen*; *fěro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing, or having stamens, without pistils. *Stáminí'fěrus, a, um.*

Stám'inós'us, a, um. (*Stámen*; terminal -*ósus*.) *Bot.* Having, or full of stamens: staminous.

Stam'mering. (Sax. *Stamor*, one who speaks with difficulty.) *Physiol.* Alteration or interruption of the acts combined in the function of articulation; first and chiefly by emotion, and secondly by excited reflex action. *Balbuties, ãi, f.*; *Blæstias, átis, f.*; *Psellismus, i, m.*

Stan'dard. (Fr. *Etendard*.) *Bot.* The *vexillum*, or upright petal of a papilionaceous flower. *Chem.* The standard of comparison for gases is atmospheric air; that for solids and liquids is water.

Stan'nate. (*Stannicum acídum*; terminal -*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of stannic acid with a base. *Stannas, átis, f.*

Stan'nic. (*Stannum*, tin; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Belonging to tin; applied to the peroxide of tin, as if it were an acid, because soluble in alkalis. *Stannicus*, *a*, *um*.

Stān'nif'erus, *a*, *um*. (*Stannum*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Chem.* Containing stannum, or tin: stanniferous.

Stannum, *i*, *n*. *Chem.* Tin. *M. Med.* Name for powder or filings of tin.

Stāpēd'ius, *a*, *um*. *Anat.* Belonging to the *stapes*; applied to a muscle. See following.

Stāp'es, *ēdis*, *m*. (A stirrup.) *Anat.* One of the *ossicula* of the internal ear.

Stāp'hisag'ria, *æ*, *f*. (*Σταφίς*, a vine; *ἀγριος*, wild.) Name for the seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria*.

Stāp'hyle, *es*, *f*. (*Σταφυλή*, a grape.) *Anat.* The *Uvula*.

Stāp'hyl'n'us, *a*, *um*. (*Stāphyle*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *uvula*; applied to a muscle, etc.: staphyline.

Stāp'hylit'is, *idis*, *f*. (*Stāphyle*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *uvula*.

Stāp'hylōdēm'a, *ātis*, *n*. (*Stāphyle*; *edēma*.) *Surg. Pathol.* *Edema*, or morbid enlargement of the *uvula*.

Stāp'hylōm'a, *ātis*, *n*. (*Σταφυλή*.) *Surg. Pathol.* A disease of the eyeball, in which the *cornea* loses its transparency, rises and even projects beyond the eyelids, like a pearl-coloured tumour.

Stāp'hylōptōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (*Stāphyle*; *ptōsis*, a falling.) *Surg. Pathol.* A falling or elongation of the *uvula*.

Stāp'hylorrhāp'hia, *æ*, *f*. (*Σταφυλή*; *ράφή*, a suture.) *Surg.* The operation of securing by suture the lips of a cleft *uvula*: staphylorrhaphy.

Stāp'hylōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. *Surg. Pathol.* The growth or progress of *Staphyloma*.

Stāp'hylōtōm'ia, *æ*, *f*. (*Stāphyle*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* The cutting off a portion, shortening, or dissection of the *uvula*: staphylotomy.

Star. See *Stella*.

Star'-like. See *Asteroid*.

Stās'is, *eos*, *f*. (*ἵσταναι*, to settle.) *Med.* A standing or settling in a place, or part, as the blood at death.

State Med'icin'e. Under this head are included all details set forth, *in extenso*, in Acts of Parliament, and their supplemental injunctions, "to amend the Law relating to PUBLIC HEALTH."

Stat'ic. (*ἵσταναι*, to give cause; to place.) Having the power of keeping in a stationary condition. *Stāticus*, *a*, *um*.

Stāt'ica, *æ*, *f*. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* That part of mechanics that considers the relation of forces to each other, in size and direction; in order mutually to form an equilibrium: statics.

Staurōp'hyl'us, *a*, *um*. (*Σταυρός*, a cross; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves opposed crosswise: staurophyllous.

Stav'esacre. *Bot.* The *Delphinium staphisagria*.

Stēar', *ātis*, *n*. Same as *Adeps*, *Azungia*, *Sevum*.

Stēar'ate. (*Stēaricum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of stearic acid with a base. *Stēaras*, *ātis*, *f*.

Stēar'ic. (*Στέαρ*, fat; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Pertaining to fat; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Stēaricus*, *a*, *um*. See *Stearicus*.

Stēar'iform. (*Στέαρ*; *forma*, likeness.) Having the appearance of fat; fatty. *Stēariformis*, *is*, *e*.

Stēar'in'. (*Στέαρ*.) *Chem.* The fatty principle of fat. *Stēarina*, *æ*, *f*. See *Stearin*.

Stēar'ōcōnot'um, *i*, *n*. (*Στέαρ*; *κόνις*, dust.) *Chem.* A peculiar yellow pulverulent fat, found in the brain mass.

Stēar'optēn'um, *i*, *n*. (*Στέαρ*; *πτηνός*, volatile.) The concrete portion, or camphor of volatile oils.

Stēar'oric'inate. (*Stēar'oricinicum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of stearoricinic acid with a base. *Stēar'oricinas*, *ātis*, *f*.

Stēar'oricin'ic'us, *a*, *um*. *Chem.* Applied to one of three acids produced during saponification of *oleum ricini*: stearoricinic.

Stēat'as. Same as *Stearas*. See *Stearate*.

Stēat'ic'us. Same as *Stearicus*. See *Stearic*.

Stēat'in. More correct for *Stearin*.

Steat'Inus, *a, um.* (*Stear.*) *Anat., Physiol.* Consisting of fat : steatine.

Steat'ites, *is, or æ, f.* (*Stear.*) *Geol.* Steaschist, a kind of unctuous or fatty stone : steatite.

Steat'ocèle, *es, f.* (*Στέαρ; κήλη*, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A fatty tumour in the *scrotum*: a steatocele.

Steat'oconot'um. See *Stearocotum*.

Steat'odēs, *adj.* (*Στέαρ*, fat; terminal -*ωδης*.) *Pathol.* Having, or full of fat : steatous.

Steat'ōma, *ātis, n.* (*Στέαρ*, fat.) *Surg. Pathol.* An encysted tumour, containing a fatty substance : a steatome.

Steat'om'itous. (*Steatōma*; terminal -*ōsus*.) *Surg. Pathol.* Of the nature of, or belonging to, *Steatoma*. *Steatōmātōsus, a, um.*

Steat'orrhœ'a, *æ, f.* (*Στέαρ; πέω*, to flow.) *Pathol.* A fatty dejection.

Steat'ōsis, *is, or eos, f.* *Pathol.* The progress or formation of *Steatoma*.

Steel. (*Sax. Stel.*) *Chem.* The best, finest, hardest, and closest grained forged iron, when combined with carbon, by a particular process. *Chēlybs, ἵβις, m.* See *Acies*.

Stel'la, *æ, f.* *Astron.* A star. *Bot.* Applied to the *rosettes* of mosses.

Stel'laeform'is. See *Stelliformis*.

Stel'lāris, *is, e.* (*Stella*.) *Astron.* Belonging to a star : stellar.

Stel'lātus, *a, um.* (*Stella*.) Having stars : stellated. *Surg.* Applied to a bandage or roller wound cross-wise on the back.

Stel'liferus, *a, um.* (*Stella*; *féro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having or bearing stars : stelliferous.

Stel'lifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Stella*; *forma*, likeness.) Having the form of a star : stelliform.

Stel'lig'erus, *a, um.* (*Stella*; *géro*, to bear.) Same as *Stelliferus*.

Stel'liner'vius, *a, um.* (*Stella*; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied, by Mirbel, to leaves the nervures of which depart from the middle of the *lamina*. Having nervures diverging in rays towards the circumference.

Stel'lula, *æ, f.* (*Dim. Stella*.)

Bot. A little star or foliaceous disc ; which in certain mosses terminates the stems and contains the male flowers : a stellule. The same as *Rosella* and *Gemmula*.

Stel'lulāt'us, *a, um.* (*Stellula*.) *Bot.* Having leaves arranged in stars at the extremity of the branches : stellulate.

Stem. *Bot.* The stalk of an herb, flower, leaf, or fruit ; the stock of a tree. See *Caulis*, *Stipes*.

Stem. Growing on the. See *Caulinus*.

Stem'less. *Bot.* Having no stem : without a stem. *Acaulis, is, e.*

Stem'ma, *ātis, n.* (*Στέμμα*, a chaplet.) *Entomol.* The slender eyes (pl.) on the heads of certain insects.

Stēn'o- (*Στενός*, strait.) A prefix denoting straitness or narrowness.

Stēn'ocar'dia. (Same ; *καρδία*, the heart.) *Med.* See *Angina Pectoris*.

Sten'o's Duct. *Anat.* A small white tube passing from the parotid gland, and opening in the mouth, discovered by Steno ; the parotid duct.

Stēn'ōcar'pus, *a, um.* (*Στενός*, strait ; *καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruits or urns remarkable for their straitness : stenocarpous.

Stēn'ōdon, *ontis, adj.* (*Στενός*; *ὀδούς*, a tooth.) *Bot.* Having narrow teeth : stenodontous.

Stēn'ōlōbus, *a, um.* (*Στενός*; *λόβος*, a lobe.) *Bot.* Having narrow lobes : stenolobous.

Stēn'ōpēt'ālus, *a, um.* (*Στενός*; *πέταλον*, a petal.) *Bot.* Having narrow or linear petals : stenopetalous.

Stēn'ōphyl'lus, *a, um.* (*Στενός*; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having narrow or linear leaves : stenophyllous.

Stēn'ōpōd'ius, *a, um.* } (*Στενός*;
Stēn'ōpōdus, *a, um.* } *πούς*, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the foot or *stipes* strait or slender relatively to its length : stenopodous.

Stēn'ōpt'erus, *a, um.* (*Στενός*; *πτερόν*, a wing.) *Bot.* Having narrow wings : stenopterous.

Stēn'ōsis, *is, f.* (*Στενός*, to make strait.) *Pathol.* A contracted or ossified condition of a *viscus*, or vessel ; as of the heart, or the larger vessels near it.

Stēn'othōr'ax, *ācis, m.* (*Στενός*;

σώπαξ, the ohest.) *Med.* Having a strait, short chest.

Step'ps. (Russ.) *Geol.* The extensive plains lying on the north-west of Asia; also the bare rocky inequalities beyond the valleys of the Alps, etc.

Stercorac'eous. (*Stercus*, or-dure.) *Med.* Applied to vomiting when feces or alvine excrements are mingled with the egesta. *Stercóræcus*, *a*, *um*.

Stercórā'lis, *is*, *e*. } (*Stercus*,
Stercórā'rius, *a*, *um*. } excre-
ment.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that grow upon excrements or dung.

Ster'eodýnām'ica, *a*, *f*. (*Στερεός*, solid; *δύναμις*, power.) *Nat. Philos.* A branch of physics which explains the laws of the movement of solid bodies: stereodynamics.

Ster'eom'etry. (*Στερεός*, solid; *μετρέω*, to measure.) *Geom.* That branch by which solid bodies and their solid contents are measured. *Stereométria*, *a*, *f*.

Ster'eophyllus, *a*, *um*. (*Στερεός*; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having solid or firm leaves: stereophyllous.

Ster'eoscop'e. (*Στερεός*, solid; *σκοπέω*, to see.) *Med.* An instrument by which two monocular pictures are so disposed that the reflected images are seen severally and appear as one, in beautifully imposing relief. *Stereoscopium*, *ii*, *n*.

Ster'eostat'ica, *a*, *f*. (*Στερεός*; *ίστημι*, to stand.) *Nat. Philos.* That part of physics which treats of the equilibrium of solid bodies: stereo-statics.

Ster'ility. (*Sterilis*.) *Pathol., Physiol.* Inability, natural, or the result of disease, in the male to impregnate; or in the female to conceive offspring; in the latter case, synonymous with barrenness. *Sterilitas*, *ātis*, *f*.

Ster'nad. (*Sternum*.) *Anat.* Applied the same as *Sternal* used adverbially.

Ster'nal. *Anat., Physiol.* Belonging to the *sternum*; applied by Dr. Barclay as meaning towards the *sternum*. *Sternālis*, *is*, *e*.

Ster'nal'gia, *a*, *f*. (*Sternum*; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the *sternum*: sternalgia.

Ster'no. (*Sternum*.) *Anat. A*

prefix denoting connection with the *sternum*.

Ster'noid'ēs, *adj.* (*Sternum*; terminal-*ides*.) *Anat.* Resembling the *sternum*: sternoid.

Ster'num, *i*, *n*. (*Στέρνον*.) *Anat.* The oblong, flat bone bounding the ribs at the fore part of the *thorax*: the breast-bone; also termed *Os pectoris*. *Entomol.* The median line of the *Pectus*, or inferior surface of the trunk.

Stern'amen'tum, *i*, *n*. } (*Ster-*
Stern'āmen'tum, *i*, *n*. } *nuo*,
to sneeze.) *Pharm.* A substance which causes sneezing; snuff; a sternutatory medicine; an errhine; more strictly, however, it means sneezing itself: a sternutament.

Ster'nūtāt'io, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Sternūto*, to sneeze often.) *Pathol., Physiol.* The act of sneezing; more particularly frequent sneezing, which sometimes amounts to such excess as requires medical treatment: sternutation.

Ster'nūtatory. (Same.) *Pharm.* Causing to sneeze. *Sternūtātōrius*, *a*, *um*.

Ster'tor, *ōris*, *m*. (*Sterto*, to snore.) *Pathol.* The loud grating sound produced in the larynx, from the breathing being obstructed by accumulation of mucus in the air-passages, or otherwise. *Physiol.* The snoring in natural sleep caused by relaxation of the *Velum palati*.

Ster'torous. *Pathol.* Belonging to, or of the nature of stertor. *Stertōrōsus*, *a*, *um*.

Steth'om'eter. (*Στήθος*, the breast; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Med.* An instrument for measuring the amount of external movement in the walls of the chest, as a means of diagnosis in thoracic disease. *Stēthōmētrum*, *i*, *n*.

Steth'oscop'e. (*Στήθος*; *σκοπέω*, to examine.) *Med.* A tubular instrument of various size, form, and material; employed by placing one end to the ear of the listener, while the other end is retained on any suspected portion of a patient's chest, for ascertaining the state of the respiration; or of the heart's action, as affected by disease. *Stēthoscōpium*, *ii*, *n*.

Sthen'ic. (*Σθένος*, strength.) *Med*

Having strength; applied to a full robustious condition of the body. *Sthénicus*, *a, um*.

Stēnēn'ōp'ŷra, *æ, f.* (Σθένος; πύρ, a fever.) *Pathol.* Sthenic or synchic fever.

Stib'ial'is, *is, e.* (*Stibium*, antimony.) *Chem.* Belonging to antimony: stibial.

Stib'ic. (*Stibium*; terminal-ic.) *Chem.* Belonging to antimony, applied to the yellow oxide of antimony, called Stibic acid. *Stibicus*, *a, um*.

Stib'ious. (*Stibium*; terminal-ōsus.) *Chem.* Pertaining to antimony; applied to white oxide of antimony, called Stibious acid. *Stibious*, *a, um*.

Stib'ium, *ii, n.* (Στίβω, to make dense.) *Chem.* The old name for antimony, still often referred to.

Stic'ky. See *Viscosus*.

Stic'tac'ne, *es, f.* (Στικτός, punctated; acne.) *Pathol.* Acne punctata of Bateman; the *Punctæ mucosæ* of Darwin; the *Ionthus Varus punctatus* of Mason Good.

Stiff-joint. See *Ankylosis*.

Stig'ma, *ātis, n.* (Στίγμα, a goad.) *Bot.* That part of the pistil placed at the summit of the style. *Entomol.* The small points (pl.) which admit air to the *tracheæ* to be distributed through every part of the body. *Pathol.* A small red speck on the skin without elevation of the cuticle, as if caused by a pricking instrument. Also, a natural mark or spot.

Stig'māt'icus, *a, um*. Belonging to a *stigma*: stigmatic.

Stig'mat'ic'us, *is, e.* (*Stigma*; forma, likeness.) Having the appearance of a *stigma*: stigmatiform.

Stil'ette. (Fr. *Stilet*, a small dagger.) *Surg.* A small sharp-pointed instrument enclosed in a *cannula* or sheath. Also, a wire, kept in the flexible catheter, to give it firmness and a proper degree of curvature.

Stil'licid'ium, *ii, n.* (*Stilla*, a drop; *cādo*, to fall down.) *Pathol.* A dropping or trickling down; applied to the tears, the urine in strangury, stricture, etc.

Stim'ulant. (*Stimulo*, to incite.)

Having power to excite, or rouse into exercise, the animal energies; applied to various substances termed stimulants. *Stimulans*, *antis*, part.

Stim'ulus, *i, m.* (Same.) *Bot.* A sting, or fine, sharp-pointed substance which easily penetrates the skin, introducing a poison into the part, as of the nettle. *Physiol.* That which rouses or excites the energy of a part.

Stip'es, *itis, m.* (Στίπος, a trunk.) *Bot.* A stem or stipe of a fungus, fern, or palm.

Stip'iferus, *a, um*. (*Stipes*; *fēro*, to bear.) Bearing *stipules*: stipiferous.

Stip'ifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Stipes*; forma, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a stipe: stipiform.

Stip'itat'us, *a, um*. (*Stipes*.) *Bot.* Having a stipe, stem, or foot-stalk: stipitate.

Stip'ula, *æ, f.* (*Stipo*, to fill up.) *Bot.* A leafy appendage to the proper leaf, or its foot-stalk: a stipule.

Stip'ulār'is, *is, e.* (*Stipula*.) *Bot.* Belonging to a stipule: stipular.

Stip'ulāt'us, *a, um*. *Bot.* Having stipules: stipulate.

a, um. (*Stipula*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing stipules: stipuliferous.

Stitch. (Teut. *Stich*.) *Pathol.* An acute, sudden pain in the intercostal muscles. See *Pleurodynia*.

Stock. See *Talea*.

Stœ'chiōlōg'ia, *æ, f.* (Στοιχείον, a first principle; λόγος, a discourse.) *Chem.* Elementary knowledge: stæchiology.

Stœ'chiōmēt'ria, *æ, f.* (μέω, to measure.) *Chem.* That department which inquires as to the relative quantities in which different substances combine with each other: stæchiometry: somewhat akin to quantitative analysis.

Stō'lo, *ōnis, m.* (Στέλλω, to put forth.) *Bot.* A shoot, twig, scion, or sucker. See *Surculus*.

Stōl'ōnif'erus, *a, um*. (*Stōlo*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing shoots or suckers: stoloniferous.

Stōm'ac'ace, *es, f.* (Στόμα, a mouth; κακός, bad.) *Pathol.* The disease *Cancrum oris*.

Stom'ach. (Στόμα, a mouth.) *Anat.* The membranous bag, or receptacle of the food, between the *œsophagus* and *duodenum*.

Stom'achic. *Med.* Belonging to the stomach; gastric; also, that medicine which strengthens its healthy action. *Stômächicus, a, um.*

Stôm'ap'odus, a, um. (Στόμα, a mouth; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having feet near the mouth: stomapodous.

Stôm'aitt'is, itis, f. (Στόμα; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the mouth.

Stôm'ato-. (Στόμα.) A prefix denoting reference to the mouth.

Stomatoplas'tic. *Surg.* Belonging to stomatoplasty. *Stômätoplas'ticus, a, um.* See following.

to form.) *Surg.* The operation by which adhesions of the mouth are destroyed. *Stômätoplastia, a, f.*

Stôm'o-. Same as *Stomato-*.

Stone. See *Calculus, Lapis*.

Stool. (Sax. *Stöl*, a thing to sit upon.) *Med.* The *fæces* discharged from the bowels; a dejection; an evacuation.

Strab'ismom'eter. (Same as following.) An instrument for calculating the linear divergence of eyes that squint.

Strab'is'mus, i, m. (Στραβίζω, to squint.) *Pathol.* An affection of the eyes, giving them a distorted aspect; and in which objects are seen in an oblique manner; squinting; a genus, *Ord. Dyscinesia, Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

Strab'ötöm'ia, a, f. (Στραβός, squinting; τομή, a cutting.) *Surg.* Operation for *Strabismus*: strabotomy.

Strad'dling. See *Divaricatus*.

Straight. See *Rectus, Strictus*.

Strain. See *Sprain*.

Strain'er. See *Colatorium*.

Strain'ing. See *Spasma*.

Sträm'önl Föl'ia. M. Med. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for leaves of *Datura stramonium*.

Sträm'önl Sem'ina. (B. P.) *Stramonium* seeds.

Sträm'önlum, ii, m. (*Strämen*, straw.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial for the herb *Datura stramo-*

choke.) *Surg.* Choked; applied to irreducible *hernia*. *Strangülätus, a, um.*

Stran'gulat'ion. (*Strangülo*, to choke.) *Med.* The state of choking. *Surg.* Constriction of a part from the presence of a stricture. *Strangülatio, önis, f.*

Stran'gury. (Σράξ, a drop; οὔρον, the urine.) *Pathol.* A painful difficulty in passing water, which can be discharged only by drops. *Strangüria, a, f.* See *Guttatim*.

Strap-shaped. See *Ligulatus, Linearis*.

Strat'ificat'ion. (*Stratum*, a layer; *fäcio*, to make.) *Chem.* The placing of layer upon layer of different substances in a crucible, to calcine a metal, etc. *Geol.* The natural state of many *strata* placed one upon another. *Stratificatio, önis, f.*

Strat'ificät'us, a, um. (Same.) *Geol.* Applied to a rock having parallel fissures, and divided into beds or layers one upon another.

Strät'iform'is, is, e. (*Strätum*; *forma*, likeness.) *Mineral.* Having the appearance of layers: stratiform.

Strät'öld'ös, adj. (*Strätum*; terminal -*idēs*.) *Geol.* Resembling *strata* or layers: stratoid.

Strät'ömët'rum, i, n. (*Strätum*; μέτρον, a measure.) *Geol.* An instrument for determining in what manner the layers press upon each other: a stratometer.

Strät'um, i, n. (*Sterno*, to spread.) *Geol.* A layer of matter of a series of which the earth, stratified rocks, etc., are composed.

Straw'berry. (Sax. *Strawberje*.) *Bot.* The fruit of the *Fragaria vesca*.

Streak'ed. See *Lineatus*.

Strep'topus, a, um. (Στεπτός, twisted; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the foot or *stipes* twisted: streptopous.

Striät'us, a, um. (*Strio*, to make furrows.) *Bot.* Grooved; furrowed: striated.

Stric'ture. (*Stringo*, to bind.) *Surg. Pathol.* Term for a contraction in a canal, tube, or duct, as in the *œsophagus*, *wrethra*, etc. *Strictura, a, f.*

Stridor Den'tium. *Pathol.* Grinding of the teeth; the grating

Stran'gulat'ed. (*Strangülo*, to

noise produced by powerful attrition of the teeth of the lower jaw on those of the upper. Frequently symptomatic of abdominal irritation, especially in children.

Strid'ulus, *a*, *um*. (*Strideo*, to crash.) *Pathol.* Creaking; crashing: stridulous. See *Cynanche Stridula*.

Strig'osus, *a*, *um*. (*Striga*, a small stiff hair.) *Bot.* Having *strigæ*: strigose, or strigous.

Striiflor'us, *a*, *um*. (*Stria*; *flos*, a flower.) Having the tube of the corol striated: striiflorous.

Strob'ilac'eus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to a plant with flowers disposed in a kind of *amentum*; strobilaceous.

Strob'ilif'erus, *a*, *um*. (*Strobilus*; *féro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in spikes and furnished with large *bractææ*; so that the whole imitates more or less perfectly a cone or *strobilus*, as the *Flemingia strobilifera*: strobiliferous.

Strob'ilifor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Strobilus*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a cone: strobiliform.

Strob'ilinus, *a*, *um*. (*Strobilus*.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a pine or fir-cone: strobiline.

Strob'ilites, *is*, or *æ*, *m*. (*Strobilus*; *λίθος*, a stone.) Fossil fruit of a cone-like appearance.

Strob'ilus, *i*, *m*. (*Στρόβος*, the crown or top.) *Bot.* A species of pericarp formed from an *amentum*, as the cone of the pine tree.

Stroke of the Sun. See *Coup de Soleil*.

Stroke of the Wind. See *Coup de Vent*.

Ström'a, *âtis*, *n*. (*Στρώμα*, any outmost garment.) *Anat.*, *Ph.* The covering of the *parenchyma* of organs.

Strom'bülifor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Strombülus*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Contorted like a screw, or spirally: strombuliform.

Stron'gylus, *i*, *m*. (*Στρογγύλος*, globose.) *Zoöl.* A kind of *entozoön*, or species of *Ascaris* found in the heart: a strongyle.

'gylus Gyg'as. *Zoöl.* A species found in the human kidney.

Stron'tiāna, *æ*, *f*. (*Strontian*, in Argyleshire.) *Mineral.* One of the

primitive earths found in combination with carbonic acid in strontianite: strontian.

Stron'tiā'n'icus, *a*, *um*. *Mineral.* Belonging to *Strontiana*: strontianic.

Stron't'icus, *a*, *um*. (*Strontium*; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to *Strontium*: strontic.

Stron'tium, *ii*, *n*. *Chem.* The metallic base of *Strontiana*.

Ströp'henchým'a, *âtis*, *n*. (*Στροφή*, a turning; *έν*, into; *χýμα*, a fluid.) *Bot.*, *Physiol.* The convoluted cellular tissue of plants.

Ströp'hilolum, *i*, *n*. (Dim. *Ströphium*, a woman's parti-coloured neckerchief.) *Bot.* A small curved protuberance near the scar, or base of some seeds: a strophiole.

Ströp'hulus, *i*, *m*. *Pathol.* A papular eruption of various species and form, peculiar to the early months of infancy; owing to the comparatively greater vascularity and irritability of the skin at that period of life.

Ströp'hulus Al'b'idus. *Pathol.* The *white gum*, a name for a variety of *Strophulus intinctus*.

Ströp'hulus Can'didus. *Pathol.* A variety in which the *papulæ* are larger, have no inflammation, but a smooth, shining surface, which gives them a lighter colour than the cuticle near them.

Ströp'hulus Confer'tus. *Pathol.* A variety in which numerous *papulæ*, varying in size, appear on different parts of the body in infants during dentition, and is therefore called *tooth-rash*.

Ströp'hulus Inter'tin'ctus. *Pathol.* A variety of *Strophulus*, in which the child's skin appears like printed cotton, from the various disposition of the characteristic *papulæ*; or seems covered with a red gummy exudation, therefore vulgarly termed *red-gown*, and *red-gum*.

Ströp'hulus Völät'icus. *Pathol.* *Wildfire-rash*, a species having small circular patches or clusters of *papulæ* arising successively on different parts of the body.

Struc'tura, *æ*, *f*. (*Struo*, to build.) *Geöl.*, *Mineral.* The disposition of the joints of separation of parts,

from which necessarily results their form. *Bot., Geol.* The arrangement of the organic tissues or elements of living bodies: structure.

Strūm'a, *æ, f.* *Pathol.* A scrofulous swelling, or tumour; also, the constitutional disease *scrofula* itself: likewise applied to *Bronchocele*.

Strūmīfērus, *a, um.* (*Strūma*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing a tumour, fancifully viewed as resembling a scrofulous swelling: strumiferous.

Strūm'ous. (*Strūma.*) *Pathol.* Having or full of *scrofula*: scrofulous. *Strūmōsus*, *a, um.*

Strychnas, *ātis, f.* *Chem.* A strychnic salt: a strychnate.

Strychn'icus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied to salts of which strychnine forms the base: strychnic.

Strychn'ia, *æ, f.* *Pharm.* A peculiar proximate principle of an alkaline nature obtained from the kernel of the fruit of *Nux vomica*: strychnin. (*B. P.*)

Strychnos, *i, m.* (*Στρυχνος*, a species of nightshade.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Monogymia*. Juss. *Apocynæe*.

Strychnos Nux Vom'ica. *M. Med.* The tree which yields the *Nux Metella*, *Nux Vomica*, poison-nut, or rat's bane.

Strychnos Tienté. See *Upas Tienté*.

Stul'tit'ia, *æ, f.* (*Stultus*, foolish.) *Pathol.* Foolishness: folly, or more or less dulness of mind; formerly used the same as *Stoliditas*.

Stūp'a, *æ, f.* } (*Στύφω*, to steep
Stūp'ha, *æ, f.* } wool.) *Pharm.* A fomentation: a stupe.

Stup'efac'ient. (*Stūpēfacio*, to render stupid.) Having power to stupefy. *Pharm.* Formerly used the same as *Narcotic*. *Stūpēfaciens*, *tis*, part.

Stūp'or, *ōris, m.* (*Stūpo*, to be stupefied.) A state of unconsciousness; senselessness; stupefaction: insensibility.

(*Stupa*, *æ*, vel *Stuppa*, vel *Stypa*, the coarse parts of flax.) *Bot.* Having a hair-like tuft.

Stut'tering. (*Tent. Stottern*, to speak brokenly.) *Med.* A severely marked degree of stammering. See

Sty. } (*Sax. Stigan*, to spring up.)
Stye. } *Surg. Pathol.* The disease
Hordeolum.

, *a, um.* (*Stylus.*) *Bot.* Having a style: stylate.

, *is, e.* (*Stylus*; *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling a style, or bodkin; styloid: styli-form.

, *i, m.* (*Stylus.*) *Surg.* A tent in form of a bodkin; same as *Priapiscus*.

Styl'o-. *Anat.* A prefix denoting attachment to, or connection with the styloid process of the temporal bone.

, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied, by Wachendorff, to plants provided with styles: stylodeous.

Styl'ohyal'. (*Stylōides*; *hyōides*, hyoid.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the homologues of the styloid process of the temporal bone. *Stylōhyālis*, *is, e.*

Styl'oid. (*Stylus*; terminal *idēs*) Resembling a style, pen, or bodkin; styliform. *Anat.* Applied to a process of the temporal bone, etc. *Stylōides*, adj.

Styl'us, *i, m.* (*Στύλος*, a column, pen, or style.) *Bot.* That part of the pistil which raises the *stigma* from the germen; the shaft, or style of a flower. *Entomol.* The filament of the *halteres* of the *Diptera*. *Surg.* A probe.

Stym'ātōsis, *is, f.* (*Στῶω*, to make stiff.) *Pathol.* Violent erection of the *penis*, with bloody discharge.

Styp'tic. (*Στύφω*, to constrict by astringency.) *Med.* Having the power of stopping hæmorrhages, through an inherent astringent quality; hæmostatic. *Stypticus*, *a, um.*

Styr'ax, Præp'arāt'us. (*Στύραξ*, a reed.) Pharmacopœial name (*B. P.*) of a liquid balsam obtained from the bark of *Liquidambar orientale*.

Sub-. (*Latin prep.*) *Anat., Zool.* A prefix signifying under, or beneath; also, defective.

Subacēt'as Cup'ri. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for *Ærugo æris*, verdigris, or the commercial diacetate of copper.

Sub'car'bonate. (*Sub-*; *Carbōnicum acidum*; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of carbonic acid with

a salifiable base, but in which there is an excess of the latter. *Subcarbónas, átis, f.*

Sub'érate. (*Subérícum acídum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of suberic acid with a base. *Súbéras, átis, f.*

Sub'eric. (*Súber, cork*; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Belonging to cork; applied to a white crystalline acid, obtained from it. *Súbéricus, a, um.*

Sub'erín'. *Chem.* A substance which remains after cork has been exhausted by solvents. *Súbérina, æ, f.*

Súb'érös'us, a, um. (*Suber, cork*; terminal -ösus.) *Bot.* Having or full of (i.e. of the nature of) cork: suberous. This must be distinguished from *Sub-erosus*, slightly gnawed: suberose.

Subject. (*Subjicio, to lay under.*) *Anat.* A body for dissection: *cadaver.*

Subjective. (Same.) *Med.* Applied to symptoms noticed by the patient. *Subjectivus, a, um.*

Sub'ligám'en, inis, n. (*Subligo, to under-bind.*) *Surg.* That which is applied to overcome a *hernia*; a kind of truss.

Sub'limáte. *Chem.* The product of sublimation. *Sublimátum, i, n.*

Sub'limáte, Corros'ive. See *Corrosive Sublimáte.*

Sub'limat'ion. (*Sublimo, to set on high.*) *Chem.* The process of raising solid volatile substances by heat, and again condensing; the product being called a sublimate when concreted in a hard mass; and flowers, when feathery, or powder-like: for example, *Sulphur*. *Sublimátio, ónis, f.*

Sub'luxat'ion. (*Sub-; luxo, to loosen.*) *Surg. Pathol.* A sprain, or strain; a partial dislocation. *Subluxátio, ónis, f.*

Sub'mer'sio, ónis, f. (*Sub-; mergo, to sink.*) *Pathol.* Drowning; one of the causes producing *Asphyxia suffocationis*: submersion.

Sub'mer'sus, a, um. (*Submergo, to put under water.*) *Bot.* Under the surface of water: submersed.

Sub'mur'láte. (*Sub-; muriaticum acídum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of muriatic or hydrochloric acid with a base, having a

deficiency of the former. *Submúrias átis, f.*

Sub'óper'cular. (*Subópercúlum.*) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to that of the four opercular bones which is below the *interopercular* and *preopercular*. *Subópercúláris, is, e.*

Sub'óper'cúlum, i, n. (*Sub-; opercúlum, a lid.*) *Ichthyol.* A bony formation with which the *operculum* and *interoperculum* compose a sort of lid for the gills.

Sub'scapúlár'is, is, e. (*Sub-; scápula, the shoulder-blade.*) *Anat.* Under the *scapula*, or shoulder-blade: subscapular; applied to a muscle beneath the *scapula*; same as *Infrascapularis*.

Sub'siden'tia, æ, f. (*Subsido, to rest.*) *Med.* Applied to the sediment of the urine, etc.: subsidence. See *Hypostasis*.

Sub'stantive. (*Substantia, that which stands by itself.*) *Chem.* Applied to those colouring matters which have a strong attraction for cloth, without the aid of a mordant. *Substantivus, a, um.*

Sub'sult'us, ús, m. (*Subulto, to leap.*) A morbid action or jump. See following.

Sub'sultus Ten'dinum. *Med. Pathol.* Convulsive twitchings of the tendons of the hands or feet, common in low nervous and typhus fevers.

Sub'tense. (*Subtendo, to extend.*) *Geom.* A right line connecting the extremities of an arch; a chord. *Subtensa, æ, f.*

Sub'tilifóli'us, a, um. (*Subtilis, delicate*; *fólium, a leaf.*) *Bot.* Having linear leaves or folioles: subtilifolious.

Sub'úlát'us, a, um. (*Súbula, an awl.*) *Bot.* Having likeness to an awl: subulate.

Sub'uliférus, a, um. (*Súbula; féro, to bear.*) *Bot.* Bearing objects like awls: subuliferous.

Sub'ulifóli'us, a, um. (*Súbula; fólium, a leaf.*) *Bot.* Having subulate leaves: subulifolious.

Sub'ulifor'mis, is, e. Same as *Subulatus*.

Sub'ulípes, pèdis, adj. (*Súbula; pes, a foot.*) *Bot.* Having the *stipes* long and slender: subulipede.

Succēdā'cum. (*Succēdo*, to come in place of.) *Med.* A substitute; applied to various medicines, etc. Neut. of *Succēdāneus*, *a*, *um*.

Succinate. (*Succinicum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of succinic acid with a base. *Succinas*, *ātis*, *f*.

Succin'ic. (*Succinum*, amber; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Belonging to amber; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Succinicus*, *a*, *um*.

Succinum, *i*, *n*. (*Succus*, juice.) *M. Med.* Name for amber.

Succivorus, *a*, *um*. (*Succus*; *voro*, to devour.) *Zoöl.* Feeding on juice: succivorous.

Succulens, *tis*, *adj.* } (*Succus*.)

Succulentus, *a*, *um*. } *Bot.*

Juicy; full of juice: succulent.

Succus, *i*, *m*. (*Sugo*, to suck.) *Bot.* The juice of fruits, plants, roots, etc.: sap.

Succus Cōn'ii. (*B. P.*) Juice of Hemlock.

Succus Scopār'ii. (*B. P.*) Juice of Broom.

Succus Tarax'aci. (*B. P.*) Juice of Dandelion.

Succus Gas'tricus. See *Gastric Juice*.

Succus'sion. (*Succutor*, to be shaken.) *Med.* Giving the trunk abrupt rapid shakes, to detect fluctuation of a liquid suspected to exist within the chest or abdomen, and ascertain its quantity. *Succussio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Sucker. See *Stolo*.

Suctorius, *a*, *um*. (*Sugo*, to suck.) Having the power of sucking: suctorious.

Sudāmen, *inis*, *n*. (*Sudo*, to sweat.) *Pathol.* A vesicle like a millet-seed; appearing in numbers, suddenly and unattended by fever, after great sweating from hard labour.

Sudātio, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Sudo*.) *Med.* A sweating: a sudation.

Sudātor'ia, *e*, *f*. (*Sudo*.) *Pathol.* A morbid sweating. The same as *Ephidrosis*, *Idrosis*.

Sudātor'ium, *ii*, *n*. (*Sudo*.) *Med.* A sweating-bath, or sweating-room.

Sudātor'ius, *a*, *um*. (*Sudo*.) Belonging to perspiration, or sweat: sudatory.

Sud'or, *ōris*, *m*. (*Ἵδωρ*, moisture.) *Physiol.* Sweat, or sensible perspiration; a sweating; diaphoresis. See *Sweat*.

Sud'or Anglicā'us. } *Pathol.*

Sud'or Anglicus. } The

English sweating; a disease of an extraordinary character which appeared at five several periods in England during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Sud'orif'erous. (*Sudor*, sweat; *fēro*, to bear.) *Physiol.* Bearing sweat; sweat-carrying. *Sudoriferus*, *a*, *um*.

Sud'orificus, *a*, *um*. (*Sudor*; *fācio*, to make.) *Med.* Inducing or causing sweat; diaphoretic: sudorific.

Sud'orip'arous. (*Sudor*; *pārio*, to produce.) *Physiol.* Producing or secreting sweat. *Sudoriparus*, *a*, *um*.

Su'et. See *Sevum*.

Suffimen'tum, *i*, *n*. (*Suffio*, to perfume.) A perfume of any pleasant kind that is burned or smoked: a suffiment.

Suffocāt'io, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Suffoco*, to stop the breath.) *Med.* Cessation or stoppage of the breath: suffocation.

Suffocātio Hys'terica. } *Med.*

Suffocātio Utēr'ina. } The

Globus hystericus: hysterical or uterine suffocation.

Suffrutes'cens, *tis*, *adj.* *Bot.* Of the nature of an under-shrub: suffrutescent.

Suffrūticos'us, *a*, *um*. (*Suffrutex*; terminal -*ōsus*.) *Bot.* Somewhat woody, or almost of the nature of a shrub: suffruticose.

Suffumigāt'io, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Suffumigo*, to make smoke underneath.) *Med.* The placing of fumes below a part: a suffumigation.

Suffus'ion. (*Suffundo*, to pour down.) *Surg. Pathol.* Cataract; a suffusion, or extravasation of some humour, as of blood, on the eye, termed bloodshot. *Suffusio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Sugar. See *Saccharum*.

Sugar, Acid of. } *Chem.* The

Sugar, Es'sence of. } *Acidum oxalicum*.

Sugar of Lead. *M. Med.* The *Plumbi acetat*.

Sugar of Milk. *Chem.* Sugar obtained from the serum of milk

by evaporation; the grand vehicle and very general *succedaneum* of homeopathists.

Sug'gillat'ion. (*Sügillo*, to make black and blue.) *Surg.* The mark left by a leech, or cupping-glass; also, livid spots of various size noticed on dead bodies. *Sügillatio, önis, f.*

Süg'illät'us, a, um. (Same.) *Med.* Having or pertaining to suggillation: suggillated.

Suic'ide. (*Sui*, of himself; *cædo*, to kill.) *Med. Jur.* The voluntary terminating of existence by one's own hand; being of age and discretion, and *compos mentis*, according to Hale; self-murder. *Suicidium, ii, n.*

Sul'cät'us, a, um. (*Sulco*, to furrow.) *Bot.* Having deep lines lengthways; furrowed; grooved: sulcated.

Sul'cif'erus, a, um. (*Sulcus*; *fëro*, to bear.) *Zool.* Bearing grooves or furrows: sulciferous.

Sul'cus, i, m. (*Ὀλκός*, from *ἐλκω*, to draw.) *Anat., Bot.* A groove, furrow, or trench.

Sul'ph-. Same as *Sulpho-.*

Sul'phate. (*Sulphüricum acidum*; terminal-*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of sulphuric acid with a base. *Sulphas, ätis, f.*

Sul'phät'us, a, um. *Mineral.* Converted into salts by combination with sulphuric acid: sulphated.

Sul'phide. *Chem.* A combination of sulphur with the electro-negative metals. *Sulphis, idis, f.*

Sulphide of Iron. Used as a test (B. P.) See the foregoing definition.

Sul'phite. (*Sulphürösุม acidum*; terminal-*ite*.) *Chem.* A combination of sulphurous acid with a base. *Sulphis, ätis, f.*

Sul'pho-. *Chem.* A prefix denoting the presence of sulphuric acid.

Sul'pho-salts. *Chem.* Those compounds, both elements of which contain *Sulphur*, forming with one an acid, with the other a base. Pl. of *Sulphösal, ätis, m.*

Sulphur Præ'cipitat'um, and

S. Sub'limatum. (*Sal*, or *Sul*, a salt; *πῦρ*, fire.) *Chem.* Brimstone: the only simple combustible substance found in nature pure and

abundant. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial names (B. P.) for sulphur.

Sul'phur, Flow'ers of. See *Flowers of Sulphur.*

Sul'phüris Iodidum. (B. P.) *Iodide of Sulphur.*

Sul'phur Löt'um. *Chem.* Washed sulphur, obtained by pouring boiling water on sublimed sulphur.

Sul'phur, Milk of. See *Milk of Sulphur.*

Sul'phürät'io, önis, f. *Chem.* The state of a simple substance combined with sulphur: sulphuration.

Sul'phürät'us, a, um. *Chem.* Applied to a simple body combined with sulphur: sulphurated. *Mineral.* Applied to a metal that is mineralised by sulphur.

Sul'phur'ous. (*Sulphur*.) *Chem., Nat. Hist.* Belonging to, or of the colour of, sulphur. *Sulphureus, a, um.*

Sul'phuret'. (*Sulphur*; terminal-*uret*.) *Chem.* A combination of sulphur with an alkali, earth, or metal. *Sulphüretum, i, n.*

Sulphuret'ed. Made into a sulphuret. *Sulphüretus, a, um.*

Sul'phuric. (*Sulphur*; terminal-*ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to sulphur; applied to an acid obtained from it, termed vitriol, oil of vitriol, or vitriolic acid. *Sulphuricus, a, um.*

Sulphürif'erus, a, um. (*Sulphur*; *fëro*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Bearing or containing sulphur: sulphuriferous.

Sul'phurous. (*Sulphur*; terminal-*ous*.) *Chem.* Belonging to sulphur; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Sulphürous, a, um.*

Sul'phurous Ac'id. *Chem.* Acidum sulphurosum (B. P.)

Sum'bul Bäd'ix. (B. P.) *Sumbul root.* Transverse sections formed of the roots; the tree grows in Russia and India, but is not yet well known. *Sumbul root.*

Sun-bur'ning. See *Æstates.*

Sun Fev'er. Distinctive name, given to severe fever incident to tropical regions.

Sun'stroke. Fr. *Coup de soleil*: which see. *Pathol.* Meningitis, from exposure of the head to the torrid rays of the sun. *Ictus solis*, etc.

Süper-. (Υπερ, above.) Above, or upon. *Chem., Pharm.* A prefix denoting excess or addition to.

Sŭp'ercilīār'is, is, e. *Anat.* Belonging to the *Supercilium*: superciliary.

Sŭp'ercil'ium, ii, n. (*Sŭper*; *cilium*, the eyelid.) *Anat.* The eyebrow.

Sŭp'erfœcundāt'io, ōnis, f. (*Sŭper*; *fœcundus*, fruitful.) Same as *Superfœtatio*: superfœcundation.

Sŭp'erfœtāt'io, ōnis, f. (*Sŭper*, added to; *fœtus*.) *Physiol.* A second impregnation taking place before the first has run its course; while denied by obstetricians generally, it is maintained by many physiologists: superfœtation. See *Superfœcundatio*, *Superimpregnatio*.

Sŭp'ërlimpreg nāt'io, ōnis, f. (*Sŭper*; *impregnatio*, a conception.) Same as *Superfœtatio*: superimpregnation.

Sŭp'ernat'ant. (*Sŭper*; *nāto*, to swim.) *Chem.* Floating above or upon the surface. *Sŭp'ernātans, tis*, part.

Sŭp'ersalt. *Chem.* A salt having the acid in excess. *Supersal, ālis, m.*

Sŭp'inat'ion. (*Sŭpino*, to lie with the face upwards.) *Anat.* The act of turning the palm of the hand upwards. *Med.* Lying on the back. *Sŭpinatio, ōnis, f.*

Sŭp'inat'or, ōris, f. (*Sŭpino*.) *Anat.* Applied to a muscle that effects supination.

Sŭp'lement. (*Suppleo*, to fill up.) *Geom.* The difference of an arch from 180°, or a semicircle. *Supplementum, i, n.*

Sŭp'positōr'ia. (See the following.) The suppositories contained in the B. P. are:—S. *Acidi Carbolici cum Sapone*, S. *Morphiæ cum Sapone*, S. *Acidi Tannici cum Sapone*.

Sŭp'pōsitōr'ium, ii, n. (*Sub*, under; *pōno*, to place.) *Med.* A substance put in the *rectum*, and to be retained there till gradually dissolved: a suppository.

Sŭp'pres'sio, ōnis, f. (*Supprimo*, to put a stop to.) *Pathol.* Complete stoppage, or non-secretion.

Sŭp'pres'sio Men'sium. *Pathol.* Suppression of the *catamenia*. See *Amenorrhœa*, *Menostasia*.

Sŭp'pāran's, antis, part. (*Suppuro*, to fester.) *Pathol.* Festering; suppurating.

Sŭp'purat'ion. (*Suppuro*.) *Pa-*

thol. One of the terminations of inflammation by which pus is formed; a gathering of matter; a festering. *Suppuratio, ōnis, f.* See *Beelin*'.

Sŭp'ra-. *Anat.* A prefix denoting above, or superior to.

Sŭp'rajūras'sicus, a, um. (*Supra*; *jūras'stus*.) *Geol.* Applied to a group of sedimentous pelagic earths, comprehending the superior jurassic.

Sŭp'ra-occip'ital. (*Supra*; *occipitalis os*.) *Comp. Anat.* Proposed by Owen for the large upper part of the occipital bone. *Supraoccipitalis, is, e.*

Sŭp'ra-orbitāl'is, is, e. (*Supra*; *orbita*.) *Anat.* Above the orbit: supra-orbital: supra-orbitary.

Sŭp'rarēnāl'is, is, e. (*Supra*; *ren*, the kidney.) *Anat.* Above the kidney: suprarenal.

Sŭp'rascapūlār'is, is, e. (*Supra*; *scapula*.) *Anat.* Above the scapula, or shoulder-blade: suprascapular.

Sŭp'raspināl'is, is, e. } (*Supraspinatus, a, um.* } (*Supra*; *spina*.) *Anat.* Above or upon the spine of the back; also above the spine of the scapula; applied to a muscle, *fossa*, etc.: supraspinal.

Sŭr'culus, i, m. (As if *Surgulus*, from *surgo*, to arise.) *Bot.* A scion, or young branch; the stalk, or branch of mosses; the shoot bearing the leaves; a twig: a surcule. See *Stolo*.

Sŭr'ditas, ātis, f. (*Surdus*, deaf.) *Pathol.* Deafness; dulness of hearing.

Sŭr'dōmūt'as, ātis, f. (*Surdus*; *mūtus*, dumb.) *Pathol.* The state of deafness and dumbness.

Sŭr'felt. (Fr. *Surfait*.) A sense of fulness and consequent nausea; oppression of the stomach, with impeded perspiration and sometimes eruptions on the skin.

Sŭr'geon. (*Χειρουργός*, from *χείρ*, the hand; *εργον*, a work.) *Med.* A practitioner in surgery. *Chirurgus, i, m.* See *Royal College of Surgeons*.

Sŭr'geon-Apothecary. See *General Practitioner*. One who possesses a Surgical diploma, together with an Apothecary's licence.

Sŭr'gery. (See *Surgeon*.) *Med.* That branch which teaches the

proper employment of operations by the hands, and by instruments; for the preservation or restoration of health. Also the apartment or place where medicines are prepared and operations performed. *Chirurgia, æ, f.*

Sus, suis, m. and f. (Υς.) *Zoöl.* A genus of animals, Cl. *Mammalia*, Ord. *Pachydermata*. The hog.

Sus Scrofa. *Zoöl.* Systematic name of the hog, the fat of which affords lard. See *Porcus*.

Suspended Animation. See *Asphyxia*.

Suspensio, ōnis, f. (*Suspendo*, to hang up.) *Chem.* The state of particles that do not dissolve, but are borne up generally through a fluid. *Pathol.* Hanging; one of the causes producing *Asphyxia suffocationis*: suspension.

Suspensorium, ii, n. (*Suspendo*.) *Surg.* A bag, or bandage to allow a part to hang in; a suspensory bag, or bandage.

Suspensorium Hæpatis. *Anat.* The broad ligament of the liver.

Suspensorius, a, um. (*Suspendo*, to hang.) Suspending: suspensory; applied to the cremaster muscle, etc.

Suspensorius Testis. *Anat.* The *Cremaster* muscle.

Suspirious. (*Suspīro*, to sigh.) *Med.* Of the nature of sighing. *Suspīriōsus, a, um.*

Sūsurrus, i, m. (*Sūsuro*, to whisper.) *Med.* Low muttering; a whisper.

Sūtūra, æ, f. (*Suo*, to sew together.) *Anat.* The union of flat bones by their margins. *Bot.* A slight groove on the external side of a capsule, where the valves are united. *Surg.* The drawing together of the lips of a wound by sewing: a suture.

Sūturalis, is, e. (*Sūtūra*.) *Anat., Surg.* Belonging to a suture: sutural.

Suture, Dry. *Surg.* The application of a piece of adhesive plaster, having a selvage, along each side of a wound, particularly of the face (the selvages opposing each other), and then drawing them together by sewing, with a common needle.

Suture, Glover's. *Surg.* The introducing a needle and thread into one lip of the wound from within outwards; then into the other in the same way. It is now abandoned as unsuitable.

Suture, Interrupted. } *Surg.*
Suture, Knotted. } A number of stitches tied separately at short distances from each other, to keep together the lips of a wound.

Suture, Twisted. *Surg.* The winding of a ligature in the form of the figure 8 round the ends of a pin inserted through both lips of a wound.

Swallowing, Difficulty of. See *Dysphagia*.

Sweat. (Sax. *Swát*.) *Physiol.* Moisture perspired through the pores of the skin; perspiration, but rather the effect of hard exercise, mental excitement, or medicinal application, than the natural perspiration of health. *Sūdor, ōris, m.*

Sweating. See *Sudatio*.

Sweating Fever. *Pathol.* The *Sudor Anglicanus*.

Sweating, Morbid. See *Ephidrosis*.

Sweating Sickness. *Pathol.* The *Sudor Anglicanus*.

Sweet Bay. See *Lauris Nobilis*.

Sweet-bread. *Anat.* The *Pancreas*.

Sweet Spirit of Nitre. *M. Med.* The *Spiritus ætheris nitrici*, or *nitrosi*.

Sweet-scented Flag. *M. Med.* The *Acorus calamus*.

Swine-pox. *Pathol.* A species of *Varicella*, in which the vesicles are pointed and the fluid clear throughout.

Swinging. See *Æora*.

Swooning. See *Deliquium Animi*, *Leipothymia*, *Syncope*.

Sword-shaped. See *Ensatus*, *Ensiformis*, *Gladius*, *Xiphoid*.

Sycōma. (*Sycōmōrus, i, f.*, a wild fig.) *Surg. Pathol.* Term for a wart, or warty excrescence, somewhat like a fig, on the eyelid, anus, or other part of the body.

Sycōsis, is, f. *Pathol.* The growth or formation of *Sycōma*; more particularly an eruptive disease, in which there are inflamed and somewhat hard tubercles clus-

tering together in irregular patches about the beard, and on the scalp.

Sylvat'icus, *a, um*. Same as *Sylvestris*.

Sylves'tris, *is, e*. (*Sylva*, a wood.) *Bot., Zool.* Growing or living in woods or forests.

Sylvic'olus, *a, um*. (*Sylva*; *côlo*, to inhabit.) Living in woods or forests: sylvicolous.

Syl'vil, Aquaductus. *Anat.* See *Sylvestris*. The *Iter ad quartum ventriculū*.

Syl'vil, Fis'sura Mag'na. *Anat.* The cleft between the anterior and middle lobe of either hemisphere of the brain.

Syl'vil, Mas'sa Car'nea Jacôb'i. *Anat.* The *Musculus accessorius digitorum pedis*.

Sym-. (*Σύν*.) A prefix signifying with, or together.

Sym'blêp'haron. } (*Σύν*, to-
Sym'blêp'haron, *i, n.* } gether; *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid.) *Surg.* Adhesion of the eyelid, chiefly the upper, to the eyeball.

Sym'bol. (*Συμβάλλω*, to interpret.) *Med.* A figure, letter, or character, denoting something; for example, the different figures or letters employed in denoting weights and measures, on written prescriptions from medical men.

Sym'met'rical. (*Symmetria*.) Belonging to symmetry. *Symmetricus, a, um*.

Sym'met'rocarpus, *a, um*. (*Symmetria*; *καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Separable into halves exactly alike: symmetrocarpous.

Sym'metry. (*Σύν*, together; *μετρώω*, to measure.) The due correspondence and exact proportion of one thing to another in respect of the whole. *Symmetria, a, f*.

Sym'pathetic. (*Sympáthia*.) Belonging to sympathy. *Sympatheticus, a, um*.

Sympathet'ic Actions. *Physiol.* See *Reflex Actions*.

Sympathet'ic Bub'o. *Surg. Pathol.* Inflammation of a gland arising from mere irritation, not from syphilis, nor gonorrhœa.

Sympathet'ic Nerves. *Anat.* Two nervous cords, or chains of ganglions descending from the base of the cranium, through the neck

and thorax, along the lumbar vertebra, into the pelvis close to the sacrum, down to the coccyx, and terminating in the *Ganglion impar*.

Sym'pat'hicus, *a, um*. *Anat., Pathol.* Belonging to sympathy; applied to certain nerves the same as *Sympatheticus*: sympathetic.

Sym'páthy. (*Συμπαθίω*, to suffer with.) *Physiol.* That intimate relation between one part of the body and the rest, constituting a general sensitivity. *Sympáthia, a, f*.

Sym'phoricar'pus, *a, um*. (*Σύν*; *φέρω*, to bear; *καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Bearing fruit clustered together: symphoricarpous.

Sym'physis, *is, f*. (*Σύν*; *φύω*, to produce.) *Anat.* The natural union of bones by means of an intervening substance; a variety of *Synarthrosis*.

Sym'physiôtóm'ia, *a, f*. (*Symphysis* pubis; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* The operation of cutting or dividing the *symphysis pubis*; otherwise termed the Sigaultian operation: symphysiotomy.

Sym'plêsis, *is, or eos, f*. (*Σύν*; *πίεσις*, a pressing.) *Med.* A pressing or squeezing together.

Sym'plêsiômet'rum, *i, n*. (*Sympiesis*; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument by which to ascertain the degree of pressure of the atmosphere; a barometer, or measurer of pressure: a sympiesometer.

Sym'ptom. (*Σύμπτωμα*, a hap, or chance.) *Pathol.* A circumstance happening simultaneously with the disease; and appreciably serving to point out its nature, character, and seat. *Symptōma, ātis, n*.

Sym'ptōmatogrā'phia, *a, f*. (Same; *γράφω*, to write.) *Med.* A description of the signs or symptoms of disease: symptomatology.

Sym'ptomatol'ōgy. (Same; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med.* The doctrine or consideration of symptoms or signs; semeiology. *Symptōmatōlōgia, a, f*. See *Symptom*.

Syn-. Same as *Sym-*.

Syn'anther'eus, *a, um*. (*Σύν*, together; *άνθηρὸς*, flowery.) *Bot.* Having stamens joined together by anthers, and forming a tube round the style: synanthereous.

Syn'aptas'e. (Συνάπτει, he condenses.) *Chem.* The substance otherwise called Emulsion.

Syn'arthrōd'ia, *æ, f.* Same as *Synarthrosis*.

Syn'arthrōdial'is, *is, e.* *Anat.* Belonging to *Synarthrodia*: synarthrodial.

Syn'arthrōs'is, *is, f.* (Σύν; ἄρθρον, a joint.) *Anat.* An immovable joint, applied to a Class of articulations, having three varieties—*Sutura*, *Gomphosis*, and *Symphysis*.

Syn'carpum, *i, n.* } (Σύν; καρπός,

Syn'carpus, *i, m.* } fruit.) *Bot.*

A compound fruit accruing from many ovaries become fleshy, and joined together: a syncarp.

Syn'chondrōs'is, *is, f.* (Σύν, together; χόνδρος, a cartilage.) *Anat.* A union of bones by intervening cartilage; a species of *Symphysis*, as of the *pubes*.

Syn'chondrot'omy. (*Synchondrosis*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* The operation of dividing a cartilaginous union of bones; applied particularly to the division of the *Symphysis pubis*. *Synchondrotomia, æ, f.*

Syn'chrōnous. (Σύν, together; χρόνος, time.) Happening at the same time; isochronous. *Synchrōnus, a, um.*

Syn'chysis, *is, f.* (Συνχέω, to confound.) *Pathol.* A mingling, or confounding of the humours of the eye, in consequence of the rupture of the internal membrane and capsule by a blow; also, a dissolution of the vitreous humour, or destruction of its consistence.

Syn'chysis, Spar'kling. *Pathol.* A species of the foregoing, in which sparks flash before the eyes.

Syn'clinal. (Σύν; κλίνω, to bend.) Bending together. *Synclīnus, a, um.*

Syn'clinal Ax'is. See *Axis, Synclinal*.

Syn'clōnus, *i, m.* (Σύν, together; κλόνος, tumultuous motion.) *Pathol.* A genus comprising diseases characterised by tremulous, and simultaneous, clonic agitation of the muscles; more particularly when exerted under influence of the will: synclonus.

Syn'clōnus Ballis'mus. *Pathol.* The shaking palsy; the *Scelotyrbe festinans* of De Sauvages.

Syn'cōpe, *es, f.* (Συλκόπτω, to faint.) *Pathol.* The state termed *Deliquium animi*, being a suspension of respiration and the heart's action, complete or partial; swooning; fainting. A genus, Ord. *Adynamia*, Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Syn'cop'ticus, *a, um.* (*Syncope*.) *Pathol.* Belonging to, also causing *syncope*: syncopeic.

Syndes'mit'is, *idis, f.* (Σύνδεσμος, a ligament; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the ligaments.

Syndes'mograph'ia, *æ, f.* (Σύνδεσμος; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A description of the ligaments: syndesmography.

Syndes'mōlōg'ia, *æ, f.* (Σύνδεσμος; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* Doctrine or consideration of the ligaments: syndesmology.

Syndes'mōsis, *is, f.* (Σύνδεσμος.) *Anat.* Union of bones by ligament, as of *Radius* and *Ulna*; a species of *Symphysis*.

Syndes'mōtōm'ia, *æ, f.* (Σύνδεσμος; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Cutting or dissection of the articular ligaments: syndesmotomy.

Syn'éc'hia, *æ, f.* (Συνέχεια, continuity.) *Surg. Pathol.* Adhesion of the *Iris* to the *Cornea*, or *S. anterior*; also, of the *Uvea* to the capsule of the lens, or *S. posterior*.

Syner'gic. *Physiol.* Belonging to synergy. *Synergicus, a, um.*

Syner'gy. (Σύν; ἔργον, a work.) *Physiol.* Combined action of every organ directed to one end; where several are so engaged, as in digestion. *Synergia, æ, f.*

Syngēnēs'ius, *a, um.* (Σύν; γένεσις, generation.) *Bot.* Having anthers united into a tube; the filaments on which they are supported being mostly separate and distinct; syngenesious.

Syn'izēs'is, *is, or eos, f.* (Συνίζανω, to collapse.) *Surg. Pathol.* A perfect concretion and coarctation of the pupil, known by its absence, and the total loss of vision.

Syn'neurōs'is, *is, f.* (Σύν; νευρώ, to nerve.) *Anat.* Union of bones by intervening membrane; a species of *Symphysis*.

Syn'ōcha, *æ, f.* (Σύνοχος, unintermitted.) *Pathol.* Pure inflam-

matory fever; a genus, Ord. *Febres*, Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Syn'ochus, *a*, *um*. (Σύνοχος.) *Pathol.* Applied, in the masculine, to mixed fever; a genus, Ord. *Febres*, Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Synod'ical. (Σύνδος, a meeting.) *Astron.* Applied to a month; or the time between two conjunctions of the sun and moon; consisting of 29 days 12 hours and about 44 minutes. *Synódicus*, *a*, *um*.

Synorhiz'us, *a*, *um*. (Σύν; ῥιζώω, causing to take root together.) *Bot.* Taking root; applied to plants in which the radicle is incorporated in a peculiar manner with the albumen: synorhizous.

Synos'teōgrāp'hia, *a*, *f*. (Σύν; ὀστέον, a bone; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A description of the joints: synosteography.

Synos'teōlōg'ia, *a*, *f*. (Σύν; ὀστέον; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* The doctrine of joints: synosteology.

Synos'teōp'hŷtum, *i*, *n*. (Σύν; ὀστέον; φυτόν, a plant.) *Surg. Pathol.* Congenital osseous growth: a synosteophyte.

Synos'teōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (Σύν; ὀστέον, a bone.) *Physiol.* Union of bones by ossific deposit.

Synos'teōtōm'ia, *a*, *f*. (Σύν; ὀστέον; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the joints: synosteotomy.

Synōv'ia, *a*, *f*. (Σύν; ὠόν, an egg.) *Anat.* The unctuous, fluid secretion of certain glands in the joints; with which, normally, the cartilaginous surfaces of the articulating heads of bones are lubricated and their motions facilitated.

Synov'ial. *Anat.* Belonging to the synovia. *Synōviālis*, *is*, *e*.

Synōv'itis, *itis*. (Synoviālis; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a synovial membrane.

Syntēns'is, *is*, *f*. (Σύν; τένων, a tendon.) *Anat.* A kind of articulation in which the bones are connected by tendons.

Synther'mal. (Σύν, together with; θερμη, heat.) Of equal heat or temperature. *Synthermus*, *a*, *um*.

Syn'thēsis, *is*, *f*. (Συντίθημι, to place together.) *Chem.* Combina-

tion or imitative forming of separate substances into a compound; the opposite of *Analysis*.

Synthet'ic. *Chem.* Belonging to *Synthesis*. *Synthēticus*, *a*, *um*.

Syp'hilel'cos. } (*Syphilis*;
Syp'hilel'cus, *i*, *m*. } ἔλκος, a sore.) *Surg. Pathol.* A venereal, or, more properly, syphilitic ulcer; a chancre.

Syp'hilelcos'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (*Syphilelcos*.) *Surg. Pathol.* The growth or progress of syphilitic ulcer, or chancre.

Syphil'ides. (F. pl. of *syphilis*.) *Pathol.* Skin diseases arising from *syphilis*.

Syp'hilidoc'hthus, *i*, *m*. (*Syphilis*; ὄχθη, a rising ground.) *Surg. Pathol.* A syphilitic tubercle.

Syp'hilidocolp'itis, *itis*, *f*. (*Syphilis*; colpitis, inflammation of the vagina.) *Surg. Pathol.* Syphilitic inflammation of the vagina.

Syp'hilidogrāp'hia, *a*, *f*. (*Syphilis*; γράφω, to write.) *Pathol.* A history of *syphilis*: syphilidography.

Syp'hilidōlōg'ia, *a*, *f*. (*Syphilis*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Surg. Pathol.* The doctrine of *syphilis* and its treatment: syphilidology.

Syp'hilidophthal'mia, *a*, *f*. (*Syphilis*; ophthalmia.) *Surg. Pathol.* Syphilitic ophthalmia.

Syp'hillon'thus, *i*, *m*. (*Syphilis*; ἰσθός, an eruption on the face.) *Pathol.* Copper-coloured scaly eruption, or patches the effect of *syphilis*.

Syp'hilis, *idis*, *f*. (Σύν, together; φιλέω, to love.) *Surg. Pathol.* The true venereal disease, otherwise termed *Lues venerea*, and *Morbus Gallicus*. A genus, Ord. *Impetigines*, Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Syp'hilis, *Constitut'ional*. *Med.* Secondary symptoms, etc.

Syp'hilisat'ion. (*Syphilis*.) *Pathol.* Applied to the condition induced by the successive inoculation of animals with syphilitic poison. *Syphilisatio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Syp'hilōcel'is, *is*, *f*. (*Syphilis*; κηλίς, a stain or spot.) *Pathol.* Syphilitic patches on the skin. *Syphilionthus*.

Syp'hiloid'. (*Syphilis*; terminal

-*idēs*.) *Pathol.* Resembling *syphilis*. *Syphiloidēs*, adj.

Syp'hilōl'ēpis, *idēs*, f. (*Syphilis*; λεπίς, a scale.) *Pathol.* Syphilitic scale, or scaly eruption.

Syp'hilōp'hlysis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Syphilis*; φλύσις, an eruption.) *Pathol.* Syphilitic eruption.

Syr. *Pharm.* For *syrupus*, a syrup; or some oblique case of this word.

Syrin'gold'ēs, adj. (*Syrinx*: terminal -*idēs*.) *Med.* Resembling a pipe or tube: syringoid.

Syr'ingōtōm'ia, *æ*, f. (*Syrinx*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Operation of laying open a *fistula*: syringotomy.

Syrin'gōtōmum, *i*, n. (Same.) *Surg.* An instrument for cutting *fistulæ*: a syringotome.

Syr'inx, *gis*, f. (Σύριγξ.) *Surg.* A pipe or *fistula*; a syringe.

Syrāp'us, *i*, m. (Arab. *Sherab*, a potion.) *Pharm.* Syrup; sugar dissolved in water; distinctively termed *Syrupus simplex*, or simple syrup; more generally, any composition of the juice of herbs, flowers, or fruits, boiled with sugar to a thick consistence.

Sys'sarcōs'is, *is*, f. (Σύν, together; σαρκώω, to make strong.) *Anat.* Union of bones by connecting muscle.

Sys'tem. (Σύστημα, from σύν-στημι, to place together.) A collec-

tion, or composition, or classification of many things together. *Systēma*, *ātis*, n.

Sys'tēmāt'icus, *a*, *um*. (*Systēma*.) Belonging to system or regular arrangement: systematic.

Sys'tēmātōlōgia, *æ*, f. (*Systēma*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* The doctrine of systems or arrangements in branches of science: systematology.

Sys'tēm'icus, *a*, *um*. *Physiol.* Pertaining to the system or general arrangement of the body: systemic.

Sys'tōle, *es*, f. (Συστέλλω, to draw together.) *Physiol.* The contraction of the heart; by which, along with its alternate dilatation (*dias-tōle*), the circulation of the blood is maintained.

Sys'tōl'icus, *a*, *um*. *Physiol.* Belonging to *Systole*: systolic.

Sys'trem'ma, *ātis*, n. (Σύστρεμμα, a swelling.) *Med.* Cramp in the muscles, or the calf of the leg.

Sys'tyl'us, *a*, *um*. (Σύν, together; στύλος, a style.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant the styles of which are joined into a single column: systylous.

Syz'yg'ia, *a*, f. (Σύν; ζυγόν, a yoke.) *Astron.* Each of the two points of the moon's orbit where this satellite is found either in opposition to, or in conjunction with, the sun.

T.

T-ban dage. *Surg.* Calico rollers arranged somewhat like the letter T, for supporting dressings in diseases of the *anus*, groin, perineum, etc.

Tab'aci Fol'ia. (B. P.) Same as the following.

Tab'acum, *i*, n. (*Tobago*.) Pharmacopœial name for the dried leaves of *Nicotiana tabacum*: tobacco.

Tab'es, *is*, f. *Pathol.* Consumption or wasting of the body; a genus, Ord. *Marcores*, Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Tab'es Coxār'ia. *Surg. Pathol.* A wasting of the thigh and leg, from abscess in the hip.

Tab'es Dorsāl'is. *Pathol.* A disorder of the spinal marrow, consequent on venereal excesses. See *Ripples*.

Tab'es Mēsentr'ica. *Pathol.* The *Tabes scrofulosa*.

Tab'es Pulmōnāl'is. *Pathol.* *Phthisis pulmonalis*, or consumption.

Tab'es Scrof'ulōs'a. *Pathol.* A species consisting in a scrofulous affection of the mesenteric glands; connected, however, with a morbid condition of one or more of the organs of nutrition, including those of digestion and assimilation; the *Tabes mesenterica*.

Tac'tus, *ūs*, m. (*Tango*, to touch.)

Physiol. The nice sense of touch; the feeling communicated by coming in contact, in a gentle degree, with other bodies: tact.

Tac'tus Erudit'us. *Med.* The instructed faculty of properly interpreting impressions received by the sense of touch.

Tac'tus Exper'tus. *Med.* That fine delicacy of touch capable of very nicely feeling and discriminating between impressions acquired by mere experience.

Tænia, æ, f. (*Tænia*, a fillet.) *Zoöl., Pathol.* The tape-worm; a genus of intestinal worms, having long, flat, and jointed bodies.

Tænia Hippocamp'i. *Anat.* The *Corpus fimbriatum*.

Tænia Os'culis Marg'nāl'ibus. *Zoöl.* The long tapeworm, or *Tænia solium*.

Tænia Sēm'leirculār'is. *Anat.* A narrow, fibrous, semi-transparent band situated in the groove between the optic *thalamus* and *corpus striatum*.

Tænia Sōl'ium. *Zoöl.* The long tapeworm; also called *Tænia osculis marginalibus*.

Tænioid'ēs, adj. (*Tænia*, a riband; terminal *-idēs*.) *Ichthyol.* Resembling a riband: tænioid.

Talc'um, i, n. *Geol.* Talc; a gritless stone, unctuous, cutting and scraping easily, opaque, yet generally very glossy, and not of a stony, but of an earthy appearance.

Tāl'ea, æ, f. (*Θαλλός*, a young shoot.) *Bot.* A young and small branch, which, cut off or not and set in fat ground, shoots forth roots, and thus produces a new individual; a graft, cutting, shoot, slip, slit, or stock.

Tal'iacot'ian Operat'ion. *Surg.* That process by which, in deformity or deficiency of the nose, a new one is formed by turning down a flap from the forehead, or other part of the face; first practised by *Taliacotius*. Also named *Rhinoplastic operation*.

Tāl'ipes', pēdis, m. (*Tālus*, the ankle; *pes*, the foot.) *Surg.* Applied to various kinds of the distortion commonly called club-foot.

Tāl'ipes' Equin'us. *Surg.* Club-

foot from simple retraction of the heel.

Tāl'ipes' Val'gus. *Surg.* Club-foot with distortion outwards, or eversion.

Tāl'ipes' Vār'us. *Surg.* Club-foot, with distortion inwards.

Tāmārin'dus, i, m. (*Tamar*, or *tamarindi*, the date.) *Pharmacopœial name* (B. P.) for the pulp of the pods of the *Tamarindus Indica*; the *leguminis pulpa*; *tamarind pulp*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monadelphia*, Ord. *Triandria*. Juss. *Leguminosæ*.

Tāmārin'dus Ind'ica. *M. Med.* The tamarind-tree. See foregoing.

Tam'pon. (Fr. *A bung*.) *Obstet.* A less inelegant term for *plug*; whether made up of portions of rag, sponge, or a silk handkerchief.

Tānācēt'um, i, n. (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) Tansy. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Syngenesia*, Ord. *Polygamia superflua*. Juss. *Compositæ*. *M. Med.* *Pharmacopœial name* for the *Tanacetum vulgare*.

Tānācēt'um Vulgār'e. *M. Med.* The common tansy plant; also called *Tanasia*.

Tānās'ia, æ, f. *Bot.* Name for *Tanacetum vulgare*.

Tan'gent. (*Tango*, to touch.) *Geom.* A right line touching the circle in one extremity of an arc, drawn from thence till it meets a right line passage through the centre and the other extremity.

Tan'nate. (*Tanninum*; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of tannic acid with a base. *Tannas, ātis, f.*

Tan'nic Ac'id. *Chem.* Acidum tannicum (B. P.)

Tan'nin'. (From its use in tanning.) *Chem.* The peculiar principle in numerous vegetable substances, on which their astringency depends. *Tanninum, i, n.*

Tan'sy. See *Tanacetum vulgare*. *Tanasia*.

Tap'er. } See *Acuminatus*,
Tap'ering'. } *Conicus*.

Tapēt'um, i, n. (*Tāpes*, tapestry.) *Anat.* The coloured layer of the *Tunica choroides*.

Tap'eworm. See *Tænia*.

Tap'eworm, Long. *Zoöl.* The

Tænia oculis marginalibus, or *T. solium*.

Tapping. See *Paracentesis*.

Tar. *M. Med.* The *Pix liquida*.

Tar, Barbād'ocs. See *Petroleum Barbadiense*.

Tārantis'mus, *i, m.* (*Tārantūla*, a peculiar venomous spider; terminal -ismus.) *Pathol.* The morbid desire of excessive motion, or dancing, excited by music in those affected by the bite of the *tarantula*: tarantism.

Tarax'aci Rad'ix. (*B. P.*) See the following.

Tārax'acum, *i, n.* (*Ταράσσω*, to change.) *Pharmacopœial* name for the root of the *Leontodon taraxacum*; the dandelion.

Tārax'acum Dens-leōn'is. *M. Med.* The dandelion. Same as foregoing.

Tardisfōr'us, *a, um.* (*Tardus*, slow; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* That which flourishes slowly: tardiflorous.

Tardigrādus, *a, um.* (*Tardus*: *grādus*, a step.) *Zool.* Moving slowly; applied to certain animals (*pl. n.*) which from their peculiar construction move with excessive slowness, and with seeming difficulty, as the sloth: tardigrade.

Target-shap'ed. See *Peltatus*, *Scutiform*, *Thyroid*.

Tar'sal. (*Tarsus*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *tarsus*, or to the cartilage of the eyelid. *Tarsālis*, *is, e.*

Tar'sal Car'tilages. *Anat.* The thin elastic plates which give shape to the eyelids.

Tar'sophym'a, *ātis, n.* (*Tarsus*; *φύμα*, a growth.) *Surg. Pathol.* A morbid growth or tumour of the *tarsus*.

Tarsor'rhāp'hia, *æ, f.* (*Tarsus*; *ῥαφή*, a suture.) *Surg.* The uniting by suture any wound of the eyelids near the *tarsus*: tarsorrhaphy.

Tarsōtōm'ia, *æ, f.* (*Tarsus*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* A cutting of the *tarsus*, or cartilage of the eyelid: tarsotomy.

Tar'sus, *i, m.* (*Τάρσος*, the instep.) *Anat.* That portion of the foot between the proximal articulation of the metatarsal bones and the leg, itself comprising seven bones; the instep. Also, the thin cartilage

towards the edge of each eyelid, giving it firmness and shape.

Tar'tar. (*Τάπραρος*, infernal.) *Chem.* The crust found on the inside of wine-casks: the impure supertartrate of potass. *Physiol.* An earthy-like substance deposited from the saliva, which becomes incrustated on the human teeth about the age of puberty and afterwards. *Tartārum*, *i, n.*, or *Tartārus*, *i, m.* See *Tophus*.

Tar'tar, Cream of. *M. Med.* The bitartrate of potass. See *Potassæ Tartras Acida*.

Tar'tar Emet'ic. *M. Med.* The potassio-tartrate of antimony, or *Antimonium tartarizatum*.

Tartar'ic. (*Tartārum*, tartar; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Belonging to tartar; applied to an acid obtained from it; in which it is combined with potash. *Tartāricus*, *a, um.*

Tar'trate. (*Tartāricum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of tartaric acid with a base. *Tartras*, *ātis, f.*

Tas'te. (*Belg. Tast.*) *Physiol.* That sense by which we perceive the savours of certain bodies, sour, sapid, or otherwise, upon the tongue, which is its *principal* organ; the lips, the inside of the cheeks; the palate, teeth, *Velum pendulum palati*, pharynx, œsophagus, and even the stomach being susceptible of impressions by contact with the same bodies, which are termed sapid bodies. *Gustus*, *ūs, m.*

Tas'teless Ag'ue-drop. *Med.* An arsenical solution, formerly in great repute, for which Fowler's solution, or the *Liquor arsenicalis*, is now substituted.

Tas'teless Salt. *M. Med.* The *Phosphas sodæ*.

Taurin'. (*Ταῦρος*, a bull.) *Chem.* A particular animal substance in bile, first discovered in ox-gall. *Taurina*, *æ, f.*

Taxider'mic. *Nat. Hist.* Belonging to taxidermy. *Taxidermīcus*, *a, um.*

Taxider'my. (*Τάξις*, arrangement; *δέμμα*, a skin.) *Nat. Hist.* The art of stuffing and preserving the skins of animals and filling them with tow, sawdust, etc.; to represent their appearance, habits,

and attitudes in life. *Taxidermia*, *α, f.*

Tax'is, *is, f.* (τάσσω, to put right.) *Surg.* The operation of adroitly replacing by the hand, without instruments, any parts which have quitted their natural situation; as in the reduction of *hernia*, etc.

Tax'onom'ia, *α, f.* (τάξις; νόμος, a law.) The theory of classifications, the laws which preside at their construction: *taxonomy*.

Tay'ūa. *Bot.* A plant, known in some parts of Brazil, as a specific for *lues venerea*. It seems to have been in use for a long period; although only known in Europe for a short time. The above is the local name—the producing plant being *Dermophylla pendulina*.

Tea. See *Thea*.

Technocaus'is, *is, or eos, f.* (τέχνη, art; καύσις, a burning.) *Surg.* Artificial burning, or application of the *moxa*, hot iron, etc.

Tech'nolōg'ia, *α, f.* (τέχνη; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on, or description of, art: *technology*.

Tec'noctōn'ia, *α, f.* (τέκνον, a child; κτείνω, to kill.) *Med.* Child-murder, or infanticide.

Tectibrān'chiāt'us, *a, um.* (*Tectus*, covered; *branchiātus*, having *branchiæ*.) *Zoöl.* Having *branchiæ* more or less covered by the mantle: *tectibranchiate*.

Tec'trix, *icis*, *adj.* (τέγω, to cover.) *Ornithol.* Covering or hiding; applied to the plumes which cover the feathers of the wings and the tail, termed *plumæ tectrices*, or simply *tectrices*.

Teeth. (Sax. *Tōth*, pl. *Tēth*.) *Anat.* The small, hard, white bones fixed in the *alveoli* of the jaws, generally 16 in each jaw at maturity: viz., 10 *Molares*, 2 *Cuspidati*, and 4 *Incisores*. *Dentes*, pl. of *Dens*, *dentis*, *m.*

Teeth, *Grin'ding of*. See *Stridor Dentium*.

Teeth, *Milk*.

Teeth, *Tem'porar'y*. } *Anat.*
 } *Physiol.*
These are 20 in number, so named because they are shed between the ages of 7 and 14, and their places supplied by the permanent or adult teeth. *Dentes Decidua*.

Teeth, *Per'manent*. *Anat.* *Physiol.* These are 32 in number, 6 being added to each jaw. *Dentes Per'manentes*.

Teet'hing. *Physiol.* Cutting of the teeth, or dentition.

Teg'men, *inis*, *n.* } (τέγω, to
Teg'men'tum, *i, n.* } cover.) *Bot.*
A delicate membrane or envelope of fruit, flowers, etc. *Entomol.* Applied to the superior wings when coriaceous or pergamentaceous, and supplied with nervures, as in the *Orthoptera*.

Teg'mināt'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Enveloped in a *tegmen*: *tegminate*.

Teg'ument. (τέγω, to cover.) *Anat.* Same as *Integument*. *Bot.* A membrane which covers the *sori* of ferns (the *inducium*, *involucrum*, or *perisporangium* of other authors). *Tegūmentum*, *i, n.*

Tēlan'glectās'ia, *α, f.* } (τέλος,
Tēlan'glectās'is, *is, or* } the end;
eos, f. } ἀγγείον,
a blood-vessel; ἔκτασις, *extension*.)
Anat., *Surg.* *Pathol.* An extension of the vessels: *telangiectasy*.

Tēlan'giōn'ia, *is, or eos, f.* (τέλος; ἀγγείον.) *Surg.* *Pathol.* Disease of the capillary vessels.

Tel'eology. (τέλεος, absolute; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of man being possessed of an inherent power to act with a definite purpose. *Teleōlogia*, *α, f.*

Tēlēscōp'ium, *ii, n.* (τήλε, far off; σκοπέω, to see.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied sometimes to any optical glass, capable of bringing nearer and enlarging distant objects; but more particularly to those which contain reflecting mirrors, and serve the same purpose: a *telescope*.

Tellur'ate. (*Telluricum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* See *Telluric*.

Tellūrāt'us, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied to a gas which holds *tellurium* in solution, as the *Gas hydrogenaturum telluratum*: *tellurated*.

Tellur'ic. (*Tellurium*; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Belonging to *Tellurium*; applied to the peroxide of *Tellurium*, called *telluric acid*, and combines with many of the metallic oxides, producing a class of compounds called *Tellurates*. *Telluricus*, *a, um*.

Tem'perament'. (*Temp'ero*, to

mingle in order to measure.) *Physiol.* The proportionate mixture, or peculiar constitution of the body. *Tempérâmentum*, *i*, *n*.

Tem'perat'e. (*Tempéro.*) Moderate; without excess; tempered. *Tempérâtus*, *a*, *um*.

Tem'peratur'e. (*Tempéro. Nat. Philos.*) The condition of heat, or coldness, ascertained to be present in solids or fluids.) A certain degree of sensible heat, as it becomes denoted by the thermometer. *Tempérâtura*, *a*, *f*.

Tem'ple. (*Tempus*, time.) *Anat.* The flat portion at either side of the head, above the ears. *Entomol.* The part from each side of the posterior half of the eyes between the forehead and the vertex. *Ornithol., Zoöl.* The lateral region of the head, between the eyes and ears. *Tempus*, *ôris*, *n*.

Tem'porâl'is, *is*, *e.* *Anat.* Belonging to the *Tempora* or temples: temporal.

Tên'acitas', *âtis*, *f*. (*Tênax*, tenacious.) *Nat. Philos.* The native power of resistance by which bodies withstand efforts to break them; either by shock, pressure, or traction: tenacity.

Tênâc'ulum, *i*, *n*. (*Têneo*, to hold fast.) *Surg.* A small hook-shaped instrument for taking up divided vessels.

Tên'do, *inis*, or *ônis*, *m*. (*Tendo*, to stretch out.) *Anat.* The smooth, white, shining extremity of a muscle: a tendon; vulgarly, a guider.

Tên'do Achil'lis. See *Achillis Tendo*.

Tên'dril. See *Cirrus*.

Tênes'mus, *i*, *m*. (*Teîνω*, to bind together.) *Pathol.* A constant desire to go to stool, with great straining, but no discharge.

Tên'ontogrâph'ia, *a*, *f*. (*Tένων*, a tendon; *γράφω*, to write.) *Anat.* A description (and delineation) of the tendons: tenontography.

Tên'ontôlôg'ia, *a*, *f*. (*Tένων*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Anat.* The doctrine of the tendons: tenontology.

Tên'ôtôm'ia, *a*, *f*. (*Tένων*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* The remedying of certain muscular contractions by subcutaneous section of tendons of the muscles involved: tenotomy.

Tem'ste, *ônis*, *f*. (*Tendo*, to stretch.) The act or state of stretching or straining: tension.

Ten'sor, *ôris*, *m*. (Same.) *Anat.* An extender, or stretcher; applied to muscles.

Tent. (Same.) *Surg.* A roll of lint, or piece of prepared sponge, for keeping open, or dilating sores, sinuses, etc. *Lînâmentum*, *i*, *n*; *Pénicillum*, *i*, *n*, or *us*, *i*, *m*; *Tenta*, *a*, *f*.

Tent, Sponge. See *Sponge Tent*.

Tên'taculât'us, *a*, *um*. (*Tentâculum*.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Having the appearance of *tentacula*: tentaculate.

Tên'tac'ulum, *i*, *n*. (*Tento*, to feel often.) *Zoöl.* The fleshy, sometimes articulated organs (pl.) of the *Articulata Annulata*, being the principal organs of the sense of touch, etc.; a feeler: a tentacle.

Tentôr'ium, *ii*, *n*. (*Tendo*, to stretch.) *Anat.* The horizontal process of the *Dura mater* between the *Cerebrum* and *Cerebellum*.

Tên'uicostât'us, *a*, *um*. (*Tênuis*, slender; *costa*, a rib.) *Bot.* Having slender ribs: tenuicostate.

Tên'uiflôr'us, *a*, *um*. (*Tênuis*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having slender flowers: tenuiflorous.

Tên'uifôli'us, *a*, *um*. (*Tênuis*; *fôlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having linear leaves, folioles, or divisions of leaves: tenuifolious.

Tên'uifl'iquât'us, *a*, *um*. (*Tênuis*; *siliqua*, a pod.) *Bot.* Having slender pods: tenuisiliquate.

Ter-. (*Thrice*.) *Chem.* A prefix to names of salts, denoting that three atoms of acid are combined with one of base.

Teratology. (*Τέρας*, a monster; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The study or consideration of monsters, or anomalies of organisation. *Têrâtôlôgia*, *a*, *f*.

Têrêbel'ia, *a*, *f*. (Dim. *Têrebra*, a gimlet.) *Entomol.* A kind of instrument with which the posterior part of a great number of insects is provided; serving to pierce the *epidermis* of vegetables or the skin of animals, in order to deposit their eggs. *Surg.* An old name for the trepan.

Têrêbin'thîna Cânâden'sis. (*Τερέβινθος*, the turpentine tree.) *M.*

Med. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for *Balsamum Canadense*, obtained from the stem of *Abies balsamea*. Canada Balsam.

Tērēbin'thina Amēr'icāna. *M. Med.* Name for an oleo-resin from the *Pinus palustris* and *P. taeda*.

Tērēbin'thina Chī'a. *M. Med.* Name for the *Chio*, *Chian*, or Cyprian turpentine.

Tērēbin'thina Vēn'ēt'a. *M. Med.* Name for Venice turpentine, obtained from *Pinus larix*.

Tērēbin'thina Vulgār'is. *M. Med.* Common turpentine, obtained from *Pinus sylvestris*.

Tērēbin'thinae Ol'eum. *M. Med.* Name for the volatile oil, from various species of *Pinus* and *Abies*.

Tērēbinthināt'us, a, um. Having, or of the nature of turpentine: terebinthinate.

Tērēt'icaul'is, is, e. (*Tēres*, fine, round; *caul'is*, a stem.) *Bot.* Having a fine rounded stem: tereticauline.

Tērētifōli'us, a, um. (*Tēres*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves straight or linear: teretifoliate.

Tēr'gēm'in'us, a, um. (*Ter*, thrice; *gēm'inus*, double.) *Bot.* Three times double: tergeminal.

Tēr'gisper'mus, a, um. (*Tergum*, the back; *σπέρμα*, seed.) *Bot.* Bearing reproductive corpuscles on the back of the leaves: tergispermous.

Ter'minal. (*Termino*, to end.) Belonging to the end; often applied substantively to the terminating syllable or syllables of a compound term; as *-aite* in Sulphate, *-ides* in *Concoides*.

Terminol'ogy. (*Terminus*, a term; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.*, etc. A treatise on, or the consideration of, a system of names or terms. *Terminolōgia*, *æ, i*.

Ter'nary. (*Ter*.) *Chem.* Belonging to the number three; containing three units. *Ternārius, a, um.*

Ter'nāt'us, a, um. (*Ter*.) *Bot.* Composed of three: ternate.

Terniflōr'us, a, um. (*Ternus*, by threes; *flōs*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed three by three: terniflorous.

Tern'isfōli'us, a, um. (*Ternus*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having verti-

cillated leaves, three by three; ternifolious.

Ter'nispin'us, a, um. (*Ternus*; *spina*, a thorn.) *Bot.* Bearing spines in threes: ternispinous.

Ter'ra, æ, i. (*ἔρα*, earth; probably allied also to Heb. *eret*.) *Chem.* An earth. See *Earth*, *Geog.*, *Geol.* The earth or land.

Ter'ra Japon'ica. See *Catechu*.

Ter'ra Orellān'a. } The sub-

Ter'ra Oricān'a. } stance
annotto.

Ter'ra Pon'deros'a. See *Baryta*.

Ter'rae Ol'eum. A name for *Petroleum*.

Ter'raq'ueus, a, um. (*Terra*; *aqua*, water.) *Geog.* Pertaining to land and water: terraqueous.

Terrēnus, a, um. (*Terra*.) Belonging to the earth; terrestrial: terrene.

Ter'reus, a, um. (*Terra*.) *Chem.* Of the nature of earth; earthy: terreous.

Terrig'enous. (*Terra*; *γεννᾶω*, to generate.) *Chem.* Applied to metals which with oxygen form earths. *Terrigēnus, a, um.*

Ter'riv'ōmus, a, um. (*Terra*; *vōmit*, to vomit.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to hollow mountains, from the funnels in which a semi-liquid mud bubbles up, and quantities of dirt and stone are sent forth: terrivo-mous.

Ter'rōs'us, a, um. (*Terra*; *terminal -ōsus*.) *Geol.* Having or full of earth: terrous.

Ter'tiān'us, a, um. (*Ter*, thrice.) *Pathol.* Applied to a kind of intermittent fever in which the intermission lasts about 48 hours, and thus the paroxysm returns every third day; a genus, *Ord. Febris*, *Cl. Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Ter'tiary. (*Tertius*, third.) *Bot.*, *Geol.* Applied collectively to all soils found above the limestone, although they may not all be of the same age. *Tertiārius, a, um.*

Tes'sellāt'us, a, um. (*Tessera*, a square.) Having square figures; chequered: tessellated.

Tes'sular. (*Tessula*; dim. *tessera*.) *Crystall.* Applied to a system derived from the hexahedron.

Test. Tests. The latest edition of the B. P. gives formulæ of the

following articles, as tests :—Alcohol; Benzol; Boracic Acid; Chloride of Barium; Copper Foil; Gold, fine; Hyposulphite of Soda; Indigo; Isinglass; Litmus; Litmus Paper, Blue; Litmus Paper, Red; Litmus Tincture; Oxalic Acid of Commerce; Oxalic Acid, Purified; Oxalate of Ammonia; Plaster of Paris; Platinum, Black; Platinum Foil; Red Prussiate of Potash; Subacetate of Copper of Commerce; Sulphate of Copper, Anhydrous; Sulphide of Iron; Sulphuretted Hydrogen; Tin, Granulated; Turmeric; Turmeric Paper. As *Test Solutions*. The same edition of the B. P. gives formulæ for the following :—Solution of Acetate of Copper; S. of Acetate of Potash; S. of Acetate of Soda; S. of Albumen; S. of Ammonio-nitrate of Silver; S. of Ammonio-sulphate of Copper; S. of Ammonio-sulphate of Magnesia; S. of Boracic Acid; S. of Bromine; S. of Carbonate of Ammonia; S. of Chloride of Ammonium; S. of Chloride of Barium; S. of Chloride of Calcium; S. (saturated) of Chloride of Calcium; S. of Chloride of Gold; S. of Chloride of Tin; S. of Gelatine; S. of Iodate of Potash; S. of Iodide of Potassium; S. of Oxalate of Ammonia; S. of Perchloride of Platinum; S. of Phosphate of Soda; S. of Red Prussiate of Potash; S. of Sulphate of Indigo; S. of Sulphate of Iron; S. of Sulphate of Lime; S. of Sulphide of Ammonium; S. of Tartaric Acid; S. of Yellow Prussiate of Potash. See also, *Volumetric Estimations*.

Testa, *α*, f. (A shell.) *Bot.* The covering or skin within which all the parts of a seed are contained; the spermatoderm. *Ichthyol.* The shell of a molluscous animal.

Testaceiformis, *is*, *e*. (*Testa*; *forma*, likeness.) Having the form of a kind of shell: testaceiform.

Testæcographia, *α*, f. (*Testæceus*; *γράφω*, to write.) *Zoöl.* A description of the *Testacea*: testæcography.

Testæcología, *α*, f. (*Testæceus*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Zoöl.* A treatise on the *Testacea*: testæcology.

Testæceus, *α*, *um*. (*Testa*.) Be-

longing to, or of the nature of a shell: testaceous.

Testes Cérébri. *Anat.* The two inferior and posterior of the *Testicula quadrigenina*. See *Didymia*.

Testicle. See *Testiculus*, *Testis*.

Testicle, Inflam'd. } See *Or-*

Testicle, Swell'd. } *chitis*.

Testiculatus, *α*, *um*. (*Testiculus*.) *Bot.* Having an appearance of small testicles: testiculate.

Testiculús, *i*, *m*. (Dim. *Testis*.) A small testicle.

Testis, *is*, *m*. (A witness, because evidence of virility.) *Anat.* The testicle, a small oval body; two such are within the *Scrotum*; and more immediately covered by a strong white and dense coat called *Tunica albuginea*.

Testit'is, *idis*, *f*. (*Testis*; terminal -*itis*.) *Surg. Pathol.* Same as *Orchitis*. See *Hernia Humoralis*.

Testudo, *inis*, *f*. (*Testa*, because covered with shell.) *Surg. Pathol.* Applied to a melicerous tumour of the scalp, supposed to be like a tortoise. *Zoöl.* A genus, Ord. *Chelonía*. The tortoise.

Tetan'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *tetanus*; also applied to a patient affected with *tetanus*, when in the excited condition. *Têtanicus*, *α*, *um*.

Tet'anod'e. (*Têtânus*; terminal -*ode*.) *Pathol.* Applied to a patient affected with *tetanus*, when in the state of *excitability*, or *unexcited*, as distinguished from his being *excited* or *tetanic*. M. Hall. *Têtânôdês*, *adj*.

Tet'anoid'. (*Têtânus*; terminal -*ides*.) *Pathol.* Resembling *tetanus*. *Têtânôidês*, *adj*.

Têt'anus, *i*, *m*. (*Τείνω*, to stretch.) *Pathol.* A disease in which there is a spasmodic contraction in certain of the muscles of voluntary motion; with tension and rigidity of the parts affected; spasm and rigidity. A genus, Ord. *Spasmi*, Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

Têt'anus Complét'us. *Pathol.* A variety of *tetanus*, consisting in the spasmodic and rigid contraction of the greater number of the voluntary muscles, which thus antagonise and counteract one another.

Têt'anus Em'prosthót'ónos. *Pathol.* Term for a variety of *tetanus*; consisting in violent spasmodic con-

traction of certain muscles, so as to bend the body forwards.

Tēt'ānus Op'isthōt'ōnos. *Pathol.* A variety of *tetanus*, consisting in the violent spasmodic contraction of certain muscles so as to bend the body backwards.

Tēt'ānus Pleur'ōthōt'ōnos. *Pathol.* A variety of *tetanus*, consisting in violent spasmodic contraction of certain muscles, so as to bend the body to one side.

Tēt'ānus Tris'mus. *Pathol.* A variety of *tetanus*, consisting in spastic rigidity of the muscles of the lower jaw; locked jaw.

Tet'ra- (*Tétpa*, for *τέσσαρα*, four.) A prefix denoting the number four.

Tet'rācan'thus, *a, um.* (*Tétpa*; *ἄκανθα*, a thorn.) *Bot.* Having four spines: tetracanthous.

Tet'rāchōt'ōmus, *a, um.* (*Tét-pa-cha*, in four parts; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Bot.* Cut or divided into fours: tetrachotomous.

Tet'rādýnām'ius, *a, um.* (*Tétpa*; *δύναμις*, power.) *Bot.* Having four powers; applied to a Linn. Class (pl. n.): tetradynamious, or tetradynamous.

Tet'rāfol'iātus, *a, um.* (*Tétpa*; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having bijugate leaves: tetrafoliate.

Tet'rāgon'. (*Tétpa*; *γωνία*, an angle.) *Geom.* A figure of four angles and sides; a square, or quadrangle. *Tetrágōnum*, *i, n.*

Tet'rag'onāl. *Geom.* Belonging to a tetragon. *Tetrágōnus*, *a, um.*

Tet'rāgýn'ius, *a, um.* (*Tétpa*; *γυνή*, a woman, the female.) *Bot.* Having four pistils; applied to a Linn. Ord.: tetragynious.

Tet'rāhēd'ricus, *a, um.* *Geom.* Belonging to a tetrahedron: tetrahedral.

Tet'rāhēd'ron. (*Tétpa*; *ἔδρα*, a basis.) *Geom.* A solid figure consisting of four equal sides. *Tetrá-hēdron*, *i, n.*

Tetran'drius, *a, um.* (*Tétpa*; *ἄνθρωπος*, a man.) *Bot.* Having four stamens; applied to a Linn. Class (pl. n.): tetrandrious or tetrandrous.

Tetraphyl'ius, *a, um.* (*Tétpa*; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having four leaves: tetraphyllous.

Tetráp'ōdus, *a, um.* (*Tétpa*; *πούς*,

a foot.) Having four feet: tetrapodous.

Tetrap'tērus, *a, um.* (*Tétpa*; *πτερόν*, a wing.) *Bot.* Having four wings: tetrapterous.

Tet'rāsp'ālus, *a, um.* (*Tétpa*; *σépālus*.) *Bot.* Having four sepals: tetrasepalous.

Tet'rāsp'er'mātus, *a, um.* (*Tétpa*; *σépμα*, a seed.) *Bot.* Having four seeds: tetraspermatous.

Tet'rastēm'ōnis, *is, e.* (*Tétpa*; *στήμων*, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having four stamens.

Tet'rastichus, *a, um.* (*Tétpa*; *στίχος*, a row.) *Bot.* Disposed in four rows: tetrastichous.

Tet'rastyl'us, *a, um.* (*Tétpa*; *στύλος*, a pillar.) *Bot.* Having four styles: tetrastylous.

Tet'ter. See *Psoriasis*.

Tet'ter, Moist. } *Pathol.*
Tet'ter, Run'ning. } The affection *Impetigo*.

Textifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Textum*, a web; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Formed like a tissue or network: textiform.

Text'ure. (*Texo*, to weave.) *Physiol.* Applied generally to the organised substances of which the body is composed—viz., bone, muscular fibre, cellular tissue, etc. *Textūra*, *a, f.*

Thāl'amiflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Thālā-mus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having the sexual organs attached to the receptacle: thalamiflorous.

Thāl'am'ium, *ii, n.* (*θάλαμος*, a bed.) *Bot.* Term for sessile and spherical *apotheciae* placed in the substance of the *thallus* of certain lichens.

Thālāmostēm'ōnis, *is, e.* (*Thālā-mus*; *stāmen*.) *Bot.* Having anthers or stamens proceeding from the *thalamus*.

Thāl'amus, *i, m.* (*θάλαμος*, a bed.) *Anat.* Applied to a body of white substance at the base of each lateral ventricle of the brain, which in part gives origin to the optic nerve. *Bot.* A term for the *Receptaculum*.

Thāl'as'sicus, *a, um.* (*θάλασσα*, the sea.) *Geol.* Applied to the *strata* of superior sediment, i.e., from the surface of the earth to the limestone, exclusively: thalassic.

Thálas'siōp'hýtus, *a*, *um*. (θάλασσα; φυτόν, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied to the marine *Algæ* (pl. f.): thalassiophytous.

Thal'logen'. *Bot.* A thallogenous plant.

Thal'log'ēnus, *a*, *um*. (*Thallus*; γεννάω, to produce.) *Bot.* Producing *thalli*: thallogenous.

Thal'lop'hýtum, *i*, *n*. (*Thallus*; φυτόν, a shrub.) *Bot.* Same as *Thallogen*.

Thal'lus, *i*, *m*. (θάλλω, to be verdant.) *Bot.* An olive bud or green bough. Applied to the frond or foliage of a lichen, whether fibrous, leafy, or crustaceous.

Thán'atōd'ēs, *adj.* (θάνατος, death; terminal -ωδης.) *Pathol.* Having or full of death; lethal: thanatous; mortal; deadly.

Thán'atōid'ēs, *adj.* (θάνατος; terminal -ιδης.) *Pathol.* Resembling death: thanatoid.

Thán'atophid'ia. (θάνατος; ὄφεις, εως, a snake, a serpent.) A description of serpents. The title of a late splendid work on "The Snakes of India."

Thē'a, *æ*, *f*. (Chinese *tcha*; Span. *te*; Fr. *thé*.) The tea shrub, of which there are several species: tea.

Thēa Nig'ra. *Bot.* Black tea, or Bohea.

Thebes'ii, *Förām'ina*. *Anat.* Certain small orifices on the right auricle of the heart, first described by Thebesius.

Thē'a, *æ*, *f*. (θήκη, a sheath, or scabbard.) *Anat.* The investing membranous covering or sheath of the spinal cord and nerves. *Bot.* The urn of mosses. See *Sporangium*.

Thē'a Ver'tebrā'lis. *Anat.* A prolongation of the *Dura mater* lined by the arachnoid membrane, which is continued down and invests the spinal cord; as far as the third lumbar *vertebra*; and sends off a tubular process to each of the spinal nerves.

Thēcāp'hōrum, *i*, *n*. (θήκη; φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* Synonymous with *Gynaphorum*.

Thēc'ōdus. (θήκη; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.) *Zoöl.* A covered or sheathed tooth.

Thēin'. (*Thea*, the tea plant.)

Chem. A substance found in the tea shrub, assuming the form of beautiful crystals having a large amount of nitrogen in their composition; also found in coffee, and called caffeine. *Theina*, *æ*, *f*.

Thēilt'is, *idis*, *f*. (θηλή, a nipple; terminal -itis.) *Surg. Pathol.* Inflammation of the nipples.

Thēn'ad. *Anat.* Applied the same as *Thenal*, used adverbially.

Thēn'al. (*Thēnar*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the palm of the hand; applied as meaning towards the palm of the hand.

Thēn'ar, *āris*; *n*. (θηναρ.) *Anat.* The palm of the hand; also the sole of the foot.

Thēōmān'ia, *æ*, *f*. (θεός, God; μανία, madness.) *Pathol.* Religious madness or melancholy.

Thēōmāniāc'us, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Theomania*: theomaniacal.

Theor'em. (θεωρέω, to investigate accurately.) *Geom.* Something established as a principle; and proposed to be demonstrated. *Thēōrema*, *ātis*; *n*.

Thēr'apē'a, *æ*, *f*. (θεραπεύω, to heal.) *Med.* Synonymous with *Therapeutics*: also spelt *Therapia*.

Thēr'apēut'ic. } (*Thēr'apēu-*
Thēr'apēut'ical. } *tica*.) *Med.*
Belonging to therapeutics. *Thēr'apēuticus*, *a*, *um*.

Thēr'apēut'ics. (θεραπεύω, to cure.) *Med.* That branch which treats of the application of remedies, and the means used for the cure of diseases. *Thēr'apēutice*, *es*, *f*; *Thēr'apēutica*, *æ*, *f*.

Thēr'iāc'a, *æ*, *f*. (θηρ, a wild animal.) *Pharm.* An antidote to poisons, or the bites of venomous animals; also a (B. P.) term for molasses or treacle: *theriac*.

Thēr'locātār'rhus, *i*, *m*. (θέρω, summer; catarrhus.) *Pathol.* Summer catarrh, or hay-fever; hay-asthma.

Thēr'iot'ōme. } (θηριον, a
Thēr'iot'ōm'ia, *æ*, *f*. } beast; τέμνω, to cut.) *Comp. Anat.* Same as *Zootomia*; dissection of the lower animals: *theriotomy*.

Thēr'mālis, *is*, *e*. (θερμή, heat.) Belonging to warmth or heat, or to hot springs: *thermal*.

Ther'mo-. (Θερμῆ.) A prefix indicating relation to, or connection with, heat or warmth.

Ther'mogén'ium, *ii*, *n*. (Θερμῆ; γεννάω, to generate.) *Chem.* The principle or origin of the formation of heat: thermogen.

Ther'môlôg'ia, *æ*, *f*. (Θερμῆ; λόγος, a discourse.) *Chem.* A treatise on heat: thermology.

Ther'mom'eter. (Θερμῆ; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for measuring, or ascertaining and demonstrating the degrees of temperature of the air at all seasons. *Thermômètrum*, *i*, *n*.

Ther'mom'eter, Differen'tial. *Nat. Philos.* That which indicates the difference of temperature between two portions of air.

Ther'moscôp'ium, *ii*, *n*. (Θερμῆ; σκοπῶ, to see.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for measuring the difference of temperature: a thermoscope.

Thes'is. (Θέσις, from τίθεσθαι, to lay down as a proposition.) *Med.* Title applied to the dissertation, or preliminary essay, which Universities enjoin for composition—on the part of candidates for a degree.

Thigh. See *Femur, Femen.*

Thigh-bone. *Anat.* The *os femoris*.

Thirst. (Sax. *Thurst.*) *Physiol.* An internal sensation prompting to drink; consisting in dryness, heat, and constriction in the back of the mouth, pharynx, œsophagus, and, in extreme cases, the stomach; all, however, modified by circumstances and individuals. *Pathol.* A morbid condition, in which it is excessive or deficient, and the signs of its existence are proportionally exaggerated, or altogether absent. *Stitis*, *is*, *f*. See *Dipsosis, Polydipsia*.

Thorac'ic. *Anat.* Belonging to the thorax. *Thôràctcus*, *a*, *um*.

Thorac'ic Duct. *Anat.* The principal trunk of the absorbent vessels lying upon the dorsal vertebrae. *Ductus Thôràctcus*.

Thôràc'ocentès'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (*Thôrax*; κέντησις, a pricking.) *Surg.* A piercing of the *thorax*, as in the operation for *empyema*.

Thôràc'odÿn'e, *es*, *f*. } (*Thôrax*;
Thôràc'odÿn'ia, *æ*, *f*. } δÿνη,

pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the chest: *thoracodyny*.

Thôràc'omyôd'ÿnia, *æ*, *f*. (*Thôrax*; μυôdÿνια, pain of a muscle.) *Pathol.* Muscular pain of the chest: *thoracomyodyny*.

Thôràc'ostênô's'is, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (*Thôrax*; στένω, to straiten.) *Med.* Coarctation, or contraction of the chest.

Thôr'ax, *âcis*, *f*. (Θώραξ.) *Anat.* The chest, or that part of the body between the neck and diaphragm. *Entomol.* The trunk, or intermediate portion of the body of insects which bears the legs.

Thorn. See *Spina*.

Thorn-apple. See *Datura stramonium*.

Thorn, Egypt'ian. *Bot.* The *Acacia vera*.

Thread. See *Filamen, Filum*.

Thread-like. See *Filiformis*.

Three-cornered. See *Triangularis, Trigonal, Triquetrus*.

Three-rib'ed. See *Trinervis*.

Three-leav'ed. See *Trifoliatius, Triphyllus*.

Three-lob'ed. See *Trilobatus, Trilobus*.

Three-ner'ved. } See *Trinervis*,

Three-rib'ed. } *Triplinervis*.

Three-seed'ed. See *Trispermatous*.

Three-sid'ed. See *Three-cornered*.

Three-wing'ed. See *Tripinnatus, Tripterus*.

Threp'sôlôg'ia, *æ*, *f*. (*Threpsis*, nutrition; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of nutrition: *threpsology*.

Thrid'ach. (Θρίδαξ, the lettuce.) *M. Med.* The substance *Lactucarium*. *Thridâcium*, *ii*, *n*.

Throat. See *Gula, Guttur, Jugulum*.

Thrombôd'ês, *adj.* (*Thrombus*; terminal-ôdês.) *Surg. Pathol.* Having or full of *thrombi*: *thrombous*.

Thrombôid'ês, *adj.* (*Thrombus*; terminal idês.) *Surg. Pathol.* Resembling a *thrombus*: *thromboid*.

Thrombô's'is. *Pathol.* The formation or progress of *thrombus*.

Throm'bus, *i*, *m*. (Θρόμβος, a clot of blood.) *Surg. Pathol.* A small tumour of extravasated blood after bleeding or contusion.

Thrush. *Pathol.* Popular term for *aphthæ* on the tongue, lining membrane of the mouth, fauces, etc., of infants. See *Aphthæ*.

Thumb. (*Sax. Thuma.*) *Anat.* The first, or greatest of the fingers, also of the toes; in the latter, the great toe. *Ornithol.* A small bone of the *hand*, or third portion of the anterior extremity; also, the shortest toe, which has only two phalanges. *Zoöl.* The first finger of the forefoot of certain *Reptilia*. *Poller, icis, m.*

Thun'derbolt. *Geol.* The *Belemnites*.

Thürif'erus, a, um. (*Thus; féro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or producing incense: *thuriferous*.

Thus Americân'um. (*Θύω*, to sacrifice.) *M. Med.* (B. P.) Name for turpentine exuded from the bark of *Pinus taeda* and *Pinus palustris*, and hardened by exposure to the air.

Thym'ic. *Anat.* Belonging to the *Thymus* gland. *Thymicus, a, um.*

Thym'iflor'us, a, um. (*Thýmus; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers like those of thyme: *thymiflorous*.

Thýmít'is, idis, f. (*Thýmus; terminal -itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *thymus* gland.

Thým'us, i, m. (*Θύω*, to sacrifice.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Didynamia*, Ord. *Gymnospermia*. Thyme. *Anat.* The *thymus* gland.

Thým'us Gland. *Anat.* Situated in the neck of the *fœtus*, disappearing after birth as a gland.

Thýr'eo-. Same as *Thyro-*.

Thýr'ecél'e, es, f. (*Θυρεός*, an oblong shield; *κῆλη*, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Tumour or swelling of the thyroid gland. See *Thyreococcus*, *Thyreophyma*.

Thýr'eon'cus, i, m. (*Θυρεός; ὄγκος*, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour of the thyroid gland. Same as *Thyreocoele*.

Thýr'côphým'a, âtis, n. (*Θυρεός; φύμα*, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* An enlargement of the thyroid gland. Similar to *Thyreocoele*.

Thýr'o-. *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the thyroid gland.

Thýr'ohyal'. (*Thyro-; hyoidês* os, the hyoid bone.) *Comp. Anat.*

Applied, by Owen, to the homologues of the lateral lingual bone, or larger horn of the hyoid bone. *Thýr'ohýälis, is, e.*

Thyroid'. (*Θυρεός*, a shield; terminal *-idês*.) Resembling a shield. *Thýroidês, adj.* See *Scutiform*.

Thyroid Cartilage. *Anat.* The largest of the cartilages of the larynx, forming the *Pomum Adami*.

Thyroid Gland. *Anat.* Situated on the cricoid cartilage, *trachea*, and horns of the thyroid cartilage.

Thyr'sif'erus, a, um. (*Thýrsus; féro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having or bearing *thyrsi*: *thyr'siferous*.

Thyr'siflor'us, a, um. (*Thýrsus; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in *thyrsi*: *thyr'siferous*.

Thýr'sus, i, m. (*Θυρεός*.) *Bot.* A sprout, or spike like a pine cone.

Tib'ia, æ, f. (A pipe.) *Anat.* The largest bone of the leg: the shin-bone.

Tib'ind. *Anat.* Applied the same as *Tibial* used adverbially.

Tibial'us. Same as *Tibialis*.

Tib'ial. *Anat.* Belonging to the *tibia*. Applied as meaning towards the *tibia*. *Tibiälis, is, e.*

Tic Dou'oureux'. (Fr.) *Pathol.* Severe pain affecting the nerves of the face, especially the *infra-orbitary* branches of the fifth pair.

Tick. The genus *Acarus*.

Tick, Domes'tic. The *Acarus domesticus*.

Tick, Itch. The *Acarus scabiei*.

Ticuté. See *Upas Tienté*.

Tigel'ia, æ, f. (Dim. *Tignum*, a rafter.) *Bot.* That part of the embryo which unites the radicle to the cotyledon.

Tig'ellat'us, a, um. *Bot.* Supplied with a *tigella*: *tigellate*.

Tig'li, Grân'a. *Bot.* The seeds of the *Croton tiglium*.

Tig'lium, ii, n. *M. Med.* Specific name of the *Croton tiglium*.

Til'ed. See *Imbricatus*.

Tim'bre. (Fr. *Timbre de la voix*, sound of the voice.) *Med.* Name applied by stethoscopists to the individual character of chest-sounds; the conditions of which are influenced by *functional* and *structural* causes.

Tin, (Dan.) *Chem.* A compara-

tively rare, yellowish-white metal, harder than lead, and very malleable, though not very tenacious. *Stannum*, i, n.

Tinca, *a*, f. (As if *Tincta*, dyed: from its colour.) *Anat.*, *Ichthyol.* The tench fish. See *Os Tinca*.

Tinct. *Pharm.* For *Tinctura*, a tincture.

Tinctur'a, *a*, f. (*Tingo*, to dye.) *Pharm.* A solution, or extract of any substance, in or by means of spirit of wine: a tincture. The B. P. directs the following tinctures to be employed:—*Tr. Aconiti*; *Tr. Aloes*; *Tr. Arnice*; *Tr. Assafetidae*; *Tr. Aurantii Recentis*; *Tr. Belladonnæ*; *Tr. Benzoini Composita*; *Tr. Buchu*; *Tr. Calumbæ*; *Tr. Camphoræ Composita*; *Tr. Cannabis Indicæ*; *Tr. Cantharidis*; *Tr. Capsici*; *Tr. Cardamomi Composita*; *Tr. Cascarillæ*; *Tr. Castorei*; *Tr. Catechu*; *Tr. Chiratae*; *Tr. Chloroformi Composita*; *Tr. Cinchonæ Composita*; *Tr. Cinchonæ Flavæ*; *Tr. Cinnamonomi*; *Tr. Cocci*; *Tr. Colchici Seminum*; *Tr. Conii*; *Tr. Croci*; *Tr. Cubebæ*; *Tr. Digitalis*; *Tr. Ergotæ*; *Tr. Ferri Acetatis*; *Tr. Ferri Perchloridi*; *Tr. Gallæ*; *Tr. Gentianæ Composita*; *Tr. Guaiaci Ammoniata*; *Tr. Hyoscyami*; *Tr. Iodi*; *Tr. Jalapæ*; *Tr. Kino*; *Tr. Krameriæ*; *Tr. Laricis*; *Tr. Lavandulæ Composita*; *Tr. Limonis*; *Tr. Lobeliæ*; *Tr. Lobeliæ Ætheria*; *Tr. Lupuli*; *Tr. Myrrhæ*; *Tr. Nucis Vomice*; *Tr. Opii*; *Tr. Opii Ammoniata*; *Tr. Pyrethri*; *Tr. Quassiae*; *Tr. Quiniæ Ammoniata*; *Tr. Rhei*; *Tr. Sabinæ*; *Tr. Scillæ*; *Tr. Senegæ*; *Tr. Sennæ*; *Tr. Serpentariæ*; *Tr. Stramonii*; *Tr. Sumbul*; *Tr. Tolutana*; *Tr. Valerianæ*; *Tr. Valerianæ Ammoniata*; *Tr. Veratri Viridis*; *Tr. Zingiberis*; *Tr. Zingiberis Fortior*.

Tinea, *a*, f. (*Tëneo*, to continue.) *Pathol.* Scaldhead; a genus, *Ord. Dialyses*, *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology; also termed *Favus*, *Porriigo*.

Tinnitus, *us*, m. (*Tinnio*, to ring.) A ringing, or tinkling.

Tinnitus Aur'ium. *Pathol.* Ringing in the ears, a symptom in many kinds and states of disease.

Tis'ane. (*Πισάμη*, barley water.) *Med.* A decoction, or infusion of slightly medicinal substances, much employed in France. See *Pisian*.

Tis'sue. (*Fr. Tissu.*) *Anat.* Applied to the different animal textures. See *Membrana*, *Texture*.

Titubat'ion. (*Τιῦβο*, to stagger.) *Pathol.* A staggering, or stumbling gait, dependent on disease of the spinal system. *Τιῦβάτιο*, *ōnis*, f.

Toad'-stone. See *Batrachites*.

Tobacco. The *Nicotiana tabacum*.

Tobac'co Virgin'ian. *M. Med.* The *Nicotiana tabacum*.

Tocol'ogy. (*Τόκος*, child-birth; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Obstel.* The doctrine or consideration of parturition, and the interference necessary. *Τοκολόγια*, *a*, f.

Toe. See *Digitus Pedis*.

Toffan'ia Aqua. *Pharm.* The poison *Aquetta*; from the woman Toffana, or Tophana, who prepared it.

Toise. A French measure equal to six feet English, or two yards.

Töuluf'ëra, *a*, f. (*Tölu*; *fëro*, to bear.) A Linn. genus, *Cl. Decandria*, *Ord. Monogynia*. *Juss. Leguminosæ*.

Töuluf'ëra Bal'sämum. *M. Med.* The tree which affords *Balsamum Tolutanum*.

Töuluf'ërus, *a*, um. *Bot.* Bearing Tolu balsam: toluiferous.

Töm'entös'us, *a*, um. (*Tömentum*; terminal -*ōsus*.) *Bot.* Covered with a whitish down like wool: tomentous, or tomentose.

Töm'ent'um, i, n. (*Τομή*, a small cutting.) A flock of wool. *Anat.* Certain small vessels appearing like wool on the surface of the brain. *Bot.* A species of pubescence, woolly or downy, covering the surface of certain plants.

Töm'ent'um Cër'ëbri. *Anat.* The small vessels on the inside of the *Pia mater*, penetrating the cortical substance of the brain, which when detached from it have a somewhat woolly or flocky appearance.

Tömö'män'ia, *a*, f. (*Τέμνω*, to cut; *μανία*, madness.) *Surg.* The cutting mania of certain surgeons, or the rage for using the knife in operations.

Tō'ga. A vegetable product, native to Fiji. It was brought lately to England. The Fijians use it as a remedy for *neuralgia*. Its employment by medical men of our own country has, in many cases, proved rapidly successful. The specimens as yet obtained, however, have been, for some purpose, so broken up as to defy botanical examination.

Tongue. (Sax. *Tunge*.) *Anat.* The chief organ of taste, and of speech. *Glōssa*, *α, f.*; *Lingua*, *α, f.*

Tongue-shaped. See *Lingiformis*, *Lingulatus*.

Tongue-tied. *Surg.* See *Ancylglossum*.

Ton'ic. (Τένω, to draw.) *Pathol.* Applied to rigid contraction of muscles without relaxation, termed tonic spasm. *Pharm.* Increasing the tone of muscular fibre. *Tōnicus*, *α, um*.

Ton'ic Power. See *Irritability*.

Tonicity. (Τένω, to stretch.) *Physiol.* The quality of muscular fibre in a state of action. *Tenicitas*, *ātis, f.*

Ton'sil. (Unascertained.) *Anat.* A small oval, almond-shaped gland in the recess between the pillars or arches of the fauces. *Tonsilla*, *α, f.*

Ton'sillit'is, *idis, f.* (*Tonsilla*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the tonsils, a species of sore-throat.

Tooth. See *Dens*, *Teeth*.

Tooth-ache. See *Odontagra*, *Odontalgia*.

Tooth-rash. *Pathol.* The disease *Strophulus confertus*.

Tooth'ned. See *Dentatus*, *Serrulatus*.

Tophā'ceus, *α, um*. (*Tophus*, a sand-stone.) Of a sandy, or hard, gritty nature: tophaceous.

Toph'us, *i, m*. (Heb. *Toph*.) *Chem.* A hard calcareous matter, which subsides and accretes in vessels in which water is boiled. *Med.* The concreted matter in the joints of the gouty; also, in the kidneys and bladder; also, the tartar on the teeth. *Surg.* A swelling particularly affecting a bone, or the *periosteum*: a toph.

Top'ical. (τόπος, a place.) *Med.* Pertaining to a particular part or

situation of the body. *Tōpicus*, *α, um*. See *Localis*.

Tōp'ogrāp'hia, *α, f.* (τόπος; γράφω, to write.) A description or history of places: topography.

Tor'cular, *āris, n*. (*Torqueo*, to torture.) A wine-press. *Surg.* Applied to the tourniquet. See *Herophili Torcular*; *Tourniquet*.

Tor'men, *inis, n*. } (*Torqueo*.)
Tor'men'tum, *i, n*. } *Pathol.* A racking pain; applied to ileac passion, from its severity: torment.

Tor'mentil'la, *α, f.* (*Tormentum*.) Name for the rhizome of the *Potentilla tormentilla*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Icosandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Rosaceæ*.

Tor'mentil'la Erecta. *M. Med.* Former name for *Potentilla tormentilla*.

Tor'mina. (Pl. of *Tormen*.) *Pathol.* Severe gripping or wringing pains in the bowels.

Tor'mināl'is, *is, e*. (*Tormen*.) *Pathol.* Belonging to *tormina*: tormental.

Tōrōs'us, *α, um*. (Tōrus.) *Bot.* Applied to a swelling of a part; brawny: torose.

Tor'pidus, *α, um*. (*Torpeo*, to be numbed.) *Med.* In a state of torpor or numbness: torpid.

Tor'por, *ōris, m*. (*Torpeo*.) *Med.* Deficient sensation; numbness; torpidity: torpor.

Tor'rēfāct'io, *ōnis, f.* (*Torridus*; fācio, to make.) The act of drying or roasting: torrefaction.

Tor'ricell'ian Vac'uum. (*Torricelli*, inventor of the mercurial barometer.) *Nat. Philos.* The space left in a long tube closed at one end and filled with mercury, when inverted in the same fluid, which still remains in the tube to the height of 80 inches, thus leaving a *vacuum*.

Tor'rid. (*Torreo*, to burn.) Parched, burned, scorched. *Torridus*, *α, um*.

Tor'rid Zone. *Astron., Geog.* All that space between the Tropics; so called from the scorching heat which prevails there.

Tor'sio, *ōnis, f.* (*Torqueo*, to twist.) A twisting: torsion. *Surg.* Torsion of the arteries, an expedient resorted to for arresting or preventing hæmorrhage.

Tor'ticel'lis, *is*, *m.* (*Torqueo*; *collum*, the neck.) *Pathol.* The muscular affection wry-neck.

Tor'tipes, *pédis*, *adj.* (*Tortus*, twisted; *pes*, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the foot or pedicle much twisted: tortipede.

Tor'tualls, *is*, *e.* (*Torqueo*.) *Pathol.* Tormented; suffering; applied to the cadaverous countenance of the sick: tortual.

Tor'tuós'us, *a*, *um.* (*Torqueo*; terminal-*osus*.) *Nat. Hist.* Winding; twisted: tortuous.

Tör'ülös'us, *a*, *um.* (*Törulus*.) *Bot.*, *Zoöl.* Swelled, or bulged out in a slight degree here and there, like knotted cord: torulous.

Tör'ulus, *i*, *m.* (*Dim.* *Törus*.) *Entomol.* The cavity in which is implanted the base of each antenna.

Tör'us, *i*, *m.* (A bed, or bolster.) *Anat.* The brawn, or thick part of the arm or leg. *Bot.* The receptacle.

Touch. (*Fr.* *Toucher*, to touch.) *Obstet.* Examination-touch of the womb, or mouth and neck of the womb; by introducing one or two fingers *per vaginam*. *Physiol.* That sense by which we know the physical properties of bodies. *Tactus*, *ús*, *m.*

Touch-me-not. The disease *Noli me tangere*.

Toucher. (*Fr.* verb, to touch.) *Obstet.* Uterine examination with the fingers. See *Touch*.

Tour'niquet. (*Fr.* *Tourner*, to turn.) *Surg.* An instrument or appliance for compressing the principal blood-vessels, to prevent hæmorrhage in amputations, wounds, etc. See *Torcular*.

Toxæ'mia, *æ*, *f.* (*Τοξικόν*, a poison; *αἷμα*, blood.) *Pathol.* A contaminated state of the blood; poisoned blood: toxemy.

Töx'icóden'drum, *i*, *n.* (*Τοξικόν*; *δένδρον*, a tree.) *M. Med.* Name for the leaves of *Rhus toxicodendron*.

Tox'icóder'matitis, *itis*, *f.* (*Toxicum*; *derma*, the skin; terminal-*itis*.) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the skin through contact with some acrid poison. Should be *Toxicoder-matitis*.

Tox'icóthæ'mia. Same as *Toxæ-mia*.

Tox'icol'ogy. (*Τοξικόν*; *λόγος*, a

discourse.) *Med.* The doctrine or consideration of poisons, their nature and effects. *Toxiológia*, *æ*, *f.*

Tox'iféras, *a*, *um.* (*Toxicum*; *féro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing poison: toxiferous.

Tox'ophyllus, *a*, *um.* (*Τόξον*, a bow and arrows; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves like arrows: toxophyllous.

Träch'hæ, *æ*, *f.* (*Τραχεία*.) *Anat.* The cartilaginous and membranous canal in front of the *æsophagus*, extending from the larynx to the lungs; to and from which it conveys the air; the windpipe.

Träch'hæal'. *Anat.* Belonging to the trachea. *Träch'hæalis*, *is*, *e.*

Träch'hæar'ius, *a*, *um.* *Zoöl.* Having tracheæ: trachearious.

Träch'hell'is, *itis*, *f.* (*Träch'hæa*; terminal-*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the trachea; another name for *Croup*.

Träch'hél'ágra, *æ*, *f.* (*Τράχηλος*, the neck; *ἀγρ*, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Gout, or rather rheumatism in the neck.

Träch'hélis'mus, *i*, *m.* (*Τράχηλος*; terminal-*ismus*.) *Pathol.* A bending back of the neck. Proposed by M. Hall, as designating the first symptoms of *Epilepsy*, consisting in contraction of the muscles of the neck, the consequent distension of the veins causing cerebral congestion: trachelism.

Träch'hell'is. See *Tracheitis*.

Träch'hél'ō. (*Τράχηλος*.) *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the neck, or the throat.

Träch'en'chýma, *átis*, *n.* (*Träch'hæa*; *ἔγχυμα*, tissue.) *Bot.* Tissue formed of spiral tubes or vessels like tracheæ.

Träch'héo. *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the trachea.

Tracheot'ome. (*Träch'hæa*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* An instrument for performing tracheotomy. *Träch'héotómus*, *i*, *m.*

Tracheot'omy. (Same.) *Surg.* The operation of cutting into or opening the trachea. *Träch'héotómia*, *æ*, *f.* See *Bronchotomy*.

Träch'hém'a, *átis*, *n.* (*Τραχὺς*, rough.) *Pathol.* Roughness on the internal surface of the eyelid, caus-

ing violent *Ophthalmia* and severe pain on moving the eyelid. See *Trachysma*.

Tráchycarpus, *a, um.* (Τραχὺς; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having rough fruit: trachycarpous.

Tráchyphōnia, *α, f.* (Τραχὺς; φωνή, the voice.) *Physiol.* Roughness of the voice.

Tráchyphyllus, *a, um.* (Τραχὺς; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having rough leaves: trachyphyllous.

Tráchysma. Same as *Trachoma*.

Tráchyspermus, *a, um.* (Τραχὺς; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having rough fruits: trachyspermous.

Tráchystachyus, *a, um.* (Τραχὺς; στάχυς, an ear.) *Bot.* Having spikes rough with hairs: trachystachyous.

Tráchyticus, *a, um.* (Τραχύτης, roughness.) *Geol.* Applied to a group of plutonic earths having a rough appearance.

Tráchytōphytum, *i, n.* (Τραχύτης; φυτόν, a plant.) *Bot.* A plant having leaves rough to the touch: a trachytophyte.

Tractus Opticus. *Anat.* The circular tract, or course of the optic nerve from its origin round the *Crus cerebri*.

Trágacantha, *α, f.* (Τράγος, a goat; ἀκανθα, a thorn.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the concrete juice of the *Astragalus verus*: tragacanth.

Tragacanthin. *Chem.* A substance found to compose the whole of gum tragacanth; also, but incorrectly, called *Adraganthin*.

Trágicus, *a, um.* *Anat.* Belonging to the *tragus*.

Trágus, *i, m.* (Τράγος, a goat.) *Anat.* The small cartilaginous eminence of the external ear. See *Antilobium*.

Trail'ing. See *Procumbens*.

Tran'ce. (Fr. *Transe*, agony.) *Pathol.* A rapture, or transport of mind; ecstasy. See *Catalepsia*.

Tran'scenden'tal. (*Trans*, beyond; *scando*, to climb.) That which goes beyond the results of actual experience. *Transcendentālis, is, e.*

Transfórmât'ion. (*Trans*; *formo*, to make.) *Pathol.* A morbid change in a part, consisting in the

conversion of its texture into one of a different kind, as of the soft parts into bone or cartilage. *Transfórmâtio, ônis, f.*

Transfús'ion. (*Transfundo*, to pour from one vessel into another.) *Surg.* The introducing of venous blood immediately taken from one living animal into the veins of another; also the introduction of other fluids than blood. *Transfúsio, ônis, f.*

Tran'sit. (*Transeo*, to pass over.) *Astron.* The passing of a planet by, or over a fixed star, or the sun's disc; or the moon's passing by, or covering any other planet.

Translúc'id. (*Trans*; *lúceo*, to shine.) *Nat. Philos.* Penetrable by luminous rays, but too slightly for a clear perception of objects, even confusedly. *Translúcidus, a, um.*

Transmútât'ion. (Name employed in reference to the delusive, but, at one time, alluring doctrine of *Alchemy*; by which Geber, the "Arabian Magician" and *Philosopher*, with his followers, in the 8th century, propagated the notion of possessing the art of converting all the baser metals into pure gold! And to effect this grand purpose, the proximate agency of "that miracle of art, the *Philosopher's Stone*," was all that was reckoned essential. It has been supposed that constant study and experimenting—though exhausted in vain, in search of the said "Stone"—led to accidental discoveries of varied character; some of which are said to have been—the material composing the Dresden Porcelain ware, by Böttcher; the properties of gunpowder, by Roger Bacon; the purging salts named after their discoverer, Dr. Glauber, etc.) *Med.* Anciently, a *tincture*, or *decoction*, connected with alchemic discoveries, termed "*Elixir of Life*," was said to have been famous as "a universal solvent." Supposing this to have been its chief quality, however, its employment, under careful application, ought to have been estimated in the *subjugation of corns*, or other cutaneous indurations—if in nothing more!

Tran'spar'ent. (*Transpareo*, to

appear through.) *Nat. Philos.* Allowing not only the passage of the rays of light, but vision of outward objects: diaphanous. *Transpārens, entis*, part.

Transpirat'ion. (*Trans*; *spiro*, to breathe.) *Physiol.* Emission of vapour through the skin; or insensible perspiration. *Transpiratio, ōnis*, f.

Transsudat'ion. (*Trans*; *sūdo*, to sweat.) *Pathol.* The passing or oozing of blood, or other fluid, unaltered, through the pores of the skin, or membranes; and thus distinguished from *perspiration*, which implies that the perspired fluid is secreted from the blood. *Transūdatio, ōnis*, f.

Transversal'is, is, e. (*Trans-vertō*, to turn aside.) *Anat.* Directed crosswise; transverse: transversal.

Transverse Suture. *Anat.* That which passes across the face, joining the bones of the skull to those of the face.

Transversus, a, um. (*Trans-vertō*, to turn aside.) *Anat.* Placed athwart or crosswise; transverse: applied to muscles.

Trap. (*Swed. Trappa*, a stair.) *Geol.* Certain volcanic rocks; formed in large tabular masses, one upon another.

Trāpezifōl'ius, a, um. (*Τράπεζα*, a square table; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having rhomboid leaves: trapezifolious.

Trapeziform'. (*Τράπεζιον*; *forma*, resemblance.) Having the form of a trapezium. *Trāpeziformis, is*, e.

Trāpez'ium, ii, n. (*Τραπεζίον*.) *Anat.* The first bone of the second row of the *Carpus*. *Geom.* A four-sided figure different from a parallelogram, square, or rhombus.

Trāpez'ius, a, um. Belonging to a trapezium. *Anat.* Applied to a muscle of the posterior part of the neck and back; also termed *Cucularis*.

Trāp'ezoid'ēs, adj. (*Τράπεζα*; terminal -*idēs*.) Resembling a trapezium: trapezoid.

Traumat'ic. (*Τραῦμα*, a wound.) *Surg.* Belonging to a wound; vulgar. *Traumaticus, a, um.*

Traumatyp'hus, i, m. (*Τραῦμα*,

a wound; *typhus*.) *Surg. Pathol.* Eisenmann's term for *hospital gangrene*.

Treac'le. (*Fr. Thériaque*.) *M. Med.* The *Sacchari fax*.

Tree-like. See *Arboreus, Dendroides*.

Trefoil. } (*Tres*, three;
Trefoil, Marsh. } *fōlium*, a
Trefoil, Water. } leaf.) *M. Med.* The *Menyanthes trifoliata*, or buck bean.

Trem'bles. *Pathol.* Popular term for *mercurial tremor*.

Trem'ens, is, part. (*Tremo*, to tremble.) *Pathol.* Shaking; trembling. See *Delirium Tremens*.

Trem'or, ōris, m. (*Tremo*.) *Med.* An involuntary trembling: tremor.

Trēp'an'. (*Τρίμανον*, a piercer.) *Surg.* Instrument by which *trepanning* is performed, or a circular portion of bone removed from the skull. *Trēpānum, i, n.* See *Terebella*.

Trēp'anāt'io, ōnis, f. (*Trēpānum*.) *Surg.* Operation with the trepan: trepanation.

Trep'hinc. (*Τρέπω*, to turn often.) *Surg.* Modern instrument for perforating, or removing circular pieces of bone from the skull. *Trēphīna, æ, f.*

Tri-. (*Τρεῖς*, or *tres*, three.) A prefix denoting the number three.

Triācan'thus, a, um. (*Τρεῖς*, three; *ἀκανθα*, a spine.) *Bot.* Having spines disposed in threes: triacanthous.

Triādel'phus, a, um. (*Τρεῖς*; *ἀδελφος*, a brother.) *Bot.* Presenting three *androphora*, each having many anthers: triadelphous.

Trian'drius, a, um. (*Τρεῖς*; *ἀνὴρ*, a man.) *Bot.* Having three stamens; applied to a Linn. Class (pl. n.): triandrious, or triandrous.

Trian'thus, a, um. (*Tri-*; *ἄθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant, the peduncles of which bear three flowers: trianthous.

Trias'sicus, a, um. (*Τριάς*, a triad.) *Geol.* The upper New Red Sandstone, because composed of three divisions: triassic.

Tribas'ic. (*Tri-*; *bāsis*, a base.) *Chem.* Having three bases; as salts formed of citric, cyanic, and other acids. *Tribāsicus, a, um.*

Tricapsulār'is, *is, e.* (*Tri-*; *capsula*.) *Bot.* Applied to fruits formed by the union of three capsules: *tricapsular*.

Tricar'pus, *a, um.* (*Tri-*; *καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to fruit composed of three carpels: *tricarpos*.

Tricēp'hālus, *a, um.* (*Tri-*; *κεφαλή*, the head.) *Bot.* Applied to a fruit coming from an ovary that has three organic heads: *tricephalous*.

Tricep's, *trītis*, *adj.* (*Tri-*; *caput*, the head.) *Anat.* Having three heads; applied to certain muscles having three origins.

Trichan'thus, *a, um.* (*τριχ*, animal hair; *ἄθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having capillary flowers: *trichanthous*.

Trich'ia, *α, f.* } (*τριχ*.) *Pa-*
Trichlās'is, *is, f.* } *thol.* A disease in which the eyelashes are turned in towards the eyeball.

Trichin'a. (*τριχ*.)

Trichin'a Spirāl'is. (*τριχ*; *σπείρα*, a winding line, like that presented by the movements of an eel or adder.) *Entomol., Pathol.* A genus or species infesting voluntary muscles. Supposed to find admission thereto from certain (especially *raw*) articles of flesh-meat, *via* the stomach. See *Allantotoxicon*.

Trichis'mus, *i, m.* (*τριχ*.) *Surg. Pathol.* A fracture like a hair, and scarcely perceptible: a *trichism*.

Trichōcāl'ycīn'us, *a, um.* (*τριχ*; *καλὺξ*, a calyx.) *Bot.* Having the calyx covered with hair: *trichocalycine*.

Trichōcar'pus, *a, um.* (*τριχ*; *καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having hairy fruit: *trichocarpous*.

Trichōcaul'us, *a, um.* (*τριχ*; *καυλός*, a stem.) *Bot.* Having a hairy stem: *trichocaulous*.

Trichoid'ēs, *adj.* (*τριχ*, hair; *terminal -ides*.) Resembling hair: *trichoid*.

Trichology. (*τριχ*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of the hair. *Trichōlōgia*, *α, f.*

Trichōm'a, *ātis, n.* (*τριχ*.) *Pathol.* *Plica*, or plaited hair; also termed *Trichia* and *Trichiasis*. A genus, *Ord. Impetigines*, *Cl. Caheciae*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

Trichōp'hōrus, *i, m.* (*τριχ*;

φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* The filamentous base of mushrooms, when the filaments, by their agglutination, form a kind of membrane: a *trichophore*.

Trichōphyl'us, *a, um.* (*τριχ*; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having hairy leaves: *trichophyllous*.

Trichōpōd'us, *a, um.* (*τριχ*; *πούς*, a foot.) *Bot.* Having hairy feet or petioles: *trichopodous*.

Trichostēm'on, *ōnis, adj.* (*τριχ*; *στήμων*, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having hairy stamens: *trichostemonine*.

Trichot'ōmous. (*τρίχα*, threefold; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Nat. Hist.* Divided into threes. *Trichōtōmus*, *a, um.*

Trichrōs'mus, *i, m.* (*Tri-*; *χρῶς*, colour.) *Nat. Philos.* The phenomenon of a body seeming to be of three different colours, according to the way in which the luminous rays traverse it: *trichroism*.

Trichūr'is, *idis, f.* (*τριχ*, a hair.) *Zoöl.* The long hair-worm.

Tricoc'cus. (*Tri-*; *κόκκος*, a grain.) *Bot.* Having three seeds or grains. *Tricoccus*, *a, um.*

Tricus'pid. (*Tri-*; *cuspis*, a point.) Having three points. *Anat.* Applied to the right auriculo-ventricular valve of the heart. *Tricuspis*, *idis, adj.*

Tricus'pidat'e. (Same.) *Bot.* Having three points. *Tricuspidatus*, *a, um.*

Triencēp'hālus, *a, um.* (*Tri-*; *ἐγκέφαλον*, the brain.) *Physiol.* Applied to a Class of monsters deprived of three organs of sense—smell, hearing, and sight.

Trifac'ial. (*Tri-*; *facies*, the face.) *Anat.* Applied to the fifth pair of nerves, their three divisions being distributed on the face. *Trifaciālis*, *is, e.*

Trif'idus, *a, um.* (*Tri-*; *findo*, to cleave.) Having three clefts or separations: *trifid*.

Trifoliāt'us, *a, um.* (*Tri-*; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having three leaves: *trifoliate*.

Trigēm'inus, *a, um.* (*Tri-*; *gēminus*, double.) *Anat.* Applied to the fifth pair of nerves (*pl. m.*) which divide into three branches.

Trig'on. (*τρεῖς*, three; *γωνία*, an angle.) *Anat.* See *Trigone*. *Geom.*

A figure of three equal angles ; a triangle. *Trigōnum*, *i. n.*

Trigōn'al. *Geom.* Belonging to a trigon or triangle. *Trigōnus*, *a, um.*

Trig'one. (*Trigōnum.*) *Anat.* The small triangular space on the lining membrane of the bladder, denoted by imaginary lines from the orifice of the *urethra*, to and between the orifices of the ureters. *Trigōnus*, *i, m.*

Trigōnōcar'pus, *a, um.* (*Trigōnus*; *καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having trigonal fruit : trigonocarpous.

Trigōn'omet'rical. Belonging to trigonometry. *Trigōnōmétricus*, *a, um.*

Trigonom'etry. (*Τρίγωνον*, a triangle; *μετρέω*, to measure.) *Geom.* That art by which, having given three parts of a triangle (except the three angles), the rest are determined. *Trigōnōmētria*, *a, f.*

Trigyn'us, *a, um.* (*Tri*; *γυνή*, a woman.) *Bot.* Having three pistils; applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl. n.): trigynous.

Trihed'ricus, *a, um.* } (*Tri*; *ἑδ-*
Trihedrus, *a, um.* } *ρα*, a base.)
Having three bases or faces; trihe-
dral : trihedrous.

Trihllat'us, *a, um.* (*Tri*; *hilum*, the scar of a seed.) *Bot.* Having three *hila*; applied to an Ord. (pl. f.) in Linnæus' *Fragments of a Nat. Meth.*

Trilab'e. (*Tri*; *λαβεῖν*, to lay hold on often.) *Surg.* An instrument for extracting foreign bodies from the bladder through the *urethra*.

Trice'cius, *a, um.* (*Tri*; *οἶκος*, a house.) *Bot.* Applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl. n.) containing plants, of which one bears hermaphrodite, another male, a third female flowers : triceious.

Triphyl'us, *a, um.* (*Tri*; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having three leaves : triphyllous.

Triplinerv'is, *is, e.* (*Triplus*, triple; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Triple-nerved; triple-ribbed; triplinervine.

Triplōp'ia, *a, f.* (*Τρεῖς*, three; *ὁπτομαι*, to see.) *Pathol.* Disordered vision in which objects are tripled. See *Visus Triplex*.

Triquet'rus, *a, um.* (*Triquetra*, a triangle.) *Triangular* : triquetrous.

Tris-. (*Τρεῖς*, three.) *Chem.* A prefix denoting that one atom of acid is combined with three of base.

Tris'al, *ālis*, *m.* *Chem.* A salt containing three times as much acid to the same quantity of base; or three times as much base to the same quantity of acid, as the corresponding neutral salt.

Tris'mus, *i, m.* (*Τρίγω*, to gnash.) *Pathol.* Lock-jaw or locked-jaw. See *Tetanus Trismus*.

Tris'mus Nascent'ium. *Pathol.* Locked-jaw of infants, occurring usually within two weeks from their birth.

Tris'mus Traumāt'icus. *Pathol.* Traumatic locked-jaw, from cold or a wound.

Tris'plan'chnia, *a, f.* *Pathol.* Pinel's term for an affection of the trisplanchnic or great sympathetic nerve; applied to Oriental cholera.

Tris'plan'chnicus, *a, um.* (*Tri*; *σπλάγχνον*, a viscus.) *Anat.* Applied to the sympathetic nerve, because it is connected with the *viscera* of the three great cavities of the body : trisplanchnic.

Trit'icū. *Chem.* See following. The gluten of wheat. *Triticina*, *a, f.*

Trit'icum, *i, n.* (*Tēro*, to thresh from the husk.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Triandria*, Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Gramineæ*.

Trit'icum Aestiv'um. *M. Med.* The wheat plant.

Trit'icum Vulgāre. *M. Med.* The wheat plant.

Tritox'idē. (*Tri*; *oxydum*, an oxide.) *Chem.* Applied to substances susceptible of several stages of oxidation, to express the third stage. *Tritōxydum*, *i, n.*

Tritūrāt'io, *ōnis*, *f.* (*Tēro*, to crumble in pieces.) The process of reducing solid bodies to powder by continued rubbing : trituration.

Triv'ial. (*Trivium*, a place where three ways meet, and so, common.) *Bot.* Used synonymously with *specific*, and added to the generic name to distinguish the particular species, as *Rosa*, a genus whose trivial names are *Canina*, *Centifolia*, *Gallica*, etc. *Trivialis*, *is, e.* Not often employed.

Trécar'. (*Trois quart—three-quarters*, from its three-sided point.) *Surg.* A sharp-pointed instrument for the operation of tapping, or *Paracentesis*.

Trech, or Treche. See *Trochiscus*.

Tréchan'ter, éris, m. (Τροχάζω, to make haste.) *Anat.* Applied to two processes of the *femur*, major and minor. *Entomol.* The second joint of the hind leg. *Zoöl.* The second piece of the simple limb of the *Crustaceæ*.

Tróchidifor'mis, is, e. } (Τροχός, **Tróchiformis, is, e. }** a wheel; *forma*, likeness.) Resembling a wheel: trochidiform; trochiform.

Tróchinus, i, m. (Τροχός.) *Anat.* Chaussier's term for the smaller of two superior eminences of the *Os humeri*.

Tróchis'cus, i, m. (Dim. Τροχός.) *Pharm.* A small round tablet; a troch or troche. A lozenge.

Tróchiter, éris, m. *Anat.* The larger of the two eminences mentioned under *Trochinus*.

Trochlea, æ, f. (Τροχός.) *Anat.* The fibro-cartilaginous pulley near the internal angular process of the frontal bone, through which the tendon of the *Obliquus superior* muscle passes.

Tróchleâr'is, is, e. *Anat.* Belonging to the *trochlea*: trochlear.

Tróchleât'or, éris, m. *Anat.* Applied to the fourth pair of nerves (pl.) because distributed to the *trochlearis* muscle. See *Pathetic Nerves*.

Tróchold'és, adj. (Τροχός; terminal -idés.) Resembling a wheel; trochoid. *Anat.* Applied to a movable connection of bones in which one rotates upon another.

Trop'hic. (Τροφή, nourishment.) Relating to the function of digestion, and the assimilation of nourishment.

Tróp'hóneurós'is, is, f. (Τροφή; *neurósis*.) *Pathol.* A species of fatal atrophy; in which the process of nutrition suffers from diminished nervous influence.

Tróp'hospér'mium, ii, n. (Τροφός, a nurse; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* A thickening of cellular tissue found within a carpel, or folded leaf, where

its margins unite; also termed *Placentæ*: a trophosperm.

Trop'ics. (Τροπικός, pertaining to a turning.) *Astron.* Conversational term for the two circles parallel to the equator, at 23½ degrees' distance from it: the northern, the tropic of Cancer; the southern, of Capricorn. *Tróptici*, pl. m. of *Trópticus, a, um*.

Trough, Pneumat'ic. See *Pneumatic Trough*.

Trow'el-shap'ed. See *Deltoides*.

True Ribs. *Anat.* The seven superior, or the sternal ribs attached to the *sternum* by distinct cartilages.

True Skin. See *Cutis Vera*.

True Spin'al Mar'row. *Physiol.* The spinal cord.

Trun'cāt'us, a, um. (*Truncus*, the trunk of a tree.) *Bot.* Deprived of or without branches: truncated.

Trun'cūs, i, m. (*Trunco*, to cut shorter.) *Anat.* The body, exclusive of head and extremities. *Bot.* The stem of a tree or shrub, from its root to its division into boughs or branches. The *trunk*.

Truss. (Fr. *Trousse*.) *Surg.* A support or spring-bandage of peculiar construction adapted to several kinds of *hernia*. *Brachérîum, ii, n*.

Tub'a Eus'tachiân'a. See *Eustachian Tube*.

Tub'a Fal'lopiân'a. See *Fallopian Tubes*.

Túbæfor'mis, is, e. (*Túba*, a trumpet; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Formed like a trumpet or tube enlarged at one of its extremities: tubiform.

Túb'er, éris, n. (*Túmeo*, to grow big.) A knob or excrescence: a tuber. *Anat.* Applied to any enlarged or rounded part. *Bot.* A round swollen-out root, as the turnip, potato, etc. *Surg.* A knot, enlargement, or swelling of any part.

Tuber Annulár'e. See *Varolii Pons*.

Túb'er'cula. (Pl. of *Túberculum*, i, n., a tubercle or little knob.) An Ord. in cutaneous diseases; comprising defined, small, hard, prominent and circumscribed tumours, permanent or partially suppurating.

Tüber'cula Quadrigem'ina. *Anat.* Four oval-shaped bodies situated below the posterior commissure of the brain; also termed *Nates* and *Testes* from their appearance and relative position; likewise *Corpora quadrigemina*, and *Eminentie quadrigeminae*.

Tubercular. (*Tübercülüm.*) Having tubercles: tubercled. *Tübercüläris, is, e.*

Tüber'cüliferus, a, um. (*Tübercülüm; fero, to bear.*) Bearing tubercles: tuberculiferous.

Tüber'cülös'is, is, f. *Pathol.* The formation of tubercle, or tuberculous disease.

Tüber'cülum, i, n. (Dim. *Tüber*, a knob or swelling.) *Anat.* A small elevation or swelling: a tubercle. *Pathol.* A peculiar morbid product occurring in various textures of the body in connection with scrofulous, strumous, or, as now called, tubercular diathesis. *Tübercülum, i, n.*

Tuberculum An'nülar'e. See *Varolii Pons*.

Tuberculum Low'eri. See *Loweri Tuberculum*.

Tüber'if'erus, a, um. (*Tüber; fëro, to bear.*) *Bot., Entomol., Zool.* Bearing or having tubers. See *Tuberosus*.

Tüber'ös'us, a, um. (Same; terminal -ösus.) *Bot.* Having numerous fleshy knobs connected by stalks or fibres: tuberose; tuberous.

Tüb'ic'ulus, a, um. (*Tübus, a pipe; cölo, to inhabit.*) *Zool.* Forming and inhabiting calcareous, homogeneous tubes or pipes.

Tüb'if'erus, a, um. (*Tübus; fëro, to bear.*) *Bot.* Bearing tubes: tubiferous.

Tüb'iför'us, a, um. (*Tübus; flos, a flower.*) *Bot.* Having the tube of the corol very long, or having a tubulous corol: tubiflorous.

Tüb'iför'mis, is, e. (*Tübus; forma.*) Formed like a tube: tubiform.

Tüb'ispät'us, a, um. (*Tübus; spatha.*) *Bot.* Having a tubulous spath or perianth: a tubispath.

Tüb'ular. (*Tübülus, a little tube.*) Belonging to a little tube. *Tübüläris, is, e.*

Tüb'ülät'us, a, um. (*Tübülus.*) *Bot.* Having tubes: tubulous; tubulated.

Tüb'ül. (Nom. pl. of *Tübülus.*) *Anat.* Applied to several minute vessels in different situations of the body: tubules or small tubes.

Tüb'ül Rec'ti. *Anat.* Twelve to twenty small tubes which pass in parallel lines to the back and upper part of the testicle, forming there the *Corpus Highmorianum*.

Tüb'ül Sēminif'eri. *Anat.* The small, fine, tubular threads about a two-hundredth of an inch in diameter; which, placed in packets, or *fasciculi*, compose the substance of the testicle.

Tüb'ül Urinif'eri. *Anat.* The small fine vessels of a pale colour and dense structure, arranged in eight or ten conical *fasciculi*, which have their bases to the circumference, and their apices, or *papillæ*, towards the concave edge of the kidney.

Tüb'ülbran'chiät'us, a, um. (*Tübülus; branchiätus.*) *Zool.* Having a tubular shell for the *branchiæ*: tubulibranchiate.

Tüb'üllic'ulus. Similar to *Tubicolus*.

Tüb'ülif'erus, a, um. (*Tübülus; fëro, to bear.*) *Bot.* Bearing little tubes: tubuliferous.

Tüb'üliför'us, a, um. (*Tübülus; flos, a flower.*) *Bot.* Having flowers with tubulous corols: tubuliflorous.

Tüb'üliför'mis, is, e. *Bot.* Formed like a small tube: tubuliform.

Tüb'ülös'us, a, um. (*Tübülus; terminal -ösus.*) *Bot.* Having, or full of little tubes: tubulous.

Tüb'ülus, i, m. (Dim. *Tübus, a tube.*) A little tube: a tubule.

Tüb'us, i, m. A tube or hollow cylinder. *Bot.* The inferior and indivisible part of a calyx, a corol, or a perigon, the different pieces of which are joined together.

Tuft. See *Cyma*.

Tül'ipif'erus, a, um. (*Tülipa; fëro, to bear.*) *Bot.* Bearing flowers like the tulip: tulipiferous.

Tul'pü Val'va. *Anat.* The valve of the *ileum*, or of the *cæcum*.

Tümēfac'tion. (*Tümēfac'io, to make to swell.*) *Pathol.* A swelling or enlargement, the result of inflammation from whatever cause. *Tümēfactio, önis, f.*

Tūmes'cent'ia, *æ*, *f*. (*Tūmesco*, to swell.) Same as *Tumefaction*: a tumescence.

Tum'our. (*Tūmeo*, to swell.) *Surg.* A morbid enlargement on or in any part, from whatever cause. More strictly, a permanent swelling or enlargement. *Tumor*, *ōris*, *m*.

Tung'state. (*Tungsticum acīdum*; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of tungstic acid with a base. *Tungstas*, *ātis*, *f*.

Tung'stic'us, *a*, *um*. (*Tungstēnium*; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to tungsten; applied to an oxide the first, and to an acid the second, degree of oxidation of *tungsten*: tungstic.

Tū'ica, *æ*, *f*. (*Tueor*, to preserve.) *Anat.* A coat, covering, or membrane: a tunic. *Bot.* See *Arillus*.

Tū'ica Adnāt'a. *Anat.* That part of the *conjunctiva* in contact with the eyeball.

Tū'ica Albāgīn'ea Oculi. *Anat.* The tendinous expansions of the muscles that move the eye.

Tū'ica Albāgīn'ea Testis. *Anat.* A strong, white, dense membrane forming the immediate covering of the testicle.

Tū'ica Arachnoid'ēs. *Anat.* The fine, thin membrane of the brain, situated between the *Dura mater* and *Pia mater*.

Tū'ica Choroid'ēs. See *Choroid Membrane*.

Tū'ica Commūn'is. *Anat.* A tunic surrounding the spermatic cord and testicle, composed of the expanded fibres of the cremaster muscle and fine connecting cellular membrane.

Tū'ica Dēcid'ua Reflex'a. *Physiol.* The membrane reflected on the *Tunica decidua uteri*, and separable from it in the early months of utero-gestation; but after the fourth or fifth month becoming identified with it.

Tū'ica Dēcid'ua Ut'eri. *Med.*, *Physiol.* The thick membrane in contact with the internal surface of the *uterus* after impregnation, being merely the ordinary mucous membrane of the *uterus* considerably developed, and consisting essentially

of enlarged uterine follicles and their blood-vessels, together with an unusually large quantity of secretion which these have poured out.

Tū'ica Rēt'ina. *Anat.* The *Retina*, or innermost membrane of the eye.

Tūnicāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*Tūnica*.) *Bot.* Covered; coated: tunicate.

Turb'eth, Min'eral. *Chem.* The *Hydrargyri subsulphas flavus*, or yellow subsulphate of mercury. *Turpethum Minérale*.

Turb'eth Plant. *Bot.* The *Convolvulus turpethum*.

Turb'inal. (*Turbinātum os*.) *Comp. Anat.* Proposed, by Owen, for the homologues of the inferior turbinated or spongy bone. *Turbinālis*, *is*, *e*.

Turb'inat'ed. (*Turbino*, to make like a top.) Formed like a top, broad above and small downwards. *Turbinātus*, *a*, *um*.

Turb'infōr'us, *a*, *um*. (*Turbo*, a whirligig; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having turbinated flowers: turbiniferous.

Turb'inform'is, *is*, *e*. (*Turbo*; *forma*.) *Bot.* Same as *Turbinated*: turbiniform.

Turb'ith. See *Turbeth Mineral*, *Turbeth Plant*.

Turfāc'eus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Growing among turf or peat: turfaceous.

Tūr'to, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Tyro*, a young beginner.) *Bot.* The young bud growing from the upper part of the root; an unexpanded shoot.

Tūr'tōnif'erus, *a*, *um*. (*Turio*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Producing *turiones*: turioniferous.

Tur'key Rhubarb. *M. Med.* The *Rheum palmatum*.

Tur'meric. *M. Med.* The root of *Curcuma longa*.

Turn of Life. *Med.* Popularly the constitutional disturbance frequently attendant on the cessation of the *catamenia*; also termed *change of life*.

Turn'er's Cer'ate. *M. Med.* The *Ceratum Calamine*, *Unguentum Calamine*.

Tur'pentin'e. See *Terebinthina*. **Tur'pentin'e, Chi'an**. See *Terebinthina Chia*.

Tur'pentin'e, Common. See *Terebinthina Vulgaris*.

Tur'pentin'e, Cyp'rian. See *Terebinthina Chia.*

Tur'pentin'e, Oil of. See *Terebinthina Oleum.*

Tur'pentin'e, Ven'ice. See *Terebinthina Veneta.*

Tur'peth. See *Turbeth.*

Tur'pethum Mineral'e. See *Turbeth Mineral.*

Tur'pethum Nig'rum. Chem. The *Hydrargyri oxydum.*

Tūran'da, e, f. (As if *Tērenda*, from *tēro*, to rub down.) Surg. A tent or suppository.

Tus'hy-stone. See *Tutia.*

Tus'sis, is, f. (*Tussio*, to cough.) Pathol. A cough.

Tus'sis Convulsiv'a. } Pathol.

Tus'sis Fēr'in'a. } The disease *Pertussis*, whooping-cough or chin-cough.

Tut'ia, e, f. (Pers.) Chem. A grey oxide of zinc, vulgarly called tushy-stone : tutty

Twin-for'ked. See *Bigeminatus.*

Twin'ing. See *Volubilis.*

Twin'king. (Sax. *Twincian*, to sparkle.) Astron. The rapid appearance and seeming disappearance of the fixed stars, supposed to be caused by the unequal refraction of light in consequence of inequalities and undulation in the atmosphere.

Twis'ted. See *Contortus.*

Two-edged. See *Anceps, Ancipitius.*

Two-ran'ked. See *Distichus.*

Tydōlōg'ia, e, f. (*Tide*; λόγος, a discourse.) Nat. Philos. That branch which embraces the entire facts and calculations relative to tides : tydology.

Tylos'is. (Τύλος, callosity, thickened state.) Pathol. A swelled and hardened condition of the eyelids at their margins.

Tylostērēs'is, is, or eos, f. (Τύλος, a callus; στέρσις, privation.) Surg. Extirpation or removal of a callus.

Tým'pānāl'. Anat., Zool. Belonging to the *Tympanum*. *Tympanālis, is, e.*

Tým'pān'ic. (*Tympānum*, the drum of the ear.) Comp. Anat. Pertaining to the *tympanum*; applied, by Owen, to the homologues of the external auditory process of the temporal bone. *Tympānicus, a, um.*

Tým'pān'ic Ped'iclé. Comp. Anat. The long pedicle supporting the mandible in fishes, subdivided into sometimes two or three, commonly into four pieces, named *Epitympanic*, *Mesotympanic*, *Pretympanic*, and *Hypotympanic*, according to position respectively.

Tým'pānīt'es, e, m. (*Tympānum*.) Pathol. The disease drum-belly; tympany; a genus, Ord. *Intumescencia*, Cl. *Cachexie*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Hydrops Siccus.*

Tým'pānum', i, n. (Τύμπανον, a drum.) Anat. The drum or hollow part of the middle ear, containing the ossicula.

Typ'e. See *Typus.*

Typhōd'ēs, adj. (*Typhus*; terminal-ōdes.) Pathol. Having, full of, or pertaining to *typhus*: typhous.

Typhoid'. (*Typhus*; terminal-ides.) Pathol. Resembling typhus. *Typhoidēs, adj.*

Typhoid' Fēv'er. Pathol. Applied to a fever distinguished from *Typhus* by a lesion of the intestines; but in other respects resembling, and by many thought to be only typhus—thus complicated. *Febris typhoidēs.*

Typhōmān'ia, e, f. (Τύφος, stupor; μανία, madness.) Pathol. A low, lethargic state, complicated with muttering delirium, characterising typhus fever.

Typhos'us. Same as *Typhodes.*

Typh'us', i, m. (Τύφος, a heavy stupor.) Pathol. A kind of continued fever; in which are observed the ordinary symptoms; with great debility in the nervous and vascular systems, tendency to putrefaction in the fluids, and vitiation of secretions; putrid fever; a genus, Ord. *Febres*, Cl. *Pyrexie*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Typh'us' Car'cerum. Pathol. The gaol fever; a name for *Typhus gravior*; *Febris carcerum.*

Typhus' Castren'sis. Pathol. The camp-fever; a name for *Typhus gravior*; *Febris castrensis.*

Typhus' Grāv'ior. Pathol. The malignant form of typhus; also called, according to circumstances, *Febris carcerum*, *F. castrensis*, *F. maligna*, *F. petechialis*, *F. putrida*.

Typhus' Mī'lier. Pathol. The

milder form of typhus, or low fever; slow fever; also called *Febris lenta*, *F. nervosa*.

Typhus' Nervōs'us. *Pathol.* Name for *Typhus mitior*; *Febris nervosa*.

Typhus' Pētechial'is. *Pathol.* Typhus with purple spots; a name for *Typhus gravior*; *Febris petechialis*.

Týpōl'ithus, i, m. (*Týpus*; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* A stone with impressions of organic, vegetable, or animal bodies: a typolith.

Týpus', i, m. (τύπτω, to strike.) *Pathol.* Applied to the form, order, and progress of fevers, etc.: a type.

Týrein'a, æ, f. (τύρος, cheese.) *Chem.* Same as *Casein*: tyrein.

Týrēm'ēsis Infan'tium. (τύρος; ἔμεσις, a vomiting.) *Physiol.* The caseous vomiting of infants.

Tysōn'i Glan'dūlæ. *Anat.* The *Glandulæ odoriferæ*, small sebaceous glands around the *Corona glandis penis*, and on the *Labia pudendi* and *Nymphæ*.

U.

-ūl'a. Same as *-ulus*.

Ulæ'morrhāg'ia, æ, f. (ὤλον, the gum; hæmorrhāgia.) *Surg. Pathol.* Bleeding from the gums: ulemorrhage.

Ulc'er. *Pathol.* A solution of continuity in any soft parts by ulceration on some internal or external surface. *Ulcus, ēris, n.*

Ulcērāt'ed. (*Ulcero*, to make full of sores.) *Surg. Pathol.* Breaking out in ulcers; having ulcers. *Ulcērātus, a, um.*

Ulcērāt'ion. (Same.) *Surg. Pathol.* Process by which ulcers are formed, induced by the old particles (of the textures affected) being taken up by the absorbents more rapidly than new particles are supplied by the secerning arteries. *Ulcērātio, ōnis, f.*

Ulcērōs'us, a, um. (*Ulcus*; terminal-ōsus.) *Surg. Pathol.* Having, or full of ulcers: ulcerous.

Uliginōs'us, a, um. (*Uligo*, moisture of the earth; terminal-ōsus.) *Bot., Zool.* Growing or living in moist and marshy meadows: uliginous.

Ult'is, idis, f. (ὤλον, the gum; terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the gums.

Ulm'ic. (*Ulmus*; terminal-ic.) *Chem.* Belonging to the elm; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Ulmicus, a, um.*

Ulm'in'. (*Ulmus*.) *Bot.* A peculiar vegetable principle which exudes spontaneously from the trunk of a species of elm, supposed to be the *Ulmus nigra*.

Ulm'us, i, m. *M. Med.* Name for the interior bark of *Ulmus campestris*; of *Ulmus fulva*. A Linn. genus, *Cl. Pentandria*, *Ord. Digynia*; *Juss. Ulmaceæ*.

Ulm'us Campe'tris. *M. Med.* The common elm-tree.

Ulm'i Cor'tex. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for *Ulmus*. See the foregoing.

Uln'a, æ, f. (ὀλήνη, the ulna or cubit.) *Anat.* The larger bone of the forearm; also termed *Cubitus*.

Ulnad'. *Anat.* Applied the same as *Ulna* used adverbially.

Ulnar'. (*Ulna*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the ulna or cubit; applied as meaning towards the ulna. *Ulnāris, is, e.*

Ulcār'einōm'a, ātis, m. (ὤλον, the gum; carcinoma.) *Pathol.* Cancer of the gums, or alveolæ.

Ulon'cus, a, um. (ὤλον; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour, or swelling of the gum.

Ulorrhāg'ia, æ, f. (ὤλον; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Surg. Pathol.* A sudden discharge from the gum; but intended to imply that of blood.

Ulorrhœ'a, æ, f. (ὤλον; ῥέω, to flow.) *Surg. Pathol.* An oozing (of blood) from the gums.

Ultimate Elements. } *Chem.*
Ultimate Principles. } Those which compose proximate principles; as the last to which we can trace the constitution of substances. See *Proximate Principles*.

-ūl'us. A terminal signifying diminution.

Um'bel'la, æ, f. (Dim. *Umbra*, a

shade.) *Bot.* A kind of inflorescence in which several flower-stalks spread from a centre; their upper surface being level, globose, or sometimes concave; a rundel: an umbel.

Umbelliferus, *a, um.* (*Umbella*; *féro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing umbels: umbelliferous.

Umbellula, *æ, f.* (Dim. *Umbella*.) *Bot.* A little or partial umbel; a rundlet: an umbellule.

Umbilical. *Anat., Surg.* Belonging to the *Umbilicus*. *Umbilicâlis*, *is, e.*

Umbilical Cord. *Obstet.* The navel-string. *Fûnis Umbilicâlis*.

Umbilical Region. *Anat.* That portion of the abdomen about two inches above, below, and on each side of the umbilicus. See *Mesogastrium*.

Umbilical Vesicle. See *Blastodermic Vesicle*.

Umbilicat'us, *a, um.* (*Umbilicus*.) *Nat. Hist.* Having a depression like the *umbilicus*, or navel; dimpled: umbilicate.

Umbilicus, *i, m.* (*Umbo*, the boss of a buckler; *ilia*, the small intestines.) *Anat.* The navel.

Umbrelliferus, *a, um.* (*Umbrellum*, a parasol; *féro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Formed like a parasol: umbrelliferous.

Unabran'chius, *a, um.* (*Unus*, one; *βράχια*, the *branchiæ*.) *Zool.* Having *branchia* only on one side of the body.

Un'cia, *æ, f.* (*ὀνγγία*, the twelfth part of the whole.) *Pharm.* A weight containing eight drachms; an ounce; the twelfth part of a pound.

Uncinat'us, *a, um.* (*Uncus*, a hook.) *Bot.* Hooked at the end: uncinat.

Undulat'us, *a, um.* (*Undula*, a little wave.) *Bot.* Waved: undulated.

Unfruit'fulness. See *Barrenness*.

Unguentum, *i, n.* (*Unguo*, to anoint.) *Pharm.* An ointment, usually of the consistence of butter; a salve: an unguent.

Unguiculat'us, *a, um.* (*Unguis*, a claw.) *Bot.* Having or resembling claws; clawed: unguiculate.

Unguinal. (*Unguis*.) *Anat., Zool.* Belonging to the nails, or to claws or talons. *Unguinalis*, *is, e.*

Unguis, *is, m.* (*ὄνυξ*, a claw or talon.) *Anat.* The nail of a finger or toe; also, the lachrymal bone. *Bot.* The thin part of the petal of a polypetalous corolla. *Surg.* A collection of pus in the eye. *Zool.* The claw of certain *Crustacea*, etc.; the talon or claw of birds.

Unguulat'us, *a, um.* (*Ungula*, a hoof.) Having the form of a hoof; hoof-shaped: ungulate.

Un'us. (*Unus*, one.) A prefix denoting one subject of the kind indicated.

Uniflorig'erus, *a, um.* (*Uni*; *flos*, a flower; *géro*, to carry.) Same as *Uniflorus*.

Uniflor'us, *a, um.* (*Uni*; *flos*.) *Bot.* Bearing one flower: uniflorate.

Unifol'ius, *a, um.* (*Uni*; *fôlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having one leaf: unifolious.

Uniloc'ular. (*Uni*; *lôculus*, a little place.) *Bot.* Having only one cell: one-celled. *Uniloculâris*, *is, e.*

Union by First Intention. See *First Intention*, *Union by*.

Union by Second Intention. See *Second Intention*, *Union by*.

Unip'arous. (*Unus*, one; *pârio*, to bring forth.) *Obstet.* Having only one at a birth. *Unipârus*, *a, um.*

University. (*Universitas*, *atis*; which, in its legitimate sense, embraces the entire range of creation, as one great system.) In educational phraseology, the name *university* belongs of right, and is acknowledged, as if descriptive of, a finishing school, where courses of prelections on the branches of highest learning are guaranteed under royal authority. These branches are divided into four distinct departments, or "faculties": namely, *theology, medicine, law, arts and sciences*. The Universities thus accredited have sole power; and constitute the fountains whence degrees (classified degrees) are obtainable by meritorious *alumni*. It appears pretty certain that universities originated in the twelfth or thirteenth century; and that the

schools connected with some, at least, of the then existing abbeys and lesser monasteries were accepted as models, many features of whose organisation were followed, and are adhered to, by several of the universities which are still flourishing. For a considerable period, the characterising term *studium*, or *studium generale*, was bestowed on such institutions. It may here be remarked that subordinate "corporations" and "fraternities" had preceded the faculties alluded to; those who had obtained degrees being eligible towards election as *members of senatus*, etc. The status of Doctor conferred the right to teach or lecture *ex cathedra*, and everywhere; that fact being occasionally expressed on the face of the written Degree. Historically, the most ancient universities on record, in Europe, are undoubtedly those of Paris and Bologna. Next to these in point of antiquity are: In England four—two ancient, Oxford and Cambridge; and two modern, London and Durham (see the latter, under "*Newcastle-on-Tyne*," page 279). In Scotland four—St. Andrew's, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh. In Ireland, Trinity College, Dublin, and the Queen's University, consisting of its three affiliated colleges. Circumstances incident to differences in nationality have, of course, affected the constitution of the various Universities of Europe, although in aspect the *object* intended by their foundation is the same. Taken altogether, Europe can boast of about 100 Universities at this date. In spite of the lapse of seven centuries, characterised by revolutions, and the decadence of empires, monastic and many other institutions, Universities would seem to be gifted with perennial existence. It need hardly be stated that what is here, and under respective headings of this volume, given, has reference merely to medical science, and is a digest of the curriculum enjoined by the latest statutes, for each of the British Universities and Royal Colleges respectively. Of Bologna University, above alluded to, it is

interesting to know that its name and fame are persistent to the present date, as that magnificent shrine to learning, which in 1262 had attracted from all parts of Europe 10,000 students of the various departments. This large number is said to have required special professors from each country represented. The University and the city of Bologna are beautifully situated on a rich plateau under the sloping Apennines. The former is said to have originated in the fifth century; its successive founders were Theodosius II., Charlemagne, and Wernerius. Bologna had the merit of being the earliest University for instructing in practical anatomy.

Up'as. A name given in Java to several deadly poisons, the most remarkable of which are the *Bohun upas* and *Upas tieuté*, belonging to different genera. See *Bohun Upas*.

Up'as Tieuté. A poison the produce of the *Strychnos tieuté*, which owes its deadly power to *Strychnia*.

Ur'achus, *u*, m. (Οὔρον, urine.) *Anat.* The ligamentous cord arising from the base of the urinary bladder, to which it is attached as far as the superior region, and terminating in the umbilical cord.

Uracrās'ia, *ae*, f. (Οὔρον; ἀκρασία, ill-temperature.) *Pathol.* A bad quality of the urine.

Uracrāt'ia, *ae*, f. (Οὔρον; ἀκρασία, debility.) *Pathol.* Same as *Enuresis*.

Ure'mia, *ae*, f. (*Uræa*, a constituent of urine; *αἷμα*, blood.) *Pathol.* The presence of *urea* in the blood: *uremy*.

Urāniscoplas'tice, *es*, f. (*Urāniscus*, the palate; *πλάσσω*, to form.) *Surg.* The (artificial) formation of a palate.

Urān'iscorrhāp'hia, *ae*, f. (*Urāniscus*; *ρᾶψῃ*, a seam.) *Anat.* Suture of the palate: *uraniscorrhaphy*.

Uran'ite. *Chem., Mineral.* See *Uranium*.

Urān'ograh'phia, *ae*, f. (Οὐρανός, heaven; *γράφω*, to write.) *Astron.* A description of the heavens: *uranography*.

Urān'olōg'ia, *ae*, f. (Οὐρανός;

λόγος, a discourse.) *Astron.* A treatise on the heavens: uranology.

Ura'rin'. *Chem.* An organic alkali found in *urari*, a poison with which the savages of America empoison the iron points of their arrows. *Urarina*, *α*, f. See *Woorara*.

Ur'ate. (*Uricum acidum*; terminal-*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of uric or lithic acid with a base. *Uras*, *α*is, f.

Ur'ceiformis, *is*, e. (*Urceus*, a vase; *forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Formed like a vase: urceiform.

Ur'ceölar'is, *is*, e. Same as *Urceolatus*.

Ur'ceölat'us, *a*, um. (*Urceolus*, a little vase.) *Bot.* Swelling out like a water-pitcher; ventricose: urceolate.

Ur'ceöli'ferus, *a*, um. (*Urceolus*; *fero*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having small calyces like little goblets: urceoliferous.

Ur'ea, *α*, f. (*Urina*.) *Chem.* A principal constituent of the urine.

Ur'ed'o, *inis*, f. (*Uro*, to burn.) *Pathol.* An itching or burning sensation of the skin which accompanies many diseases; also applied to *Urticaria*, or nettle-rash.

Ur'et. (*Uro*, to burn.) *Chem.* A terminal denoting combination of simple inflammable bodies with each other, or with metals.

Ur'et'er, *ëris*, m. (*Οὐρώω*, to pass urine.) *Anat.* The membranous tube through which the urine is conveyed from the kidney to the urinary bladder.

Ur'et'ëral'gia, *α*, f. (*Urëter*; *άλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the ureters: ureteralgia.

Ur'et'ërit'is, *idis*, f. (*Urëter*; terminal-*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the ureter.

Ur'ëth'ra, *α*, f. (*Οὐρώω*, to pass urine.) *Anat.* The membranous canal continued from the neck of the bladder through the extent of the penis. The female *urethra* does not exceed two inches in length, and is of much larger calibre than the male.

Ur'ëth'ral'gia, *α*, f. (*Urëthra*; *άλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the *urethra*: urethralgy.

Ur'ëth'ral'is, *is*, e. *Anat.* Belonging to the *urethra*: urethral.

Ur'ëth'rit'is, *idis*, f. (*Urëthra*; terminal-*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation in the *urethra*.

Ur'ëth'rit'is Vënër'ea. *Pathol.* The disease erroneously designated *Gonorrhæa*. See *Baptorrhæa*.

Ur'ëth'roplas'tic. *Surg.* Belonging to urethroplasty. *Urëthroplasticus*, *a*, um.

Ur'ëth'roplas'ty. (*Urëthra*; *πλάσσω*, to form.) *Surg.* An operation by which a new *urethra* is stated to have been formed (by Ricord) in the male; applicable to the repair of a lesion of any portion of the *urethra*, by supplying the deficiency from the healthy parts.

Ur'ëth'rorrhag'ia, *α*, f. (*Urëthra*; *ρήγνυμι*, to burst forth.) *Surg. Pathol.* Sudden discharge (of blood) from the *urethra*: urethrorrhage.

Ur'ëth'rorrhœ'a, *α*, f. (*Urëthra*; *ρῆω*, to flow.) *Surg. Pathol.* A flow, as of mucus, pus, semen, etc., from the *urethra*.

Ur'ëth'rot'omy. (*Urëthra*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* The division, by a cutting instrument, of urethral stricture. *Urëthrotomia*, *α*, f.

Ur'ic. (*Οὐρον*, urine; terminal-*ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to the urine; applied to an acid, otherwise called *Lithic acid*, obtained from urine. *Uricus*, *a*, um.

Uridrôs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Οὐρον*; *ιδρώς*, sweat.) *Pathol.* Urinous sweat.

Urin'a, *α*, f. (*Οὐρον*.) *Physiol.* The saline secretion of the kidneys which proceeds from them through the ureters, *guttatim*, into the urinary bladder: urine.

Urin'æ, Ar'dor. See *Ardor Urinæ*.

Urin'al. (*Urina*, urine.) *Med.* A vessel to receive urine. See *Urodochium*.

Urin'ary. *Physiol.* Belonging to the urine. *Urinarius*, *a*, um.

Urin'ary Blad'der. *Anat.* A capacious membranous bag situated immediately behind the *Symphysis pubis*; of a flattened, triangular form when contracted, of an oval figure when distended; composed of four coats: the peritoneal, muscular, cellular, and mucous; the serous

being but partial. *Vēśica Urīnd-ria*.

Urin'e, Difficult Dischar'ge of. See *Dysuria*.

Urine, Suppres'sion of. See *Ischuria*.

Urinifērus, a, um. (*Urīna*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Anat., Physiol.* Bearing, or yielding urine: urini-ferous.

Urinōs'us, a, um. (*Urīna*; ter-minal -ōsus.) *Med.* Having or full of urine: urinous.

Urnigērus, a, um. (*Urna*, an urn; *gēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing capsules like urns: urnigerous.

Urōcēlē, es, f. (ὀῤρον; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Urinous œdema of the scrotum. See *Uros-cheocele*.

Uroc'hēras, ādis, f. (ὀῤρον, urine; *χράς*, sand.) *Med.* The *sabulum*, sand, or sediment of the urine. See *Uropsammus*.

Urōcys'tis, idis, f. (ὀῤρον; κύστις, a bag.) *Anat.* The urinary bladder.

Urōcystit'is, idis, f. (*Urōcystis*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflamma-tion of the urinary bladder.

Urōlāl'ysis, is, or eos, f. (ὀῤρον; δάλλωσις, a cessation.) *Pathol.* A ceasing or interruption in the se-cretion of urine.

Urodōch'ium, ii, n. (ὀῤρον; δέχομαι, to receive.) *Med.* A cham-ber-pot. See *Urinał*.

Urōdēm'a, ātis, n. (ὀῤρον; οἰδημα, a swelling.) *Pathol.* Urinous swel-ling.

Urōerythrin', (ὀῤρον; ἐρυθρὸς, red.) *Chem.* A dark red precipitate deposited by the urine. *Urōery-thrina, æ, f.*

Urohyal'. (ὀῤρᾱ, a tail; *hyōidēs*, hyoid.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied to a long, slender, and pointed bone, articulated with the posterior end of the basihyal. *Urohyālis, is, e.*

Urōlith'icus, a, um. (*Urōlithus*.) *Chem.* Belonging to urinary *calcu-lus*; applied to an acid obtained from it: urolithic.

Urōlithus, i, m. (ὀῤρον; λίθος, a stone.) *Pathol.* A urinary *cal-culus*: a urolith.

Urōpōēs'is, is, or eos, f. (ὀῤρον; ποίω, to make.) *Physiol.* Secretion of the urine.

Uropsammus, i, m. (ὀῤρον;

ψάμμος, sand.) *Pathol.* Sand of the urine. See *Urocheras*.

Uror'rhāgia, æ, f. (ὀῤρον; ῥήγναι, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* *Diabetes*: urorrhagy.

Uror'rhœ'a, æ, f. (ὀῤρον; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med.* A flow of urine without difficulty; *Enuresis*.

Uror'rhœr'hœ'a, æ, f. (ὀῤρον; orrhorrhœa, a flow of serum.) *Pa-thol.* Excretion of serum (or albumen) with the urine, or albumi-nous urine, constituting the *Morbus Brightii*.

Uros'cheōcēle, es, f. (ὀῤρον; oscheōcēle.) * *Surg. Pathol.* Same as *Urocele*.

Uros'es, pl. f. (ὀῤρον.) *Pathol.* Diseases of the urinary organs.

Urost'ealith', (ὀῤρον; στέαρ, fat; λίθος, a stone.) *Chem., Pathol.* A new constituent of urinary *cal-culi*. *Urosteallithus, i, m.*

Ur'ous. *Chem.* Belonging to the urine; applied to an oxide or sub-stance forming a rare ingredient in vesical *calculi*. *Urōsus, a, um.*

Urticār'ia, æ, f. (*Urtica*, a nettle.) *Pathol.* An exanthematous fever characterised by an eruption like elevations produced on the skin by the sting of a nettle; the nettle-rash; a genus, *Ord. Exanthemata*, *Cl. Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Uredo*.

Urtic'ation. (*Urtica*.) *Med.* Whipping of a part (as a paralytic limb) with nettles, with the view of restoring sensation. *Urticatio, ōnis, f.*

Us'nea, æ, f. (Arab.) *Bot.* A kind of moss or lichen, particularly that found adhering to the human skull, when exposed to the air in damp places; the *Lichen saxatilis*, or *Usnea cranii humani*.

Us'nea Crān'ii Hūmān'i. *Bot.* Formerly believed to possess extra-ordinary anti-epileptic and anti-hæmorrhagic virtues.

Usq'uēbaugh'. (Irish, *Uisge*, water; *béatha*, life.) The Irish name for *Aqua vite*, or whisky.

Us'tio, ōnis, f. (*Uro*, to burn.) A burning. *Chem.* Formerly used for *Incineration* and (applied to metals) *Crematio*; also for *Combustion*. *Surg.* Used for *Cauterization*.

Us'tus, a, um. (*Uro*.) Burnt.

Chem. The same as *Calcinatus*; calcined, or dried by fire.

Uterin'e. *Anat., Obstet.* Belonging to the uterus. *Uterinus, a, um.*

Uterin'e Gestat'ion. *Obstet., Physiol.* The time from impregnation till delivery.

Uterin'e Mad'ness. See *Furor Uterinus, Nymphomania.*

Uterit'is, idis, f. (*Uterus*; terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the womb; also called *Metritis*, and *Hysteritis*.

Uterot'omy. (*Uterus*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* The cutting into the uterus, as when the lips have become united by adhesive inflammation. *Uterotomia, æ, f.* See *Hysterotomy*.

Uter'us, i, m. (Υτέρα, the womb.) *Anat.* A spongy, fleshy body about three inches in length, two inches in breadth at the fundus, and one at the cervix, shaped like a flattened pear; *Matrix* and *Metra*, the womb. See *Hystera*.

Uter'us, Inversion of the. *Obstet.* The state of the womb when turned inside out, by violently drawing away the *placenta* before it is detached by the natural process of labour.

Uter'us, Retroversion of. See *Retroversio uteri*.

Utricle. (Dim. *Uter*, a bottle.) *Bot.* A minute cell or vesicle. *Utriculus* or *Utriculus, i, m.*

Utriculār'is, is, e. *Bot.* Belonging to or like a utricle: utricular.

Utriculāt'us, a, um. (*Utriculus*.) *Bot.* Having utricles: utriculate.

Utriculifor'mis, is, e. (*Utricu-*

lus; *forma*, likeness.) Having the form of a utricle: utriculiform.

Utriculō'sus, a, um. (*Utriculus*; terminal-ōsus.) *Bot.* Having or full of utricles: utriculous.

Utrifor'mis, is, e. (*Uter*; *forma*, shape.) *Bot.* Having the form of a bottle: utriform.

Utrig'erus, a, um. (*Uter*; gero, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing objects like bottles: utrigerous.

Uv'a, æ, f. (A grape.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the dried fruit of the *Vitis vinifera*; the raisin.

Uv'æ. (B. P.) See following.

Uv'a Pas'sa. } *M. Med.* Name

Uv'æ Pas'sæ. } for the raisin. See *Uva*.

Uv'æ Ur'si Fol'ia. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the leaves of *Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi*.

Uv'ea, æ, f. (*Uva*.) *Anat.* The posterior surface of the *Iris* within the eye.

Uvelt'is, idis, f. (*Uvea*; terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the uvea.

Uvif'erus, a, um. (*Uva*; fero, to bear.) *Bot.* Having fruits like the grape: uviferous.

Uvifor'mis, is, e. (*Uva*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Formed like the grape: uviform.

Uv'ula, æ, f. (Dim. *Uva*.) *Anat.* The small fleshy body hanging from the *Velum pendulum palati*; above the root of the tongue.

Uv'ula Vēsic'æ. *Anat.* The small eminence forming the apex of the trigone.

Uvulār'is, is, e. *Anat.* Belonging to the uvula: uvular.

V.

Vaccin'a, æ, f. (*Vacca*, a cow.) *Pathol.* Cow-pox; also called *Varicola vaccina*.

Vaccinat'ion. (*Vacca*.) *Surg.* The minor operation of inserting vaccine lymph or matter, for the production of cow-pox. *Vaccinatio, ōnis, f.*

Vacillan's, antis, part. (*Vacillo*, to shake.) *Bot.* Applied to anthers when oblong, attached by the middle, and mobile: vacillant.

Vagin'a, æ, f. (A scabbard, sheath, or case.) *Anat.* The canal extending from the external orifice immediately below the *Meatus urinaris* of the female to the uterus; in common language, the womb-passage.

Vagin'al. (*Vagina*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the vagina. *Bot.* Belonging to a sheath. *Vaginalis, is, e.*

Vaginan's, tis, part. (*Vagino*, to

sheathe.) *Bot.* Encasing; sheathing; vaginant.

Vāgināt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Cased; sheathed: vaginate.

Vāginer'vius, *a, um.* (*Vāgus*; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Having leaves the nervures of which run in all directions.

Vāginifer'us, *a, um.* (*Vāgīna*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing one or more sheaths: vaginiferous.

Vāginit'is, *idis, f.* (*Vāgīna*; terminal-*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *vagina*.

Vāgit'us, *is, m.* (*Vāgio*, to cry as an infant.) The crying of infants.

Vāgit'us Utērīn'us. *Obstet.* The sound of the child heard, or supposed to have been heard, while yet in the passages: uterine crying.

Vāg'us, *a, um.* (*Vāgo*, to wander.) *Anat.* Wandering; applied to the pneumogastric nerve, or *Nervus vagus*, and to the eighth pair, or *Par vagum*.

Vālērīān'a, *æ, f.* (*Vālērīus*, who first described it.) Name for the root of *Valeriana officinalis*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Triandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Valerianaceæ*.

Vālērīān'a Officināl'is. *M. Med.* The wild valerian plant. (B. P.)

Vālērīān'æ Rad'ix. (B. P.) See foregoing.

Valer'ianat'e. (*Vālērīānicum* acidum; terminal-*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of valerianic acid with a base. *Vālērīānas, ātis, f.*

Valer'ianate of Sod'a. (B. P.)

Valer'ian'ic. (*Vālērīān'a*; terminal-*ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to valerian; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Vālērīānicus, a, um.*

Vāl'gus, *a, um.* (Unascertained.) Having legs bent outward; crooked; awry.

Val'va, *æ, f.* (*Volvo*, to fold.) *Anat.* A fold or elongation of the lining membrane of canals, preventing the reflux of their contents: a valve. *Bot.* Pl., the pieces into which a dehiscent pericarp divides, when its seeds escape.

Valvā'ceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to indehiscent fruits formed of valves with distinct sutures: valvaceous.

Valvār'is, *is, e.* (*Valva*.) Belonging to a valve: valvar.

Valvāt'us, *a, um.* (*Valva*.) *Bot.* Having the likeness of valves: valvated.

Valvifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Valva*; *forma*, likeness.) Formed like valves: valviform.

Val'vūla, *æ, f.* (Dim. *Valva*.) *Anat.* A little valve: a valvule.

Val'vūlæ Conniven'tes. *Anat.* The semilunar folds formed by the mucous lining of the *duodenum*, *jejunum*, and *ileum* intestines.

Vanc-like. See *Versatilis*.

Vāp'or, usually *vapour*. (*Span.* *vapor*, n., probably allied to the Sans. *va*, to blow.) *Chem.* The exhalation or gas into which most liquids and solids are convertible by the aid of heat. The B. P. gives formulæ for several such gases, to be used medicinally as "*inhala-tions*," thus: Vapor Acidi Hydrocyanici, Vapor Chlori, Vapor Coniæ, Vapor Creasoti, Vapor Iodi.

Vāpōrār'ium, *ii, n.* (*Vāpōro*, to smoke.) *Med.* A vapour-bath.

Vaporiz'ation. (Same.) *Chem.* The rapid conversion of a fluid into vapour by heat. *Vāpōrizātio, ōnis, f.*

Vār'icell'a, *æ, f.* (Dim. *Vārīdla*, small-pox.) *Pathol.* A disease characterised by an eruption of smooth, transparent, lentil-shaped, or irregular circular vesicles; chicken-pox; a genus, Ord. *Exanthemata*, Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Vār'icifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Vārīx*, a swelled vein; and *forma*, resemblance.) *Pathol.* Resembling a *varix*: variciform.

Vār'icōcēl'e, *æ, f.* (*Vārīx*; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A swelling of the veins of the *scrotum*, or of the spermatic cord: varicocele.

Vār'icos'e. (*Vārīx*; terminal-*ōsus*.) *Surg. Pathol.* Applied to veins in a state of permanent dilatation, with accumulation of dark-coloured blood; the circulation of which is materially retarded in the affected vessel, being irregular, knotted, and winding in a variety of ways. *Vārīcōsus, a, um.*

Vār'icos'e An'euris'm. See *Aneurismal varix*.

Vār'iet'y. (*Vārīus*, of divers colours.) *Nat. Hist.* Differing from

others of the same species, though not so essentially as to be reckoned a different species. *Varietas, âtis*, f.

Variifolius, *a*, *um*. (*Varius*; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot*. Having leaves not all of the same form. See *Diversifolius*.

Variola, *æ*, *f*. (*Varius*, spotted.) *Pathol*. The highly contagious disease characterised by *synocha* and an eruption of red pimples on the third day, which about the eighth contain pus, and afterwards drying fall off in crusts: small-pox. A genus, *Ord. Exanthemata*, *Cl. Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Variolâris, *is*, *e*. (*Variola*.) *Pathol*. Pertaining to *Variola*: variolar.

Variolâtus, *a*, *um*. (*Variola*.) Charged with small eminences like the pustules of small-pox: variolate.

Variolodâs, *adj*. (*Variola*; terminal -*odês*.) *Pathol*. Having or full of small-pox: variolous.

Varioloidâs, *adj*. (*Variola*; terminal -*idês*.) *Pathol*. Resembling *variola*: varioloid.

Variolois, *idis*, *f*. (*Dim. Variola*.) *Pathol*. A modified *variola* through previous vaccination.

Variospermus, *a*, *um*. (*Varius*; *σπέρμα*, seed.) *Bot*. Having seeds of different sizes: variospermous.

Varix, *icis*, *m*. (*Varus*, crooked.) *Surg. Pathol*. The dilatation of a vein, generally becoming knotted and winding in its course; a dilated vein; a genus, *Ord. Tumores*, *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Varolil Pons. *Anat*. The square portion of medullary substance connected with, and indeed common to the *Cerebrum*, *Cerebellum*, and *Medulla oblongata*, first described by Varolius; otherwise termed the *Corpus annulare*, *Processus annularis*, *Tuber annulare*, and *Tuberculum annulare*.

Varus, *i*, *m*. *Pathol*. A spot or pimple on the face.

Varus, *a*, *um*. (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) Crooked; ill-shaped. *Surg*. Applied to a variety of the deformity called *Talipes*, or club-foot.

Varus Punctâtus. *Pathol*. The pimple so common in the skin of the face; particularly of young

persons, and called maggot pimple, because a worm-like sebaceous substance may be pressed out of it.

Vas, *vâsis*, *n*. *Anat*. A vessel through which a fluid or secretion, necessary to the well-being of the economy, is conducted.

Vas Dëfrens. *Anat*. The duct conveying the semen secreted in the testicle; being a continuation of the *Epididymis*, and terminating in the ejaculatory duct.

Vas'a Brëvia. *Anat*. The small branches of the splenic artery which anastomose with others of the gastric artery, distributed on the large arch of the stomach.

Vas'a Capreolâr'ia. *Anat*. The spermatic vessels, from their tortuous course. See *Capreolâris*.

Vas'a Effëren'tia. *Anat*. Applied generally to vessels that go out from a gland; but specially to five or six tortuous vessels which ascend obliquely backwards from the *testis*.

Vas'a Infëren'tia. *Anat*. Applied to vessels which enter a gland.

Vas'a Väsör'um. *Anat., Physiol*. The very minute arteries and veins by which the substance of larger vessels is supplied with nourishment.

Vas'a Vorticôs'a. *Anat*. Applied to the fine vascular ramifications principally connected with the veins on the external surface of the choroid coat of the eye.

Vascular. (*Vasculum*, a little vessel.) *Anat., Bot*. Having, or belonging to vessels. *Vasculâris*, *is*, *e*.

Vascular Tissue. *Bot*. That membrane of which the solid portion of vegetables is found to consist; composed of *fasciculi* of fine vessels or tubes, formed by membrane rolled up into a cylindrical cavity.

Vascular'ity. (*Vasculum*.) *Anat., Bot*. The state of having numerous, or being full of, little vessels. *Vascularitas*, *âtis*, *f*.

Vaulted. See *Forniciform*.

Vectis, *is*, *m*. (*Vêho*, to bear.) The lever. *Obstet*. A lever-instrument employed in certain cases of preternatural labour.

Veg'etable. (*Vêgeo*, to grow.)

Bot. An organised body partly or wholly fixed within the earth, and deriving its nourishment by vessels on its roots. *Vegētābilis*, *is*, *e*.

Veg'etable Econ'omy. *Nat. Hist.* The orderly arrangement of the parts of living plants or vegetables. *Ecōnōmia Vegētābilis*.

Vegetat'ion. (*Végēto*, to make strong.) *Bot.* The growing, or state of a living vegetable. *Végētatio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Vegētātiv'us, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Bot.* Capable of growing; applied to organic functions, *i.e.* nutrition and reproduction: vegetative.

Vég'eto-animāl'is, *is*, *e*. *Bot.* Applied to substances strongly analogous to the albumen and fibrin of animal liquors, as gluten, vegetable albumen: *vegeto-animal*.

Vég'eto-minērāl'is, *is*, *e*. *Chem., Pharm.* Pertaining to vegetable and mineral substances: *vegeto-mineral*.

Vég'eto-sulphūr'icus, *a*, *um*. *Chem.* Applied to an acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid on sawdust of wood, or linen rags.

Vehic'ulum, *i*, *n*. (*Vēho*, to carry in any manner.) *Pharm.* A liquor, or substance, in which active medicine is rendered of more easy exhibition: a vehicle. See *Excipient*.

Veil. *Anat.* See *Velum*. *Bot.* See *Calyptra*.

Vein. See *Vena*.

Vein'ed. *Bot.* Having veins, ribs, or nerves. *Vēnōsus*, *a*, *um*.

Vein'less. See *Avenius*.

Vēl'licat'ion. (*Vellico*, to pluck, twitch.) *Pathol.* The spasmodic motion observed in muscular fibre, especially of the face. See *Tic*.

Vēl'um, *i*, *n*. (*Vēlo*, to hide.) A veil. *Anat.* Applied to several objects like a veil or screen.

Vēl'um Interpōs'itum. *Anat.* The choroid membrane of the brain situated beneath the *fornix* and above the optic *thalamus*.

Vēl'um Pendūlūm Palāt'i. *Anat.* Applied to the posterior part of the palate, which forms two arches, fixed laterally to the tongue and pharynx.

Vēl'um Pupill'is. *Anat.* The *Membrana pupillaris*.

Vēl'um Vēsic'æ Urinār'is. *Anat.* The *Trigone*.

Vēn'a, *æ*, *f*. (*Vēnio*, to come.) *Anat.* A non-pulsating vessel; carrying the blood, or waste portion of it, back to the heart after it has been distributed to the system by the arteries; and has given off its nutritious properties to the various organs and tissues of the body: a vein. See *Circulation*.

Vēn'a Port'is. *Anat.* The large vein at the entrance of the liver, by which the blood is carried into its substance.

Vēn'æ Alār'is. See *Alares Venæ*.

Vēn'æ Cāv'æ. *Anat.* The two large terminating trunks of the veins, *Vena cava superior*, and *V. c. inferior*.

Vēn'æ-sec'tio, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Vēna*; *sēco*, to cut.) *Surg.* The operation of opening a vein with a lancet; formerly called *Phlebotomy*; a bleeding or blood-letting: *venesection*.

Vēnēnif'erus, *a*, *um*. (*Vēnēnum*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing poison: *veneniferous*.

Vener'al. (*Vēnus*, *venery*.) *Med.* Belonging to sexual intercourse or *venery*. *Vēnēreus*, *a*, *um*.

Vener'al Dis'ease. *Med.* A general term for *baptorrhæal* as well as *syphilitic* affections, connected only with regard to their actual origin; popularly termed—*bad disorder*.

Vener'al Dis'ease, True. *Surg. Pathol.* *Syphilis* or *Lues venerea*.

Vēnōs'us, *a*, *um*. (*Vēna*; *terminal-ōsus*.) *Anat.* Having, or full of veins: *venous*.

Vēn'tilat'ion. (*Ventus*, *wind*.) The displacing of foul, mephitic odours, or *miasmata*; by removal of every probable cause, arising from filth, sewage, etc.; at the same time arranging for access of pure water, and currents of free air into all situations so affected—*sewers* included.

Vēn'tral. (*Venter*, the belly.) Belonging to the belly; *abdominal*. *Ventrālis*, *is*, *e*.

Vēn'tricle. (*Dim. Venter*.) *Anat.* Applied to certain cavities of the brain and of the heart. *Ventricūlus*, *i*, *m*.

Vēn'tricōs'us, *a*, *um*. (*Venter*;

terminal -*ōsus*.) *Bot.* Having a swelled out appearance like a belly; bellied; distended: ventricose. See *Urceolatus*.

Ventri'lōquis'm. (*Venter*, the belly; *lōquor*, to speak.) *Physiol.* The utterance of voice, in such manner within the mouth and throat that, by varying its tones in imitation of the voices of others, and according to supposed distances of the speakers, but without perceptible motion of the lips, perfect illusion is produced; also called gastroloquism.

Ventrōs'us, *a, um.* (*Venter*; terminal -*ōsus*.) Having a belly, or swellings like the belly: ventrose. See *Gastrodes*.

Vēn'ula, *æ, f.* (Dim. *Vēna*.) *Anat.* A little vein.

Verat'ria, *æ, f.* (B. P.) Same as the following.

Vērat'ria, *æ, f.* } (*Vēratrum*.)

Vērat'rin'a, *æ, f.* } *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for a vegetable alkali obtained from *Cevadilla*: veratria.

Verat'ri Vir'idis Rad'ix. *M. Med.* (B. P.) Green hellebore root.

Vērat'ricus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Belonging to veratrin: veratric.

Vērat'rum, *i, n.* *M. Med.* Name for the root of *Veratrum album*. *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Polygamia*, Ord. *Monœcia*. Juss. *Melanthaceæ*.

Vērat'rum Al'bum. *Bot., M. Med.* *Veratrum*, or white hellebore; also termed *Helleborus albus*.

Vērat'rum Sābādill'a. *M. Med.* Name of one of the plants which afford *sabadilla*, or caustic barley.

Ver'digris'. (Fr. *Verdet*, the green of copper.) See *Ærugo*.

Ver'juice. (Fr. *Verjus*.) *M. Med.* The juice of unripe grapes, crab-apples, etc.

Ver'miculār'is, *is, e.* (*Vermis*, a worm.) *Nat. Hist.* Having the appearance or manner of progression of a worm: vermicular.

Ver'miculāt'io, ōnis, f. (*Vermis*.) *Med.* A peculiar motion in certain parts like the progression of a worm: vermiculation.

Ver'miculāt'us, *a, um.* (*Vermis*.) Having lengthened elevations round and differently directed: vermiculate.

Ver'miculōs'us, *a, um.* (*Vermis*; terminal -*ōsus*.) *Zoöl.* Having, or full of worms: vermiculose, or vermiculous.

Ver'mifor'm. (*Vermis*; *forma*, likeness.) Formed like a worm; wormlike. *Vermiformis, is, e.* See *Scolecoides*.

Ver'mifor'm Proc'ess. *Anat.* Applied to the process connecting the two hemispheres of the *cerebellum*, like an earthworm rolled up. *Prōcessus Vermiformis*.

Ver'mifug'e. (*Vermis*; *fūgo*, to drive away.) *Med.* Having power to expel worms; anthelmintic. *Vermifugus, a, um.* See *Antiscolic*.

Vermil'ion. *Chem.* Factitious cinnabar, or bisulphuret of mercury. *Vermilium, ii, n.*

Ver'mināt'io, ōnis, f. (*Vermis*.) *Pathol.* Worm-disease: vermination.

Vermiv'orus, *a, um.* (*Vermis*; *vōro*, to devour.) *Ornithol.* Living on worms and insects: vermivorous.

Vernac'ulus, *a, um.* (*Verna*, a bondman.) *Med.* That which begins in our own house or country: vernacular.

Vernat'ion. (*Ver*, the spring.) *Bot.* The expanding of the leaves in spring as they unfold from their wrapped up state in the bud. *Vernatio, ōnis, f.*

Vērōn'lea, *æ, f.* *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diandria*, Ord. *Monogymna*. Juss. *Pedicularæ*.

Vērōn'lea Aquāt'lea. *Bot.* Name for *Veronica beccabunga*.

Vērōn'le'a Beccābun'ga. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the plant brooklime, or water-pimpernel.

Ver'rūc'a, *æ, f.* *Bot.* A little tough knob, occurring on the under surface of *fungi*. *Anat., Pathol.* A hardening of the cuticle; of various appearance; a wart. A genus, Ord. *Tumores*, Cl. *Locales*, Cullen's Nosology.

Ver'rūcifor'mis, is, e. (*Verrūca*; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the form of a wart: verruciform.

Ver'rūcōs'us, *a, um.* (*Verrūca*; terminal -*ōsus*.) *Bot.* Having knots of tubercles: verrucous or verrucose.

Ver'rūcālōs'us, *a, um.* (*Verrūcūla*, a little wart; terminal -*ōsus*.)

Bot. Having, or full of small warts : verruculous.

Versátil's, is, e. (*Verso*, to turn often.) **Bot.** Vanelike : versatile.

Versicolór, óris, adj. (*Versus*, changed ; *color*.) **Nat. Hist.** Changing colour, or having many tints : versicoloured.

Vertebra, æ, f. (*Verto*, to turn.) **Anat.** A peculiarly-shaped, irregular bone, twenty-four of which compose the spine or vertebral column and canal containing the spinal marrow.

Vertebra Dentát'a. **Anat.** The *Axis*, or second cervical vertebra.

Vertebral'. **Anat.** Belonging to the vertebra, or bones of the spine. *Vertebrális, is, e.*

Vertebrát'us, a, um. **Zoöl.** Having vertebrae ; applied to the first great division (pl. n.) of the animal kingdom ; having a spine formed of vertebrae movable on each other, and each perforated by an annular opening.

Vert'ext, icis, m. (*Verto*.) **Anat.** The top or crown of the head.

Vertical'. (*Vertez*.) Belonging to the vertex ; perpendicular. *Verticális, is, e.*

Verticillát'us, a, um. **Bot.** Disposed in verticilli : verticillate.

Verticillifór'us, a, um. (*Verticillus* ; *flos*, a flower.) **Bot.** Having spikes composed of verticilli : verticilliferous.

Verticil'ius, i, m. (*Verto*.) **Anat.** The same as *Vertebra*. **Bot.** A species of inflorescence in which the flowers surround the stem like a wheel ; a whorl.

Vertig'o, inis, f. (*Verto* ; terminal-*igo*.) **Pathol.** Dizziness, with a fear of falling ; swimming of the head ; giddiness.

Vér'm'ontán'um, i, n. (*Vérus*, true ; *mons*, a mountain.) See *Caput Gallinaginis*.

Vés'ica, æ, f. (*Vas*, a vessel.) A bladder. **Anat.** In ordinary acceptation, the *Vesica urinaria*, or urinary bladder.

Vés'ica Fel'lis. **Anat.** The gall-bladder.

Vés'ica Nátátór'ia. **Ichthyol.** The air-bladder.

Vés'icál is, is, e. (*Vésica*.) **Anat.** Having the appearance of a bladder : vesical.

Vés'ican'a, antis, adj. (*Vésica*.) Same as *Vesicatorius* : vesicating.

Vés'icátór'ius, a, um. (*Vésica*.) **Med.** Having the property of raising blisters ; blistering : vesicatory.

Vés'ic'ula, æ, f. (*Dim. Vésica*.) A small bladder or elevation of the cuticle ; containing a clear watery fluid : a vesicle. **Anat., Physiol.** Applied (pl.) to certain little receptacles, etc.

Vés'icúl'a Fel'lis. **Anat.** The gall-bladder.

Vés'iculæ' Graafian'æ. See *Graafiana, Vesicula*.

Vés'iculæ' Naboth'i. See *Nabothi Vesicula*.

Vés'icúl'æ Séminal'és. **Anat.** The two reservoirs or receptacles of the semen ; situated on the back and lower part of the urinary bladder.

Vés'ic'ular. (*Vésicula*.) Belonging to or having vesicles. *Vésiculáris, is, e.*

Vés'iculíf'erus, a, um. (*Vésicula* ; *féro*, to bear.) Bearing vesicles : vesiculiferous.

Vés'iculós'us, a, um. (*Vésicula*, a vesicle ; terminal-*ösus*.) Having or full of vesicles : vesiculosus.

Ves'sel. (*Fr. Vaisselle*.) **Anat.** A canal or conduit by which blood, chyle, etc., are conveyed through the body and organs. See *Vas*.

Vestib'ulum, i, n. (*Vestio*, to cover.) **Anat.** The small elliptical cavity of the internal ear, behind the cochlea, and in front of the semicircular canals : the vestibule.

Vet'erinary. (*Vého*, to journey or travel.) Belonging to beasts of burden ; applied to that art which cures diseases in horses, cattle, etc., anciently called *Mulo-medicina*. *Vetérinárius, a, um.*

Vexil'lár'is, is, e. (*Vexillum*.) **Bot.** Applied to *estivation* (see *Æstivatio*) when the *vexillum* embraces the other petals : vexillary.

Vexil'lát'us, a, um. (*Vexillum*.) **Bot.** Applied to a leguminous plant. Having a *vexillum* : vexillate.

Vexil'lum, i, n. (*Vého*, to carry.) A standard or ensign. **Bot.** The upright petal of a papilionaceous flower.

Viab'le. (*Fr. Vie, life*.) **Med. Jur.** Likely to live ; applied to the

completed condition of a child at birth.

Vial. See *Phiala*.

Vibic'es. (Pl. of *Vibex*.) *Pathol.* Large purple spots which appear beneath the skin in certain malignant fevers.

Vibrat'il's, is, e. (*Vibro*, to shake.) *Zoöl.* Susceptible of moving, by interrupted vibrations: vibratile.

Vibrät'io, önis, f. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* A very rapid movement which an elastic and rigid rod fixed at one of its extremities, or a cord stretched at the two ends, executes in oscillating: vibration.

Vibrätör'ius, a, um. Similar to *Vibratilis*: vibratory.

Vib'rio, önis, f. (Same.) *Physiol.* Name given to minute animalcules (pl.) occasionally developed in urine.

Vibris'sæ, ærum, f., and i, örum, m. (Same.) *Anat.* The stiff hairs in the nostrils. See *Rhinotrix*.

Vicq d'Az'yr, Cen'tra Övä'l'ia of. *Anat.* The white substance surrounded by the grey portion of the hemispheres of the *cerebrum*, seen when the upper parts are sliced off nearly on a level with the *Corpus callosum*.

Vid'ian Ner've. *Anat.* The third or posterior branch of the sphenopalatine.

Vicus'sens, Cen'trum Övä'l'e of. *Anat.* The white substance surrounded by the grey or cortical portion of the *cerebrum*, brought into view when both hemispheres are sliced off, quite on a level with the *Corpus callosum*.

Vigilan'ce. See *Pervigilium*.

Villif'erus, a, um. (*Villus*; *fëro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing long hairs: villiferous.

Vil'lous. (*Villus*; terminal -*ösus*.) *Anat.* Having or like the pile of velvet, or nap of cloth. Covered with soft hairs; applied to stems, etc. *Villosus, a, um.*

Vil'lus, i, m. (*Vellus*, a fleece of wool.) *Anat.* Applied to the small conical projections (pl.) on the *Valvulæ conniventes*, having small pores which are the mouths of the absorbent vessels. *Bot.* A hairy pubescence composed of very short, slender and soft, hair-like filaments.

Vin'egar. See *Acetum*.

Vinif'erus, a, um. (*Vinum*, wine; *fëro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Wine-bearing or wine-yielding: viniferous. See *Vitis Vinifera*.

Vin'ous. (*Vinum*, wine; terminal -*ösus*.) Having, full of, or belonging to wine. *Vinösus, a, um.*

Vin'um Al'bium. See *Vinum Xericum*.

Vin'um Xëricum. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for sherry wine; *Vinum album*; *Vinum album Hispanum*. The B. P. gives formulæ for preparation of the following medicated wines:—*Vinum Aloes*; *Vinum Antimoniale*; *Vinum Aurantii*; *Vinum Colchici*; *Vinum Ferri*; *Vinum Citratis Ferri*; *Vinum Ipecacuanhæ*; *Vinum Opii*; *Vinum Quinæ*; *Vinum Rhei*.

Viöl'a, æ, f. (*Iov*, a violet.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Violacæ* or *Violacææ*. The sweet violet. See *Ion*. *M. Med.* Name for the flowers of the sweet violet; recent petals of the *Viola odorata*; the herb of *Viola pedata*.

Viöl'a Ödörät'a. *M. Med.* The sweet violet.

Viöläc'eus, a, um. Having the colour or smell of the *Viola odorata*. *Bot.* Having an arrangement like that of the *Viola*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): violaceous.

Viöl'et, Sweet. The *Viola odorata*.

Virgät'us, a, um. (*Virga*, a rod.) *Bot.* Having the form of a rod: virgate.

Virginal'e Claus'trum. The *Hymen*.

Virgin'ian Snak'eroot. The *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

Virgul'tum, i, m. (*Virga*, a rod.) *Bot.* The tender, young, or elongated branch of a tree or shrub.

Vir'ide Ä'ris. *Chem.* Same as *Ærugo*.

Vir'ididör'us, a, um. (*Viridis*, green; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers of a green colour.

Virid'in'. (*Viridis*.) *Bot., Chem.* Proposed, by De Candolle, for *Chlorophyl*, which he afterwards called *Chromule*. *Viridina, æ, f.*

Viril'e, Mem'brum. See *Membrum Virile*.

Vir'il's, is, e. (*Vir*, a man.) Belonging to a man; peculiar to man: virile.

Vir'il's Æ'tas. See *Ætas Virilis*.

Vir'il'ity. (*Virilis*, proper to man.) *Physiol.* Manhood; more particularly the generative power of man. *Virilitas, ætis, f.*

Vir'ulen'tus, a, um. (*Virus*, a poison.) *Med.* Belonging to poison; poisonous: virulent.

Vir'us, i, n. (*Virus*, foul, poisonous moisture.) Any foul or contagious matter, produced by disease; and capable of propagating that disease by inoculation or insertion beneath the cuticle of a person in health.

Vis a Ter'go. *Med.* Any impelling power.

Vis Conservat'rix. } *Med.*

Vis Médicat'rix Nātūræ. } The preserving or healing power of nature.

Vis Vit'æ. } *Physiol.* Vital

Vis VITAL'is. } power or force. See *Irritability*.

Viscē'al'is, is, e. (*Viscus*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *viscera*: visceral. See *Splanchnic*.

Vis'cid. (*Viscum*, the mistletoe.) Of a ropy, adhesive consistence. *Viscidus, a, um.*

Viscid'ity. } (*Viscum*.) The pro-
Viscos'ity. } perty of adhesive-
ness; stickiness or clamminess. *Visciditas, ætis, f.* *Viscositas, ætis, f.*

Viscid'ēs, adj. (*Viscum*; terminal -*ides*.) *Bot.* Resembling the mistletoe: viscidoid.

Viscō'sus, a, um. (*Viscum*; terminal -*osus*.) Very glutinous: viscidous.

Vis'cum, i, n. } Ἰῆδος, or *Æol.*

Vis'cus, i, m. } βίσκος.) The fruit of the mistletoe, or *Viscum album*. *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diacia*, Ord. *Tetrandria*.

Vis'cum Al'bum. } *Bot.* The

Vis'cus Quer'cus. } mistletoe, a parasitical plant which commonly grows on apple, hawthorn, hazel, maple, ash, elm, lime, oak, pear, service, and willow trees, etc.

Vis'cus, ēris, n. (*Vescor*, to feed.) *Anat.* Any organ or part having an appropriate use, as the *viscera* of the abdomen, or thorax. See *Splanchnon*.

Vis'ion. The capability, and the act, of seeing. See *Visus*.

Vis'ion, Defect'ive. See *Dysopia*.

Vis'ion, Deprav'ed. See *Dysopia*.

Vis'ion, Distort'ed. See *Metamorphopsia*.

Vis'ion, Doub'le. See *Diplopia*.

Vis'ion, Sing'le. See *Monoblepsis*.

Vis'ion, Treb'le. See *Triplopia*.

Vis'us, ūs, m. (*Video*.) *Physiol.* The faculty of sight: vision.

Vis'us Trip'lex. Same as *Triplopia*.

Vit'a, æ, f. (Βίωσις.) *Physiol.* The state of existence or being; life.

Vit'al. (*Vita*.) Belonging or essential to life. *Vitalis, is, e.*

Vit'al Air. *Chem.* Oxygen gas.

Vit'al Prin'ciple. *Physiol.* That on which life depends; the unknown cause of life.

Vital'ity. (*Vita*.) *Physiol.* The principle of life; vital action or movement.

Vit'al Statis'tics. All matters relating to the increase and decrease of a population. Specifically, the attested data derived from the Registrar-General's Roll, of parochial marriages, births, and deaths, as occurring in the United Kingdom.

Vitellif'erus, a, um. (*Vitellus*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot., Physiol.* Provided with a *vitellus*: vitelliferous.

Vitell'in'. (*Vita*.) *Physiol.* Elementary substance mingled with *albumen*, in the yolk of egg; it is applied to *casein*. See following.

Vitell'us, i, m. (*Vita*.) *Physiol.* The yolk, yoke, or yolk of the bird's egg; also, the yolk of the *ovum*, afterwards to become the *Vesicula umbilicalis*. *Bot.* A similar body which sometimes surrounds the *embryo*, and is supposed to be formed of the quintine of the ovule.

Vitill'g'o, tnis, f. (*Vitulus*, a calf; terminal -*igo*.) *Pathol.* A skin disease characterised by white, glistening tubercles about the ears, neck, or face, or over the whole body; mingled with shining *papule*.

Vit'illigoid'ēs, adj. (*Vitiligo*; terminal -*ides*.) *Pathol.* Resembling *Vitiligo*: vitiligoid.

Vit'is, is, f. (As if *Viētis*, from *vieo*, to bind with twigs; from its

numerous tendrils.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Vinifera*.

Vit'is Vinif'era. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the wine-bearing, or grape-tree, the dried fruit being the *Uva passa major*, *Passula major*, or raisin.

Vit'reous. (*Vitrum*, glass.) Belonging to glass; glassy. *Vitreus*, *a*, *um*.

Vit'reous Bod'y. } *Anat.* A

Vit'reous Hum'our. } perfectly transparent fluid enclosed in the cells of the hyaloid membrane.

Vitrification. (*Vitrum*, glass; *facio*, to make.) *Chem.* The conversion into glass. *Vitrificatio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Vit'riol. (*Vitrum*, glass.) *M. Med.* The sulphates of iron, copper, and zinc, are so named; and commercially known by their respective colours; as green, blue, and white vitriol;—also, the popular term for sulphuric acid. *Vitriolum*, *i*, *n*.

Vit'riol, Ac'id of. *Chem.*, *M. Med.* Sulphuric or vitriolic acid.

Vit'riol, Blue. *M. Med.* The *Sulphas cupri*. *Vitriolum Cœruleum*.

Vit'riol, Green. *M. Med.* The *Sulphas ferri*. *Vitriolum Viride*.

Vit'riol, Oil of. *M. Med.* Sulphuric acid.

Vit'riol, White. *M. Med.* The common term for *Sulphas zinci*. *Vitriolum Album*.

Vit'riol'ic Acid. *Chem.* Sulphuric acid.

Vit'riolum'. See *Vitriol*.

Vitrō'sus, *a*, *um*. (*Vitrum*; terminal-*ōsus*.) *Mineral.* Shining like glass, as the silicated, vitrified stones or rocks. Also, the same as *Vitreus*.

Vitus's Dance, Saint. See *Chorea*.

Vivip'arous. (*Vivus*, alive; *pārio*, to bring forth.) *Bot.* Producing bulbs or buds capable of vegetation. *Physiol.* Bringing forth young alive and complete. *Viviparus*, *a*, *um*.

Vivipāt'ion. (Same.) *Physiol.* The mode of generation, consisting in the *ovum*, separated from the ovary, becoming attached to the

maternal organs, and deriving its nourishment from them until birth. *Vivipātio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Vivisec'tile, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Vivus*; *seco*, to cut.) *Surg.* The cutting into living animals: vivisection.

Voice. *Physiol.* The sound produced in the larynx when traversed by the air as it passes out of the trachea. *Vox*, *vōcis*, *f*.

Volāt'ileus, *a*, *um*. (*Volo*, to fly.) *Pathol.* Flying; flitting: volatic.

Vol'atile. (*Volo*.) *Chem.* Evaporating: flying off. *Volatilis*, *is*, *e*.

Vol'atile Al'kali. } The Sub-
Volatile Salt. } carbonas ammoniac.

Vol'atilisāt'io, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Volatilis*.) *Chem.* The transformation of a solid body into gas or vapour: volatilisation.

Vol'atility. (*Volatilis*.) *Chem.* That property by which certain bodies assume the elastic state. *Volatilitas*, *ātis*, *f*.

Vol'can'o. (*Vulcānus*, the god of fire.) *Nat. Philos.* An opening in the surface of the globe, from which there issue from time to time jets of burning substances, and currents of gases, and melted matter. *Volcānus*, *ii*, *m*.

Volsel'la, *æ*, *f*. (*Vello*, to pull or take up.) *Surg.* An instrument for removing bodies sticking in the throat; forceps; also spelt *Vulsellæ*. Sometimes improperly named *Volsellum*.

Voltaic. Applied to a galvanic apparatus or battery invented by Volta.

Voltaism. *Nat. Philos.* Galvanism, as produced by Volta's apparatus. *Voltaismus*, *i*, *m*.

Vol'tamēt'rum, *i*, *n*. (*Volta*; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for indicating the amount of voltaic electricity passing through it in a given time: a voltmeter.

Volab'ilis, *is*, *e*. (*Volvo*, to roll.) *Bot.* Turning round; spiral: voluble.

Vol'ume. (*Volvo*.) A book or bundle. *Chem.* The bulk or measure of gases. *Volumen*, *inis*, *n*.

Volūmet'ric Anal'ysis. *Chem.* Name applied to the method of estimating quantities of consti-

tueuts in compounds by means of an exact volume of a reagent (or reagents) of ascertained strength.

Vol'ümet'ric Es'timat'ions.

Test Solutions of this class are: V.S. of Bichromate of Potash; V.S. of Hyposulphite of Soda; V.S. of Iodine; V.S. of Nitrate of Silver; V.S. of Oxalic Acid; V.S. of Soda. See *Tests*.

Vol'ümet'ric App'aratus. *For preparation and use of Solutions, in testing.* 1. Flask, marked to hold exactly 10,000 grs. of distilled water at 60°. 2. Graduated cylindrical jar, marked to hold 10,000 grs. distilled water; and divided into 100 equal parts. 3. Burette. A graduated glass tube; to contain (when quite filled to 0.) 1000 grs. distilled water, and divided into 100 equal parts. *For Metrical Weights and Measures.* 1. Glass flask, marked to contain 1 litre, or 1000 cubic centimetres. 2. Graduated cylindrical jar, marked to contain 1 litre (1000 cubic centimetres) and divided into 100 equal parts. 3. Burette; a graduated tube marked (by 0.) to hold 100 cubic centimetres; and divided into 100 equal parts.

Vol'va, *æ*, f. (*Volvo*.) *Bot.* The membranous covering or wrapper of *Fungi*, hiding the parts of fructification, till bursting all round it forms a ring on the stalk.

Volvāt'us, *α*, *um*. *Bot.* Provided with a *volva*: volvate.

Vol'vūlus, *i*, *m*. (*Volvo*.) *Pathol.* The disease otherwise called *Ileac passion*.

Vōm'er, ēris, *m*. (A ploughshare.) *Anat.* A thin bone in the median line, forming the posterior and principal portion of the *Septum narium*.

Vōm'īca, *æ*, f. (*Vōmo*, to spue.) *Pathol.* Abscess of the lungs; resolution of tubercles.

Vom'it. (*Vōmo*.) *Med.* An emetic draught or powder; also the matter rejected by vomiting. *Vōmitus*, *ūs*, *m*. See *Emeticus*, *Vomiting*.

Vom'iting. (*Vōmo*.) *Med.* The

forcible ejection of the contents of the stomach through the *œsophagus* and mouth; vomition; emesis. *Vōmītio*, *ōnis*, f.

Vom'iting of Blood. See *Hæmatemesis*.

Vom'iting, Stercorac'eous. See *Stercoraceous*, *Copremesis*.

Vomit'ion. See *Vomiting*.

Vom'ito Nig'ro. *Pathol.* A name for yellow fever.

Vōmītōr'ius, *α*, *um*. (*Vōmo*.) *Med.* Causing vomiting; emetic: vomitory. See *Emetic*.

Vōm'itus Cruen'tus. *Pathol.* A bloody vomit. See *Hæmatemesis*.

Vorac'ious. (*Vōro*, to eat greedily.) Devouring; ravenous. *Vōrax*, *ācis*, adj.

Vorac'ious Ap'petit'e. } (*Vōro*.)
Vorac'iousness. } *Pathol.*

Vorac'ity. } The disease *Bulimia*. See *Addephagia*.

V. O. S. In prescriptions, for *vitello ovis solutus*, dissolved in yolk of egg.

Vox. See *Voice*.

Vox Cholēr'ica. See *Cholero-phone*.

Vulnērār'ia Aqua. *Pharm., Surg.* Vulnerary water; water which promotes the healing of wounds.

Vulnērār'ius, *α*, *um*. (*Vulnus*, a wound.) *Bot.* Belonging to wounds: vulnerary. See *Traumatic*.

Vul'nērār'y. *Pharm.* Anything found useful in healing wounds.

Vul'va, *æ*, f. (As if *Valva*, a door or entrance.) *Anat.* The fissure in the external parts of generation in the female; extending from the *mons veneris* to within an inch of the *anus*. See *Hystera*, *Shape*.

Vulv'itis, *itis*, f. (*Vulva*; terminal-*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *vulva*.

Vulv'itis Blen'norrhāg'ica. *Pathol.* A muco-purulent discharge from the mucous membrane of the *vulva*; from sexual intercourse.

Vul'vo-Vagin'al Gland. *Anat.* A small gland at each side of the junction of the *vulva* with the *vagina*.

W.

Wacke. (Germ.) *Geol.* A substance somewhat between basalt and a soft clay.

Waist'coat, Strait. *M. Med.* A valuable contrivance to secure maniacs, and restrain their violent movements.

Wakefulness. See *Agrypnia*.

Wart. *Verruca.*

Warty. *Bot.* See *Verrucosus*.

Was'ting. (*Vasto*, to spoil or destroy.) See *Consumption*, *Emaciation*, *Leanness*, *Tubes*.

Watchfulness. See *Agrypnia*.

Wat'ching. See *Pervigilium*.

Water-brash. *Pathol.* The disorder *Pyrosis*.

Water-cure. The system called *Hydrotherapy*.

Water-dock. *M. Med.* The *Rumex aquaticus* or *R. Britannica hydrolapathum*.

Water-Tomes. *Pathol.* The disorder *Pyrosis*.

Water of Crystallisation. *Chem.* The combining of water with salts whilst crystallising.

Waters, Green. See *Green Waters*.

Waters, The. *Obstet.* The *Li- quor amnii*. See *Primitæ*.

Wav'ed. See *Undulatus*.

Wax. See *Cera*, *Cerumen*.

Wax-kernels. Popular name for irritated submaxillary glands.

Wean'ing. See *Ablactation*.

Wear'iness. See *Defectio Virium*.

Wedge-shaped. See *Cunei- formis*.

Weights. See *Medical Weights and Measures*.

Wharton'ian Duct. *Anat.* The excretory duct of the submaxillary gland, discovered by Wharton.

Wheal. *Pathol.* An elevation of the skin, as if produced by a stroke from a cane. See *Wheek*.

Wheat. (*Sax. Hwate.*) *M. Med.* The seeds of the plant *Triticum hybernium*.

Wheel'-shaped. See *Rotatus*, *Trochoides*.

Wheer'ing. See *Cerchnus*, *Rhynchus*.

Wheek. *Pathol.* Similar to

Wheal; also name of a small tubercle usually situated on the face, otherwise called *Ionthus*.

Whis'ky. (*Ir. Uisge*, water; as if water of life.) A dilute alcohol obtained by distilling from malt. See *Usquebaugh*.

White Gum. *Pathol.* The *Strophulus albidus*.

White Lead. See *Cerussa*.

White Leg. *Pathol.* The affection *Phlegmasia dolens*.

White Precipitate. *Chem.* The *Hydrargyri ammonio-chloridum*, *Submurias hydrargyri ammoniatum*, or *Hydrargyrum præcipitatum album*.

White Swel'ling. *Pathol.* The affection *Hydarthrus*.

White Vit'riol. *Chem.* The *Sulphas zinci*.

Whit'ening. See *Blanching*, *Candication*. *Chem.* The carbonate of lime. See *Chalk*.

Whites. See *Leucorrhæa*.

Whit'low. See *Onychia*, *Paronychia*.

Whorl. See *Verticillus*.

Wild Cuc'umber. See *Momordica elaterium*.

Wild-fire Rash. *Pathol.* The *Strophulus voluticus*.

Will-o'-the-Wisp. See *Ignis fatuus*.

Will's, Chords of. *Anat.* Small, white, fibrous bands which cross the superior longitudinal sinus in many places. *Chordæ Willisii*.

Will's, Circle of. *Anat.* The square, rather than circle, formed by the anterior cerebral arteries or branches of the internal carotid; the posterior cerebral arteries, or branches of the basilar; and the posterior communicating artery on each side. *Circulum Willisii*.

Will'ow. See *Salix*.

Will'ow, Crack. See *Salix Fragilis*.

Will'ow, Great Round-leaved. See *Salix Caprea*.

Will'ow, White. See *Salix Alba*.

Wind. See *Flatulence*.

Wind-blast. See *Coup de Vent*.

Win'dpipe. *Anat.* The *Trachea*.

Wine. Any liquor become spirituous by fermentation. *Vinum*, i, n.

Wine-bearing Vine. The *Vitis vinifera*.

Wine-mad'ness. See *Enomania*.

Wing. See *Ala*, *Penna*, *Pinna*.

Wing-like Bones. *Anat.* See *Alaria Ossa*.

Wing-like Veins. *Anat.* See *Alares Venæ*.

Wing-shap'ed. See *Alæformis*, *Alaris*, *Pterygoides*.

Wing'ed. See *Alatus*, *Pinnatus*.

Win'slow, Foram'en of. *Anat.* A somewhat oval opening, through which the cavity of the omentum communicates with the general peritoneal cavity.

Win'slow, Lig'ament of. *Anat.* The external process of the tendon of the *unimembranosus* muscle.

Win'slow, Poster'ior Lig'ament of. *Anat.* Irregular bands passing obliquely over the back part of the capsular ligament of the knee-joint.

Win'ter's Bark. *M. Med.* The bark of the *Drimys aromatica*, or *Drimys Winteri*, formerly termed *Wintera aromatica*.

Win'ter-green. *M. Med.* The *Pyrola umbellata*, *Chimaphila corymbosa* or *umbellata*.

Win'tëra, æ, f. (Capt. Winter.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Polyandria*, Ord. *Trigynia*. Juss. *Magnoliaceus*. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the *Wintera aromatica*.

Win'tëra Aromât'ica. The Winter's bark-tree, now named *Drimys aromatica*, or *Drimys Winteri*, assigned to the Linn. Cl. *Polyandria*, Ord. *Tetragynia*. Juss. *Winteraceæ*.

Wintërac'æus, a, um. *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Wintera aromatica*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): *winteraceous*.

Wintëran's Canel'la. A name for *Canella alba*.

Wintëran'us. Same as *Winteraceus*.

Wintëran'us Cor'tex. *Bot.* The Winter's bark, which see.

Wir'tung, Duct of. *Anat.* The pancreatic duct.

Wis'dom-teeth. *pietias*.

Wither'ing. See *Marcescens*.

Wit'ness. (Sax. *Witnesse*.) *Med. Jur.* Medical men are often called on to give evidence in Courts of Law. They may be examined either as *skilled witnesses*, or as *common witnesses*, or as both. See *Skilled*.

Wolf's-bane. See *Aconitum Napellus*.

Womb. See *Hystera*, *Matrix*, *etra*, *Uterus*.

Womb, Cut'ting into the. See *Cæsarean Operation*, *Gastro-Metrotomia*, *Hysterotomy*.

Womb, Inflam'mat'ion of. See *Hysteritis*, *Metritis*, *Uteritis*.

Womb, Inflam'mat'ion of the Lining Membrane of. See *Endometritis*, *Endo-uteritis*.

Womb-pas'sage. *Anat.* The *Vagina*.

Womb, Retroflex'ion of. See *Retroflexio Uteri*.

Womb, Retrovers'ion of. See *Retroversio Uteri*.

Wood. (Sax. *Wudu*, timber.) *Bot.* The hard fibrous substance of which trunks and branches of trees are chiefly composed. *Lignum*, i, n.

Wood'sor'rel. *Med.* The *Oxalis acetosella*.

Woody Nightshād'e. *M. Med.* The *Solanum dulcamara*.

Woolfe, Ap'pārāt'us of. *Chem.* A series of glass receivers used in distillation, where it is desired to condense separately the products which come over.

Wool'ly. See *Lanatus*, *Tomentosus*.

Woorar'a. (*Ourari*, the word as used by the natives.) A very powerful poison obtained from a source not yet known, in Guiana, but containing a portion of strychnin.

Wor'mit, Os'sa. *Anat.* The *Ossa triquetra*, or small triangular portions of bone which are often found in the lambdoid, and sometimes one in the squamous suture; first pointed out by Wormius.

Worm'seed, Tartar'ian. *M. Med.* The seeds of *Artemisia santonica*.

Worm'wood. *M. Med.* The *Artemisia absinthium*.

Wort. (Sax. *Wyr*.) An infusion of malt.

Wound. *Surg.* A solution of

continuity by external violence sustained in any of the soft parts of the body; it may be *contused*, *incised*, *lacerated*, *punctured*, or *poisoned*. *Vulnus, éris*, n.

Wrapper. (Sax. *Wreohan*, to close in.) See *Volva*.

Wrinkled. See *Rugosus*.

Wrisberg, Nerves of. *Anat.* The cutaneous nerves of the arm, derived from the second and third

dorsal nerves; first particularised by Wrisberg.

Wrist. *Anat.* The *Carpus*.

Wrist-drop. *Pathol.* Paralysis of the extensor muscles of the hands from the poisonous (local) action of lead.

Wry Neck. *Surg.* An involuntary fixed inclination of the head towards one of the shoulders; otherwise termed *Torticollis*.

X.

Xanthæ'mātīn'a, æ, f. (Ξανθός, yellow; *hæmātīna*, the colouring matter of logwood.) *Chem.* A yellow, bitter substance, found by dissolving hematin in weak nitric acid: xanthematin.

Xanthate. (*Xanthicum acídum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of xanthic acid with a base. *Xanthas, átis*, f.

Xanthic. (Ξανθός.) *Chem.* Belonging to a yellow colour; yellowish; applied to an oxide sometimes found in urine; supposed connected with *hæmaphæina*, or the yellow colouring matter of that secretion; also termed *Uric*, and *Urous oxide*. *Xanthicus, a, um*.

Xanthin'. (Ξανθός.) *Chem.* The colouring matter of madder. *Xanthina, æ*, f.

Xantho-. (Ξανθός.) A prefix denoting a yellow colour.

Xanthocárp'us, a, um. (Ξανθός; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having yellow fruit: xanthocarpous.

Xanth'océp'hálus, a, um. (Ξανθός; κεφαλή, a head.) *Nat. Hist.* Applied to a mushroom the *capitulum* of which is yellow; to a mam-mifer and a bird each having a yellow head.

Xanthódont', *ontis*, adj. (Ξανθός; ὀδός, a tooth.) *Bot.* Having yellow teeth; xanthodontous.

(γεννάω, to generate.) *Chem.* A variety of the colouring matter of vegetables, or chromogen, producing a yellow colour with alkalis. *Xanthogénium*, ii, n.

Xanthophyl'ium, i, n. (Ξανθός; φῶλλον, a plant.) *Chem.* The yellow colouring matter of plants: xanthophylle.

a, um.
ποὺς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having a yellow stipes: xanthopous.

Xanthós'is, is, f. (Ξανθός.) *Pathol.* A colouring matter or yellow pigment found in irregular spots of little extent, presenting sometimes a saffron, at others an orange tint, in cancer.

Xanthóspér'mus, a, um. (Ξανθός; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having yellow seeds: xanthospermous.

Xanth'hoxyl'eus.
leus.

Xant'hūrēt'um, i, n.
terminal -ūret.) *Chem.* A combination of xanthogen with a metal: a xanthuret.

Xēröder'ma, *átis*, n. (Ξηρός, dry; δέρμα, the skin.) *Pathol.* A dryness and harshness of the skin, the consequence of diminished function of the sebiparous glands.

Xeróm'a, **Xērōp'hthal'mia**, **Xērōsis**. (Ξηρός, dry.) *Pathol.* Dry condition of the eye, either lachrymal or conjunctival.

Xip'hilō'l'us, a, um. (Ξίφος, a sword; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having sword-shaped leaves: xiphiifolious. See *Xiphophyllus*.

Xip'hoid. (Ξίφος; terminal -idēs.) Resembling a sword: ensiform. *Xiphoidēs*, adj. See *Acinaciformis*.

Xip'hoid Car'tilage. *Anat.* A cartilaginous *epiphysis* forming the termination of the inferior extremity of the *sternum*; the ensiform cartilage. *Cartilāgo Xiphoidēs*.

Xip'hoidiā'n'us, a, um. (*Xiphoidēs cartilāgo*.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the xiphoid cartilage: xiphoidian.

φύλλον, a leaf.) Same as *Xiphii-folius*: xiphophyllous.

Xyl'o-. (ξύλον, wood.) A prefix denoting the presence of wood.

Xyl'ocarpus, *a, um.* (ξύλον; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having woody fruit: xylocarpous.

Xyl'oid'ēs, *adj.* (ξύλον; terminal -idēs.) Resembling wood: xyloid. See *Ligniformis*.

Xyl'oidin'. (Same.) *Chem.* A

particular substance produced by the action of nitric acid upon the *fecula* of the potato, etc.; because partaking slightly of the appearance and properties of wood. *Xyl'oidina*, *æ, f.*

Xyl'ophilus, *a, um.* (ξύλον; φιλέω, to love.) *Bot., Entomol.* Growing upon, or living in, decayed wood: xylophilous.

Y.

Yawn'ing. See *Ringent*, *Pandiculation*.

Yaws. The disease *Framboesia*.

Yeast. See *Fermentum Cerevisiae*.

Yelk. *Physiol.* The yellow granular mass in the eggs of birds: also, the corresponding and strictly analogous portion of the human ovum; also called *Yolk*. *Vitellus*, *i, m.*

Yel'low. See *Flavus*, *Luteus*, *Ochraceus*.

Yel'low Fev'er. *Pathol.* A remittent fever, characterised by yellow skin, from disorder of the hepatic system; termed also *Typhus icterodes* and *Synochus icterodes*, *Bukam fever*, *Vomito Nigro*.

Yel'low Wash. *Pharm.* A lotion formed of two grains oxy muriate of mercury to an ounce of lime water.

Yeuk. Same as *Youk*.

Yok'ed. See *Conjugatus*.

Yolk. See *Yelk*.

Youk. (Germ. *Jücken*, to itch.) *Pathol.* Popular (Scotch) term for *Scabies*; also vulgarly, in some districts, *Yuck*.

Yt'tria, *æ, f.* (*Ytterberg*, in Sweden.) *Chem.* One of the primitive earths.

Yt'trico-ammōn'icus,
a, um.

Yt'trico-potas'sicus,
a, um.

} *Chem.*

Applied to combinations of an yttric with an ammoniac, and a potassic salt.

Yt'tricus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Belonging to Yttrium: yttric.

Yt'trif'erus, *a, um.* (*Yttria*; *f'ero*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Accidentally containing yttria: yttriferous.

Yt'trium, *ii, n.* *Chem.* The metallic base of *Yttria*.

Z.

Zant'hic Ox'ide. See *Zanthin*.

Zanthin'. *Chem.* A peculiar organic substance sometimes forming a species of urinary calculus; also called zanthic, or uric oxide, and urinous acid. *Zanthina*, *æ, f.*

Zēa Mays. *Bot.* Systematic name of the Indian wheat, maize, or Indian corn plant.

Zen'ith. (Arab.) *Astron., Geog.* That point in the heavens directly over our heads, and so opposed to the *nadir*.

Zer'o. (Arab.) *Nat. Philos.* The imaginary point in the scale of temperature when the whole heat is exhausted, being 32° below the

melting point of ice, according to Fahrenheit's thermometer; or that at which it stands, when immersed in a mixture of snow and common salt. Celsius's and Reaumur's thermometers have their zero at the freezing point of water.

Zig'-zag. See *Flexuosus*.

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Zin'cicus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Belonging to Zincum: zincic.

Zincif'erus, *a, um.* (*Zincum*;

féro, to bear.) *Mineral*. Containing zinc accidentally: zinciferous.

Zincoid'és, adj. (*Zincum*: terminal -idés.) Resembling zinc: zincoid.

Zin'cum, i, n. (Germ.) *Chem.*, *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for zinc.

Zin'cum Grân'ûlât'um. (B. P.) *Granulated Zinc*.

Zin'giber, éris, n. (Ζυγίβερ, *vel* -is; from the Arabic.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the root of the *Zingiber officinale*. *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Scitamineæ*. *Ginger*.

Zin'giber Officinâl'e. *M. Med.* The ginger plant. See *Amomum Zingiber*.

Zinn, **Zon'ule of**. *Anat.* A little zone on the vitreous humour, for receiving the crystalline lens; first particularised by Zinn.

Zir'côn'ia, æ, f. *Chem.* Zircon, one of the primitive earths.

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Zir'cônium, ii, n. *Chem.* The metallic base of *zirconia*.

Zod'iac. (Ζώδιος; dim. ζῶον, an animal.) *Astron.* An imaginary broad circle surrounding the heavens, extending about 8° on each side of the ecliptic, in which the planets constantly revolve. *Zōdiacus*, i, m.

Zoiat'rica, æ, f. (Ζῶον; iatρεία, medical treatment.) Veterinary art or veterinary medicine: zoiatrics.

Zois'mus, i, m. (Ζῶον; terminal -ismus.) *Physiol.* The process of animal life: zoism.

Zom'idin'. (Ζωμός, broth or juice from meat.) *Chem.* A constituent of the extract of flesh. *Zom'idina*, æ, f.

Zôn'a, æ, f. (Ζώνη, to gird.) A zone or girdle. *Pathol.* The shingles; a popular term for *Herpes zoster*.

Zôn'a Pellac'ida. *Physiol.* The broad transparent ring which surrounds the yolk or yolk in the centre of the ovum.

Zon'ule. (Dim. *Zōna*.) A little zone or girdle. *Zōnulus*, i, m.

Zōo-. (Ζῶον.) A prefix denoting reference to an animal.

Zōōbiôtis'mus, i, m. (Ζῶον; βίος, life; terminal -ismus.) *Physiol.* The condition of animals: zoöbionism.

Zōōcam'bium, ii, n. (Ζῶον; cambium, exchange.) *Physiol.* The vital juices of animals, in which the blood-cells are formed; the *liquor sanguinis*.

Zōōcarpeus, a, um. (Ζῶον; καρπός, fruit.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a tribe (f. pl.) of *Arthroidæ* which, during part of their existence, produce in place of *gemmæ*, animalcules that in turn lengthen into vegetating filaments.

Zōōcar'pum, i, n. (Same.) *Zoöl.* The *gemma*, or animalcule produced by the *Zōōcarpeus*.

Zōōchem'ia, æ, f. (Ζῶον; χημία, chemistry.) *Chem.* Animal chemistry, or the chemical analysis of animal substances: zoöchemistry.

Zōōchem'ical. *Chem.* Belonging to *zoöchemia*. *Zōōchemicus*, a, um.

Zōōgên'esis, is, f. } (Ζῶον; γεν-
Zōōgên'ia, æ, f. } *vás*, to be born.) *Physiol.* The generating or breeding of animals: zoögeny.

Zōōgôn'ia, æ, f. (Ζῶον; γονή, a race.) *Physiol.* The bearing or producing of living young: zoögony.

Zōōg'ônôlôg'ia, æ, f. (*Zōōgônia*; λόγος.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of the springing or development of animal life: zoögonology.

Zōōg'ônus, a, um. (Same as *Zōōgônia*.) *Physiol.* Bearing living young, as opposed to *Oviparus*. See *Viviparous*.

Zōōgrâp'hia, æ, f. (Ζῶον; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Hist.* A description of animals: zoögraphy.

Zōōlit'e. (Ζῶον; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* Any specimen or part of a fossil or petrified animal. *Zōōlithus*, i, m.

Zōōlit'h. Same as *Zoölite*.

Zōōlithif'erus, a, um. (*Zōōlithus*; *féro*, to bear.) *Geol.* Containing fossil *débris* of animals.

Zōōlogy. (Ζῶον; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* That branch which treats of animals, their form, nature, and habits. *Zōōlōgia*, α, f.

Zōōnōm'ia, α, f. (Ζῶον; νόμος, a law.) *Physiol.* The consideration of the laws of animal organic life: zoōnomy.

Zōōph'agus, α, um. (Ζῶον; φάγω, to eat.) *Zoöl.* Living on animal nourishment: zoöphagous.

Zōōph'yte. (Ζῶον; φύτον, a plant.) *Nat. Hist.* An animal plant, or body apparently combining the animal and vegetable in its nature; and being supposed to partake of both; but incorrectly; it is certainly an animal. *Zōōphýtum*, i, n.

Zōōphýt'ograp'hia, α, f. (*Zōōphýtum*; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Hist.* A description of zoöphytes: zoöphytography.

Zōōphýt'ölōg'ia, α, f. (*Zōōphýtum*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* That branch which treats specially of the history of zoöphytes: zoöphytology.

Zōōp'sychölōg'ia, α, f. (Ζῶον; *psychölōgia*.) *Zoöl.* Doctrine of the existence of mind, in brute animals: zoöpsychology.

Zōōspor'ca. *Bot.* Detached gemmæ, set free by the inferior *Algæ*. *Zōōspórus*, i, m.

Zōōt'icus, α, um. (Ζῶον.) *Geognos.* Applied to a rock or soil containing the *débris* of organised bodies: zoötic.

Zōōt'omy. (Ζῶον; τέμνω, to cut.) Dissection of the lower animals, as distinguished from human anatomy, or the dissection of man. *Zōōtōmia*, α, f.

Zost'er, ēris, m. (Ζώνυμι, to

gird.) *Pathol.* A species of erysipelas, which extends round the trunk like a zone or girdle. See *Herpes Zoster*.

Zygōm'a, ātis, n. (Ζύγωμα, the zygomatic arch.) *Anat.* The os jugale, os malæ, or cheekbone.

Zygōmāt'icus, α, um. *Anat.* Belonging to the *Zygoma*: zygomatic.

Zygōphyl'lum, i, n. (Ζυγός, a yoke; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves composed of a pair of leaflets as if yoked together.

Zymology. (Ζύμη, ferment; λόγος, a discourse.) *Chem., Pathol.* History or consideration of fermentation; or of the morbid action of *miasmata* and poisonous substances on the animal economy. *Zýmōlōgia*, α, f.

Zymōm'a, ātis, n. (Ζυμός, to ferment.) *Chem.* Ferment: a fermented mixture.

Zýmōsiōm'ēt'rum, i, n. (*Zýmōsis*; μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem.* An instrument for ascertaining degrees of fermentation: a zymosimeter.

Zýmōs'ia, is, f. (Ζυμός, to ferment.) *Pathol.* Applied to those diseases (pl.) depending on *miasmata* for their origin, and called endemic, epidemic, contagious, etc., as expressing also the mode in which morbid poisons act on the animal economy; fermentation; the progress of *Zymoma*.

Zymot'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *zymosis*. Zymotic disease theoretically includes several orders of exciting or originating causes—the accession of which may thus be designated as *enthetic*, *parasitic*, etc. *Zýmōt'icus*, α, um.

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